

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

Prepared by:

**Finance Department
Kathleen Hufford,
Director**

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



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

City Council
City of Oregon
5330 Seaman Rd
Oregon, OH 43616

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Oregon, Lucas County, prepared by Rehmann Robson, 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 Oregon is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Keith Faber".

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

July 23, 2020

This page intentionally left blank.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A	Independent Auditors' Report.....	1
B	Management's Discussion and Analysis	5
C	Basic Financial Statements:	
	Government-wide Financial Statements:	
	Statement of Net Position	16
	Statement of Activities	18
	Fund Financial Statements:	
	Governmental Funds:	
	Balance Sheet	20
	Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities	21
	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	23
	Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	24
	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis):	
	General Fund.....	27
	Proprietary Funds:	
	Statement of Net Position	28
	Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position.....	31
	Statement of Cash Flows	32
	Fiduciary Funds:	
	Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.....	34
	Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	35
D	Required Supplementary Information:	
	Schedule of City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability.....	94
	Schedule of City Pension Contributions.....	96
	Schedule of City's Proportionate Share of the Net Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability	99
	Schedule of City's Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Contributions	100
	Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	102

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

June 25, 2020

Honorable Mayor and
Members of the City Council
City of Oregon, Ohio

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the *City of Oregon, 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 the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Independent Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the City's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Oregon, Ohio, as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 25, 2020, on our consideration of the City of Oregon, Ohio's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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.

Rehmann Johnson LLC

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the City of Oregon's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- ❑ In total, net position increased \$6,013,155. Net position of governmental activities increased \$6,477,445 from 2018. Net position of business-type activities decreased \$464,290 from 2018.
- ❑ General revenues accounted for \$27.1 million in revenue or 57% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for the remaining 43% of total revenues.
- ❑ The City had \$25.1 million in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$6.7 million of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes) of \$27.1 million were adequate to provide for these programs.
- ❑ Among major funds, the general fund had \$23.8 million in revenues and \$18.9 million in expenditures. The general fund's fund balance decreased \$2,609,698 to \$23,210,197.
- ❑ Net position for enterprise funds on an accrual basis decreased by \$535,465.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of three parts – *management's discussion and analysis*, the *basic financial statements and required supplementary information*. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the City:

These statements are as follows:

1. *The Government-Wide Financial Statements* – These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial status.
2. *The Fund Financial Statements* – These statements focus on individual parts of the City, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

*Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019*

Unaudited

Government-wide Statements

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

The two government-wide statements report the City's net position and how they have changed. Net position (the difference between the City's assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources) is one way to measure the City's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net position is an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the City you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as property tax base, current property tax laws, conditions of the City's infrastructure and continued growth within the City.

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

- Governmental Activities – Most of the City's programs and services are reported here including security of persons and property, public health and welfare services, leisure time activities, community environment, basic utility services, transportation and general government.
- Business-Type Activities – These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City's water and sewer services are reported as business-type activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the City's most significant funds, not the City as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the City uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

Governmental Funds – Most of the City's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. 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 you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance projects. 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.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

Unaudited

Proprietary Funds – Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match.

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the City's programs. All of the City's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a comparison of net position between 2019 and 2018:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2019	Restated 2018	2019	Restated 2018	2019	Restated 2018
	Current and other assets	\$43,875,454	\$47,524,674	\$16,954,382	\$15,721,291	\$60,829,836
Capital assets, Net	87,961,231	78,934,656	83,722,805	84,870,647	171,684,036	163,805,303
Total assets	<u>131,836,685</u>	<u>126,459,330</u>	<u>100,677,187</u>	<u>100,591,938</u>	<u>232,513,872</u>	<u>227,051,268</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>10,432,638</u>	<u>5,932,124</u>	<u>1,953,623</u>	<u>961,509</u>	<u>12,386,261</u>	<u>6,893,633</u>
Net pension liability	30,412,269	20,553,446	5,774,368	3,248,305	36,186,637	23,801,751
Net OPEB liability	7,965,702	17,240,773	2,716,078	2,219,768	10,681,780	19,460,541
Other long-term liabilities	15,727,444	10,391,896	45,374,439	45,611,724	61,101,883	56,003,620
Other liabilities	2,049,752	2,541,472	378,664	745,484	2,428,416	3,286,956
Total liabilities	<u>56,155,167</u>	<u>50,727,587</u>	<u>54,243,549</u>	<u>51,825,281</u>	<u>110,398,716</u>	<u>102,552,868</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>2,840,498</u>	<u>4,867,654</u>	<u>88,360</u>	<u>964,975</u>	<u>2,928,858</u>	<u>5,832,629</u>
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	75,202,792	71,618,547	39,269,394	40,248,672	114,472,186	111,867,219
Restricted	12,804,425	12,662,045	0	0	12,804,425	12,662,045
Unrestricted (Deficit)	<u>(4,733,559)</u>	<u>(7,484,379)</u>	<u>9,029,507</u>	<u>8,514,519</u>	<u>4,295,948</u>	<u>1,030,140</u>
Total net position	<u>\$83,273,658</u>	<u>\$76,796,213</u>	<u>\$48,298,901</u>	<u>\$48,763,191</u>	<u>\$131,572,559</u>	<u>\$125,559,404</u>

The net pension liability (NPL) is reported by the City pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For fiscal year 2018, the City adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the City's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability* or *net OPEB liability*.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

***Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019***

Unaudited

GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to equal the City's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

1. Present value of estimated future pension/OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service
2. Minus plan assets available to pay these benefits

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the City is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan *as against the public employer*. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

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

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the City's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows. As a result of implementing GASB 75, the City is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

Unaudited

Changes in Net Position – The following table shows the changes in net position for the fiscal year 2019 and 2018:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$3,244,237	\$3,083,551	\$13,299,579	\$11,079,839	\$16,543,816	\$14,163,390
Operating Grants and Contributions	2,114,758	1,181,556	0	0	2,114,758	1,181,556
Capital Grants and Contributions	1,358,442	973,955	333,084	600,626	1,691,526	1,574,581
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	1,091,398	1,027,610	0	0	1,091,398	1,027,610
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	647,371	411,705	0	0	647,371	411,705
Income Taxes	21,464,394	24,062,037	0	0	21,464,394	24,062,037
Shared Revenues	1,353,352	1,346,190	0	0	1,353,352	1,346,190
Investment Earnings	1,506,686	671,590	21,475	22,069	1,528,161	693,659
Miscellaneous	992,059	649,779	0	0	992,059	649,779
Total Revenues	<u>33,772,697</u>	<u>33,407,973</u>	<u>13,654,138</u>	<u>11,702,534</u>	<u>47,426,835</u>	<u>45,110,507</u>
Program Expenses						
Security of Persons and Property	4,790,649	14,286,556	0	0	4,790,649	14,286,556
Public Health and Welfare Services	562,290	447,437	0	0	562,290	447,437
Leisure Time Activities	2,640,563	1,297,382	0	0	2,640,563	1,297,382
Community Environment	1,341,148	1,015,776	0	0	1,341,148	1,015,776
Basic Utility Services	1,913,928	991,604	0	0	1,913,928	991,604
Transportation	7,746,143	7,921,148	0	0	7,746,143	7,921,148
General Government	5,915,344	4,764,304	0	0	5,915,344	4,764,304
Interest and Fiscal Charges	180,187	192,649	0	0	180,187	192,649
Water	0	0	9,475,527	5,611,277	9,475,527	5,611,277
Sewer	0	0	6,847,901	7,328,005	6,847,901	7,328,005
Total Expenses	<u>25,090,252</u>	<u>30,916,856</u>	<u>16,323,428</u>	<u>12,939,282</u>	<u>41,413,680</u>	<u>43,856,138</u>
Excess (Deficiency) Before Transfers	8,682,445	2,491,117	(2,669,290)	(1,236,748)	6,013,155	1,254,369
Transfers In (Out)	<u>(2,205,000)</u>	<u>(2,571,114)</u>	<u>2,205,000</u>	<u>2,571,114</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Change in Net Position	6,477,445	(79,997)	(464,290)	1,334,366	6,013,155	1,254,369
Beginning Net Position, Restated	<u>76,796,213</u>	<u>76,876,210</u>	<u>48,763,191</u>	<u>47,428,825</u>	<u>125,559,404</u>	<u>124,305,035</u>
Ending Net Position	<u>\$83,273,658</u>	<u>\$76,796,213</u>	<u>\$48,298,901</u>	<u>\$48,763,191</u>	<u>\$131,572,559</u>	<u>\$125,559,404</u>

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

*Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019*

Unaudited

Governmental Activities

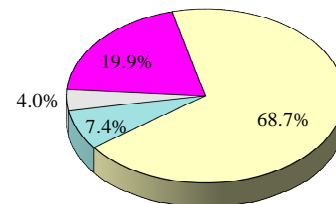
Net position of the City's governmental activities increased by \$6,477,445. This was due primarily to a large income tax refund due to a refinery accrued as a payable and booked as a current expenditure in 2018 on a modified accrual basis compared to 2019 along with a large decrease in the Police and Fire Net OPEB Liability which decreased the total expenditures for security of persons and property.

The City also saw a significant increase in its other long-term liabilities from 2018 to 2019. This increase was related to a new capital lease purchase that the City entered into with AMJB LLC for the lease of the former K-Mart property as part of the future development of a downtown center. The ten year lease is classified as a capital lease and has been included in the capital assets in the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position with a value of \$5,951,765. The related liability is reported in the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position.

The City receives an income tax, which is based on 2.25% of all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation earned from residents living within the City and from nonresidents for work or services performed or rendered in the City.

Property taxes and income taxes made up 3.2% and 63.6% respectively of revenues for governmental activities for the City in fiscal year 2019. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph indicating 68.7% of total revenues from general tax revenues:

Revenue Sources	2019	Percent of Total
General Shared Revenues	\$1,353,352	4.0%
Program Revenues	6,717,437	19.9%
General Tax Revenues	23,203,163	68.7%
General Other	2,498,745	7.4%
Total Revenue	<u>\$33,772,697</u>	<u>100.00%</u>



CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

*Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019*

Unaudited

Business-Type Activities

Net position of the business-type activities decreased by \$464,290. This decrease was due in large part to ongoing projects at the water treatment and wastewater treatment plants during 2019.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$35,610,027, which is a decrease from last year's balance of \$38,994,632. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance by fund type as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Fund Balance December 31, 2019	Fund Balance December 31, 2018	Increase (Decrease)
General	\$23,210,197	\$25,819,895	(\$2,609,698)
Street/Recreation Building	2,075,501	719,935	1,355,566
Other Governmental	10,324,329	12,454,802	(2,130,473)
Total	\$35,610,027	\$38,994,632	(\$3,384,605)

The increase in fund balance for the Street/Recreation Building Fund was largely related to transfers in from the General Fund for the Oregon Town Center Project. The decrease in other governmental fund balance can mostly be attributed to an increase in expenditures related to storm sewer projects and other capital projects, combined with a decrease in transfers in from the general fund.

General Fund – The City's General Fund balance decrease is due to many factors. The tables that follow assist in illustrating the financial activities and balance of the General Fund:

	2019 Revenues	2018 Revenues	Increase (Decrease)
Taxes	\$18,388,355	\$20,568,778	(\$2,180,423)
Intergovernmental Revenue	687,622	512,734	174,888
Charges for Services	2,297,190	1,960,257	336,933
Fines, Licenses and Permits	463,065	495,795	(32,730)
Investment Earnings	1,493,093	664,975	828,118
Special Assessments	167,131	3,321	163,810
All Other Revenue	384,423	369,954	14,469
Total	\$23,880,879	\$24,575,814	(\$694,935)

General Fund revenues in 2019 decreased approximately 3% compared to revenues in fiscal year 2018. The most significant factor was a decrease in income tax revenue during the year related to a large income tax refund to a large industrial employer.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

***Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019***

Unaudited

	<u>2019</u> <u>Expenditures</u>	<u>2018</u> <u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Increase</u> <u>(Decrease)</u>
Security of Persons and Property	\$10,152,975	\$10,173,000	(\$20,025)
Public Health and Welfare Services	437,593	352,892	84,701
Leisure Time Activities	7,100	7,100	0
Community Environment	608,890	532,738	76,152
Transportation	3,398,176	3,230,931	167,245
General Government	4,311,497	4,445,846	(134,349)
Total	<u>\$18,916,231</u>	<u>\$18,742,507</u>	<u>\$173,724</u>

General Fund expenditures increased slightly by \$173,724 compared to the prior year mostly due to increases in transportation.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY INFORMATION

The City's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

During the course of fiscal year 2019 the City amended its General Fund budget several times, none were significant.

For the General Fund, final budget basis revenue of \$24.7 million changed from the original budget estimates of \$21.5 million. The General Fund had an adequate fund balance to cover expenditures.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

*Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019*

Unaudited

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2019 the City had \$171,684,036 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, improvements, infrastructure, buildings, machinery and equipment, vehicles and construction in progress. Of this total, \$87,961,231 was related to governmental activities and \$83,722,805 to business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2019 and 2018 balances:

	Governmental Activities		Increase (Decrease)
	2019	2018	
Land and Land Improvements	\$14,843,623	\$13,780,384	\$1,063,239
Construction in Progress	18,067,758	15,356,113	2,711,645
Buildings and Improvements	13,881,713	9,764,917	4,116,796
Machinery and Equipment	5,855,103	5,753,698	101,405
Vehicles	10,287,154	9,975,532	311,622
Infrastructure	78,223,254	75,999,984	2,223,270
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(53,197,374)	(51,695,972)	(1,501,402)
Totals	\$87,961,231	\$78,934,656	\$9,026,575

	Business-Type Activities		Increase (Decrease)
	2019	2018	
Land	\$756,016	\$756,016	\$0
Construction in Progress	4,340,141	22,482,821	(18,142,680)
Buildings and Distributions	140,198,044	120,757,468	19,440,576
Machinery and Equipment	16,156,519	15,783,940	372,579
Vehicles	1,285,132	1,386,601	(101,469)
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(79,013,047)	(76,296,199)	(2,716,848)
Totals	\$83,722,805	\$84,870,647	(\$1,147,842)

The primary increases in the governmental capital assets occurred in the buildings and improvements and the infrastructure. The completion of construction for the Municipal Complex – Geothermal increased buildings and improvements by \$3,894,753. The completion of the Isaac Street Improvements and the Wheeling Street Resurfacing Project increased the infrastructure the most for 2019. The increase in CIP Additions for 2019 primarily were from the Former K-Mart Property and the Navarre Avenue/Coy Intersection Project.

The primary decreases occurred in construction in progress and the primary increases were in infrastructure and buildings and distributions for the business-type capital assets. This was primarily due to the completed construction for the Old Millard Bridge project, the Oregon Town Center project and ongoing improvements to the water and sewer plants and infrastructure.

As of December 31, 2019, the City has contractual commitments of \$16,489,284, as listed in Note 15, for various projects. Included in these projects are street improvements, storm drainage and sanitary sewer, improvements to the Waste Water Treatment Plant and the Water Treatment Plant. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 10.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

Unaudited

Debt

At December 31, 2019, the City had \$4.7 million in bonds outstanding, \$330,000 due within one year. The following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
Governmental Activities:		
General Obligation Bonds	\$4,741,136	\$5,073,914
OPWC Loans Payable	830,999	897,965
Long-Term Loan Payable	1,234,539	1,344,230
Pension Liability	37,262	38,943
Net Pension Liability	30,412,269	20,553,446
Net OPEB Liability	7,965,702	17,240,773
Workers Compensation Liability	57,222	7,083
Capital Lease Payable	5,951,765	0
Compensated Absences	2,874,521	3,029,761
Total Governmental Activities	<u>54,105,415</u>	<u>48,186,115</u>
Business-Type Activities:		
OWDA Loans Payable	\$42,149,295	\$42,068,611
OPWC Loans Payable	2,304,116	2,553,364
Net Pension Liability	5,774,368	3,248,305
Net OPEB Liability	2,716,078	2,219,768
Compensated Absences	921,028	989,749
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>53,864,885</u>	<u>51,079,797</u>
Totals	<u>\$107,970,300</u>	<u>\$99,265,912</u>

State statutes limit the amount of unvoted general obligation debt the City may issue. The aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt is also subject to overlapping debt restrictions with other political subdivisions. The actual aggregate amount of the City's unvoted debt, when added to that of other political subdivisions within the respective counties in which the City lies, is limited to ten mills. At December 31, 2019, the City's outstanding debt was below the legal limit. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 14.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

***Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019***

Unaudited

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The City's original budget for 2019 utilized conservative revenue estimates with some adjustments in base operating costs.

Department requests were modified from original submissions; certain requested capital projects and capital acquisitions were eliminated or reduced; and only those items that management and City Council determined necessary were appropriated.

City Council continues to pursue new revenue sources, while reviewing the possibility of increasing existing sources, in addition to a continued review of expenditures. A close watch of current economic conditions is ongoing to determine if increased revenues, or reductions in expenditures, are necessary in order to maintain fiscal stability.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact the Finance Department by calling 419-698-7000 or writing to City of Oregon Finance Department, 5330 Seaman Road, Oregon, Ohio 43616.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2019

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 12,924,838	\$ 2,827,876	\$ 15,752,714
Investments	24,498,851	9,579,634	34,078,485
Receivables:			
Taxes	3,698,275	0	3,698,275
Accounts	148,884	1,819,408	1,968,292
Intergovernmental	1,239,682	0	1,239,682
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	43,944	0	43,944
Interest	113,832	0	113,832
Special Assessments	1,517,838	1,419,830	2,937,668
Internal Balances	(890,643)	890,643	0
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	361,117	338,375	699,492
Prepaid Items	218,836	78,616	297,452
Capital Assets:			
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	22,970,727	5,096,157	28,066,884
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	64,990,504	78,626,648	143,617,152
Total Assets	131,836,685	100,677,187	232,513,872
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Pension	8,555,636	1,718,425	10,274,061
OPEB	1,877,002	235,198	2,112,200
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	10,432,638	1,953,623	12,386,261
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	1,145,830	186,248	1,332,078
Accrued Wages and Benefits	689,008	140,756	829,764
Retainage Payable	185,427	51,660	237,087
Accrued Interest Payable	29,487	0	29,487
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	1,702,114	4,042,429	5,744,543
Net Pension Liability	30,412,269	5,774,368	36,186,637
Net OPEB Liability	7,965,702	2,716,078	10,681,780
Due in more than one year	14,025,330	41,332,010	55,357,340
Total Liabilities	56,155,167	54,243,549	110,398,716
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year	1,172,808	0	1,172,808
Pension	645,411	80,990	726,401
OPEB	1,022,279	7,370	1,029,649
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,840,498	88,360	2,928,858

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	75,202,792	39,269,394	114,472,186
Restricted For:			
Capital Projects	4,737,561	0	4,737,561
Debt Service	852,154	0	852,154
Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair	1,250,480	0	1,250,480
Court Special Projects	288,124	0	288,124
Storm Sewer Project	988,497	0	988,497
Street Lighting	1,248,598	0	1,248,598
Perpetual Care:			
Nonexpendable	71,201	0	71,201
Other Purposes	3,366,021	0	3,366,021
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(4,731,770)	9,029,507	4,297,737
Total Net Position	\$ 83,273,658	\$ 48,298,901	\$ 131,572,559

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Governmental Activities:				
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 4,790,649	\$ 738,738	\$ 130,464	\$ 327,330
Public Health and Welfare Services	562,290	72,168	0	0
Leisure Time Activities	2,640,563	286,914	0	0
Community Environment	1,341,148	210,985	0	0
Basic Utility Services	1,913,928	0	446,262	194,276
Transportation	7,746,143	47,399	1,538,032	830,249
General Government	5,915,344	1,888,033	0	6,587
Interest and Fiscal Charges	180,187	0	0	0
Total Governmental Activities	25,090,252	3,244,237	2,114,758	1,358,442
Business-Type Activities:				
Water	9,475,527	7,459,456	0	286
Sewer	6,847,901	5,840,123	0	332,798
Total Business-Type Activities	16,323,428	13,299,579	0	333,084
Totals	\$ 41,413,680	\$ 16,543,816	\$ 2,114,758	\$ 1,691,526

General Revenues

Property Taxes
 Payments in Lieu of Taxes
 Municipal Income Taxes
 Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs
 Investment Earnings
 Miscellaneous
 Transfers
 Total General Revenues and Transfers

 Change in Net Position

 Net Position Beginning of Year
 Net Position End of Year

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Net (Expense) Revenue
and Changes in Net Position

Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
\$ (3,594,117)	\$ 0	\$ (3,594,117)
(490,122)	0	(490,122)
(2,353,649)	0	(2,353,649)
(1,130,163)	0	(1,130,163)
(1,273,390)	0	(1,273,390)
(5,330,463)	0	(5,330,463)
(4,020,724)	0	(4,020,724)
(180,187)	0	(180,187)
<u>(18,372,815)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(18,372,815)</u>
0	(2,015,785)	(2,015,785)
<u>0</u>	<u>(674,980)</u>	<u>(674,980)</u>
<u>0</u>	<u>(2,690,765)</u>	<u>(2,690,765)</u>
<u>(18,372,815)</u>	<u>(2,690,765)</u>	<u>(21,063,580)</u>
1,091,398	0	1,091,398
647,371	0	647,371
21,464,394	0	21,464,394
1,353,352	0	1,353,352
1,506,686	21,475	1,528,161
992,059	0	992,059
<u>(2,205,000)</u>	<u>2,205,000</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>24,850,260</u>	<u>2,226,475</u>	<u>27,076,735</u>
6,477,445	(464,290)	6,013,155
<u>76,796,213</u>	<u>48,763,191</u>	<u>125,559,404</u>
<u>\$ 83,273,658</u>	<u>\$ 48,298,901</u>	<u>\$ 131,572,559</u>

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2019**

	General	Street/Recreation Building	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 4,968,712	\$ 2,152,862	\$ 4,341,847	\$ 11,463,421
Investments	16,761,236	0	6,654,305	23,415,541
Receivables:				
Taxes	2,915,381	0	782,894	3,698,275
Accounts	88,748	0	60,136	148,884
Intergovernmental	279,395	0	960,287	1,239,682
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	0	0	43,944	43,944
Interest	113,832	0	0	113,832
Special Assessments	27,462	0	1,490,376	1,517,838
Interfund Loans Receivables	0	0	88,991	88,991
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost	361,117	0	0	361,117
Prepaid Items	190,796	0	19,110	209,906
Total Assets	\$ 25,706,679	\$ 2,152,862	\$ 14,441,890	\$ 42,301,431
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	\$ 227,996	\$ 74,861	\$ 842,563	\$ 1,145,420
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	582,356	0	73,335	655,691
Retainage Payable	0	2,500	182,927	185,427
Interfund Loans Payable	0	0	585,739	585,739
Total Liabilities	810,352	77,361	1,684,564	2,572,277
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Unavailable Amounts	906,260	0	2,040,059	2,946,319
Property Tax for Next Fiscal Year	779,870	0	392,938	1,172,808
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,686,130	0	2,432,997	4,119,127
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable	551,913	0	90,311	642,224
Restricted	0	2,075,501	8,857,137	10,932,638
Committed	459,196	0	1,921,212	2,380,408
Assigned	3,495,132	0	0	3,495,132
Unassigned	18,703,956	0	(544,331)	18,159,625
Total Fund Balances	23,210,197	2,075,501	10,324,329	35,610,027
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 25,706,679	\$ 2,152,862	\$ 14,441,890	\$ 42,301,431

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 35,610,027
<i>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because</i>		
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		87,961,231
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Municipal Income Taxes	678,141	
Property Taxes	38,377	
Interest Revenues	85,640	
Special Assessments	1,517,838	
Intergovernmental	626,323	2,946,319
The net pension/OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:		
Deferred Outflows - Pension	8,555,636	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(645,411)	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	1,877,002	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(1,022,279)	
Net Pension Liability	(30,412,269)	
Net OEPB Liability	(7,965,702)	(29,613,023)
Accrued interest on outstanding debt is not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, is not reported in the funds.		(29,487)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		2,068,813
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
General Obligation Bonds Payable	(4,640,000)	
Ohio Public Works Commission Loan Payable	(830,999)	
Long-Term Loan Payable	(1,234,539)	
Accrued Pension Liability	(37,262)	
Premium on General Obligation Bonds Payable	(101,136)	
Capital Leases Payable	(5,951,765)	
Compensated Absences Payable	(2,874,521)	(15,670,222)
<i>Net Position of Governmental Activities</i>		<u>\$ 83,273,658</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	General	Street/Recreation Building	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 741,850	\$ 0	\$ 351,066	\$ 1,092,916
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	0	0	647,371	647,371
Municipal Income Taxes	17,646,505	0	3,741,438	21,387,943
Intergovernmental Revenues	687,622	0	3,794,001	4,481,623
Charges for Services	2,297,190	0	255,362	2,552,552
Licenses, Permits and Fees	207,219	0	0	207,219
Investment Earnings	1,493,093	0	5,531	1,498,624
Special Assessments	167,131	0	576,250	743,381
Fines and Forfeitures	255,846	0	156,866	412,712
Donations	0	0	30,844	30,844
All Other Revenue	384,423	0	427,093	811,516
Total Revenues	23,880,879	0	9,985,822	33,866,701
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	10,152,975	0	2,394,328	12,547,303
Public Health and Welfare Services	437,593	0	15,867	453,460
Leisure Time Activities	7,100	0	2,197,102	2,204,202
Community Environment	608,890	0	657,439	1,266,329
Basic Utility Services	0	0	1,747,583	1,747,583
Transportation	3,398,176	0	1,357,108	4,755,284
General Government	4,311,497	0	226,168	4,537,665
Capital Outlay	0	8,188,199	4,772,948	12,961,147
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	0	0	501,657	501,657
Interest & Fiscal Charges	0	0	190,656	190,656
Total Expenditures	18,916,231	8,188,199	14,060,856	41,165,286
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	4,964,648	(8,188,199)	(4,075,034)	(7,298,585)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Sale of Capital Assets	88,115	0	0	88,115
Inception of Capital Lease	0	5,951,765	0	5,951,765
Transfers In	0	3,592,000	3,647,853	7,239,853
Transfers Out	(7,741,561)	0	(1,703,292)	(9,444,853)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(7,653,446)	9,543,765	1,944,561	3,834,880
Net Change in Fund Balances	(2,688,798)	1,355,566	(2,130,473)	(3,463,705)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	25,819,895	719,935	12,454,802	38,994,632
Increase in Inventory Reserve	79,100	0	0	79,100
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 23,210,197	\$ 2,075,501	\$ 10,324,329	\$ 35,610,027

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF OREGON, 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 \$ (3,463,705)

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

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.

Capital Outlay	11,970,914	
Depreciation	<u>(2,830,906)</u>	9,140,008

Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. This is the amount of the loss on the disposal of capital assets net of proceeds received. (113,433)

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.

Municipal Income Taxes	76,451	
Property Taxes	(1,518)	
Interest	8,062	
Special Assessments	(81,850)	
Intergovernmental	<u>(183,264)</u>	(182,119)

Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows:

Pension	1,855,111	
OPEB	<u>24,083</u>	1,879,194

Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension and OPEB liabilities are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities:

Pension	(5,093,192)	
OPEB	<u>9,175,887</u>	4,082,695

The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but has no effect on net position. In addition, repayment of bond, note and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.

General Obligation Bonds Principal	325,000	
Amortization of Premium on G.O. Bonds	7,778	
OPWC Loans Principal	66,966	
Long-Term Loan Principal	109,691	
Inception of Capital Lease	(5,951,765)	
Ohio Police and Fire Principal Payment	<u>1,681</u>	(5,440,649)

(Continued)

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Interest is reported as an expenditure when due in the governmental funds but is accrued on outstanding debt on the statement of net position. Premiums are reported as revenues when the debt is first issued; however, these amounts are deferred and amortized on the statement of net position.

Accrued Interest Payable	2,691
--------------------------	-------

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

Increase in Supplies Inventory	79,100	
Decrease in Compensated Absences Payable	155,241	234,341

The internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of services to individual funds and is not reported in the statement of activities.

Governmental fund expenditures and related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds are allocated among the governmental activities.

338,422

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities

\$ 6,477,445

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in
Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 800,100	\$ 741,850	\$ 741,850	\$ 0
Municipal Income Taxes	16,623,475	19,291,730	19,906,595	614,865
Intergovernmental Revenue	482,025	680,439	684,679	4,240
Charges for Services	2,279,491	2,249,835	2,280,690	30,855
Licenses, Permits and Fees	229,596	199,279	207,219	7,940
Investment Earnings	510,000	768,756	844,992	76,236
Special Assessments	8,485	167,131	167,131	0
Fines and Forfeitures	248,400	253,034	253,034	0
All Other Revenues	306,250	389,855	394,397	4,542
Total Revenues	<u>21,487,822</u>	<u>24,741,909</u>	<u>25,480,587</u>	<u>738,678</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	10,364,358	10,876,927	10,349,598	527,329
Public Health and Welfare Services	507,778	515,791	457,100	58,691
Leisure Time Activities	7,100	7,100	7,100	0
Community Environment	644,603	650,692	613,234	37,458
Transportation	3,624,816	3,709,347	3,473,060	236,287
General Government	5,266,367	5,491,115	5,078,008	413,107
Total Expenditures	<u>20,415,022</u>	<u>21,250,972</u>	<u>19,978,100</u>	<u>1,272,872</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,072,800	3,490,937	5,502,487	2,011,550
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Sale of Capital Assets	1,000	88,115	88,115	0
Transfers In	392,406	392,406	392,406	0
Transfers Out	(7,522,496)	(8,135,467)	(8,135,455)	12
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):	<u>(7,129,090)</u>	<u>(7,654,946)</u>	<u>(7,654,934)</u>	<u>12</u>
Net Change In Fund Balance	(6,056,290)	(4,164,009)	(2,152,447)	2,011,562
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	23,013,986	23,013,986	23,013,986	0
Prior Year Encumbrances	591,648	591,648	591,648	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$ 17,549,344</u>	<u>\$ 19,441,625</u>	<u>\$ 21,453,187</u>	<u>\$ 2,011,562</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
December 31, 2019**

	Business-Type Activities			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sewer	Total	
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,202,893	\$ 1,624,983	\$ 2,827,876	\$ 1,461,417
Investments	4,074,887	5,504,747	9,579,634	1,083,310
Accounts receivable (net of allow for uncollectibles)	898,792	920,616	1,819,408	0
Special Assessments receivable	0	1,419,830	1,419,830	0
Interfund Loans Receivable	466,952	29,796	496,748	0
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	320,612	17,763	338,375	0
Prepaid Items	32,496	46,120	78,616	8,930
Total current assets	<u>6,996,632</u>	<u>9,563,855</u>	<u>16,560,487</u>	<u>2,553,657</u>
Noncurrent assets:				
Capital assets:				
Property, Plant and Equipment	73,519,667	84,876,044	158,395,711	0
Construction in Progress	3,295,749	1,044,392	4,340,141	0
Less accumulated depreciation	(27,958,241)	(51,054,806)	(79,013,047)	0
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depr)	<u>48,857,175</u>	<u>34,865,630</u>	<u>83,722,805</u>	<u>0</u>
Total assets	<u>55,853,807</u>	<u>44,429,485</u>	<u>100,283,292</u>	<u>2,553,657</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Pension	1,030,455	687,970	1,718,425	0
OPEB	141,030	94,168	235,198	0
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>1,171,485</u>	<u>782,138</u>	<u>1,953,623</u>	<u>0</u>
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	126,250	59,998	186,248	410
Accrued Wages and Benefits	84,980	55,776	140,756	33,317
Retainage Payable	51,660	0	51,660	0
Compensated Absences Payable - Current	216,333	104,584	320,917	0
OWDA Loans Payable - Current	1,873,746	1,598,518	3,472,264	0
OPWC Loans Payable - Current	141,046	108,202	249,248	0
Total Current Liabilities	<u>2,494,015</u>	<u>1,927,078</u>	<u>4,421,093</u>	<u>33,727</u>

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

	Business-Type Activities			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sewer	Total	
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Workers Compensation Liability	0	0	0	57,222
OWDA Loans Payable	16,758,058	21,918,973	38,677,031	0
OPWC Loans Payable	581,309	1,473,559	2,054,868	0
Net Pension Liability	3,462,604	2,311,764	5,774,368	0
Net OPEB Liability	1,628,698	1,087,380	2,716,078	0
Compensated Absences Payable	342,680	257,431	600,111	0
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>22,773,349</u>	<u>27,049,107</u>	<u>49,822,456</u>	<u>57,222</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>25,267,364</u>	<u>28,976,185</u>	<u>54,243,549</u>	<u>90,949</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Pension	48,497	32,493	80,990	0
OPEB	4,419	2,951	7,370	0
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>52,916</u>	<u>35,444</u>	<u>88,360</u>	<u>0</u>
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	29,503,016	9,766,378	39,269,394	0
Unrestricted	2,201,996	6,433,616	8,635,612	2,462,708
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 31,705,012</u>	<u>\$ 16,199,994</u>	<u>\$ 47,905,006</u>	<u>\$ 2,462,708</u>
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to the enterprise funds.			393,895	
Net Position of Business-type Activities			<u>\$ 48,298,901</u>	

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water	Sewer	Total	
	Water	Sewer	Total	
Operating Revenues:				
Charges for Services	\$ 7,129,731	\$ 5,803,851	\$ 12,933,582	\$ 4,108,006
Other Operating Revenues	329,725	36,272	365,997	423,536
Total Operating Revenues	7,459,456	5,840,123	13,299,579	4,531,542
Operating Expenses:				
Personal Services	3,447,985	2,625,655	6,073,640	4,121,944
Contractual Services	2,794,472	2,081,141	4,875,613	0
Materials and Supplies	969,719	99,032	1,068,751	0
Utilities	556,343	341,226	897,569	0
Depreciation	1,561,821	1,256,496	2,818,317	0
Total Operating Expenses	9,330,340	6,403,550	15,733,890	4,121,944
Operating Income (Loss)	(1,870,884)	(563,427)	(2,434,311)	409,598
Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses):				
Interest Income	21,475	0	21,475	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(192,591)	(468,122)	(660,713)	0
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(171,116)	(468,122)	(639,238)	0
Income (Loss) Before Capital Contributions and Transfers	(2,042,000)	(1,031,549)	(3,073,549)	409,598
Capital Contributions	286	332,798	333,084	0
Transfers In	1,200,000	1,200,000	2,400,000	0
Transfers Out	0	(195,000)	(195,000)	0
Change in Net Position	(841,714)	306,249	(535,465)	409,598
Net Position Beginning of Year	32,546,726	15,893,745	48,440,471	2,053,110
Net Position End of Year	\$ 31,705,012	\$ 16,199,994	\$ 47,905,006	\$ 2,462,708
Change in Net Position - Total Enterprise Funds			(535,465)	
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to the enterprise funds.			71,175	
Change in Net Position - Business-type Activities			\$ (464,290)	

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water	Sewer	Totals	
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</u>				
Cash Received from Customers	\$7,423,071	\$5,711,581	\$13,134,652	\$4,531,542
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(4,476,236)	(2,545,185)	(7,021,421)	0
Cash Payments to Employees	(2,709,332)	(2,265,215)	(4,974,547)	(4,035,913)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>237,503</u>	<u>901,181</u>	<u>1,138,684</u>	<u>495,629</u>
<u>Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:</u>				
Transfers In from Other Funds	1,200,000	1,200,000	2,400,000	0
Transfers Out to Other Funds	0	(195,000)	(195,000)	0
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>1,200,000</u>	<u>1,005,000</u>	<u>2,205,000</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:</u>				
Acquisition and Construction of Assets	(321,326)	(1,598,940)	(1,920,266)	0
Capital Contributions	286	327,408	327,694	0
Ohio Water Development Authority Loans Issued	1,259,033	2,261,567	3,520,600	0
Principal Paid on				
Ohio Water Development Authority Loans	(1,832,032)	(1,607,884)	(3,439,916)	0
Principal Paid on				
Ohio Public Works Commission Loan	(141,046)	(108,202)	(249,248)	0
Interest Paid on All Debt	(192,591)	(468,122)	(660,713)	0
Net Cash Used for				
Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>(1,227,676)</u>	<u>(1,194,173)</u>	<u>(2,421,849)</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Cash Flows from Investing Activities:</u>				
Sale of Investments	912,345	837,630	1,749,975	220,218
Receipts of Interest	21,475	0	21,475	0
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	<u>933,820</u>	<u>837,630</u>	<u>1,771,450</u>	<u>220,218</u>
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,143,647	1,549,638	2,693,285	715,847
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	59,246	75,345	134,591	745,570
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	<u>\$1,202,893</u>	<u>\$1,624,983</u>	<u>\$2,827,876</u>	<u>\$1,461,417</u>

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water	Sewer	Totals	
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash				
<u>Provided by Operating Activities:</u>				
Operating Income (Loss)	(\$1,870,884)	(\$563,427)	(\$2,434,311)	\$409,598
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation Expense	1,561,821	1,256,496	2,818,317	0
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:				
Increase in Accounts Receivable	(50,026)	(134,572)	(184,598)	0
Decrease in Interfund Loan Receivable	13,641	6,030	19,671	0
Decrease (Increase) in Inventory	(56,925)	11,429	(45,496)	0
Decrease (Increase) in Prepaid Items	7,557	(10,350)	(2,793)	2,165
Increase in Deferred Outflows of Resources	(603,637)	(388,477)	(992,114)	0
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(106,334)	(24,865)	(131,199)	410
Increase in Accrued Wages and Benefits	8,861	5,309	14,170	33,317
Increase in Workers' Compensation Liability	0	0	0	50,139
Increase in Net Pension Liability	1,544,243	981,820	2,526,063	0
Increase in Net OPEB Liability	317,763	178,547	496,310	0
Decrease in Deferred Inflows of Resources	(516,693)	(359,922)	(876,615)	0
Decrease in Compensated Absences	(11,884)	(56,837)	(68,721)	0
Total Adjustments	2,108,387	1,464,608	3,572,995	86,031
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$237,503	\$901,181	\$1,138,684	\$495,629

Schedule of Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:

As of December 31, 2019, the Water Fund had outstanding liabilities of \$108,905 for the purchase of certain capital assets.

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
December 31, 2019

	<u>Custodial Fund</u>
Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 101,683
Liabilities:	
Intergovernmental Payable	\$ 99,730
Due to Others	<u>1,953</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 101,683</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Oregon, Ohio (the "City") was incorporated in 1838 under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under its own Charter. The current Charter, which provides for a Mayor/Council form of government, was adopted in 1958 and has been amended several times, most recently in 2002.

A. Reporting Entity

The accompanying basic financial statements of the City present the financial position of the various fund types, the results of operations of the various fund types and the cash flows of the proprietary funds. The financial statements are presented as of December 31, 2019 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (the "GASB") is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification).

The accompanying basic financial statements comply with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 14, "*The Financial Reporting Entity*," as amended by GASB Statement No. 61 "*The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus; an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*," in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the City (the primary government) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of a legally separate organization's governing body and either (1) the City's ability to impose its will over the organization, or (2) the potential that the organization will provide a financial benefit to, or impose a financial burden on, the City.

Based on the foregoing, the City's financial reporting entity has no component units but includes all funds, agencies, boards and commissions that are part of the primary government, which includes the following services: police and fire protection, emergency medical, parks, recreation, cemetery, planning, zoning, street maintenance, judicial administration and other governmental services. In addition, the City owns and operates a water treatment and distribution system and a wastewater treatment and collection system, which are reported as enterprise funds.

The accounting policies and financial reporting practices of the City conform to GAAP as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of its significant accounting policies:

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The accounting system is organized and operated on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues and expenditures (expenses). The various funds are summarized by type in the basic financial statements. The following fund types are used by the City:

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (Continued)

Governmental Funds - Governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions are typically financed. Governmental funds are reported using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The acquisition, use and balances of the City's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources (except those accounted for in the proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of "financial flow" (sources, uses and balances of financial resources). The following are the City's major governmental funds:

General Fund - This fund is used to account for all financial resources except those 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.

Street Recreation/Building Fund - This fund is used to account for revenues received from various sources to be used for street/recreation construction projects within the City.

Other governmental funds of the City are used to account for (a) financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other assets, (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects and (c) financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for principal and interest.

Proprietary Funds - All proprietary funds are reported using the flow of economic resources measurement focus. This measurement focus provides that all assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position.

Enterprise Funds - These funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, whereby the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The City's major enterprise funds are:

Water Fund - This fund is used to account for the operation of the City's water service.

Sewer Fund - This fund is used to account for the operation of the City's sanitary sewer service.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (Continued)

Internal Service Funds - These funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City has three internal service funds, the Self Insurance Dental / Emergency Room Fund, the Workers' Compensation Fund and the Medical Spending Fund. These funds are used to account for monies received from city departments to cover the costs related to the self insurance program, potential liabilities for workers' compensation and for deposits from the employees into the medical cafeteria plan.

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations or other governments and therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City has no trust funds. The agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve the measurement of results of operation. These funds operate on a full accrual basis of accounting. The City has five agency funds. These funds are used to account for monies received by the City in situations where the City's role is purely custodial in nature. The five funds are the Unclaimed Monies Fund, which is used to account for unclaimed monies, the Municipal Court Fund, which accounts for monies that flow through the municipal court office, the Ohio Board of Building Standards Assessment Fund, which accounts for assessed funds as required by the Ohio Revised Code, the Income Tax Joint District Fund, which accounts for income tax funds to be distributed between the City of Oregon and the City of Northwood and the Lucas County Water Collection Fund, which accounts for a portion of the revenue from Lucas County users of the City of Oregon's water.

C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements

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 distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. The activity of the internal service funds is eliminated to avoid “doubling up” revenues and expenses, however, the interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. This is the same approach used in the preparation of the proprietary fund financial statements but differs from the manner in which governmental fund 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 statements for governmental funds.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements (Continued)

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the City and for each function or program 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 and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of 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 business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City. Certain indirect costs are included in the program expenses reported for individual functions and activities.

Fund Financial Statements – Fund financial statements report detailed information about the City. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets and deferred outflows of resources and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

All proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net position. The statement of changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting represents the methodology utilized in the recognition of revenues and expenditures or expenses reported in the financial statements. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available. The term "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period, which for the City is 60 days after year end. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due.

Revenues 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.

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. Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned and is available. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied and the revenue is available. 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 specific purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. Revenues considered susceptible to accrual at year end include income taxes withheld by employers, interest on investments, special assessment, and state levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle license fees, and local government assistance). Other revenues, including licenses, permits, certain charges for services and miscellaneous revenues, are recorded as revenues when received in cash because generally these revenues are not measurable until actually received.

Special assessment installments, which are measurable, but not available at December 31, are recorded as deferred inflow of resources – unavailable amount. Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2019, but which are not intended to finance 2019 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred inflow of resources as further described in Note 6.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the proprietary funds and fiduciary funds. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when they are incurred. Government-Wide Statements are also prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. The City has a deferred charge on refunding in the proprietary statements of net position that qualifies for reporting in this category. 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. For the City, deferred outflows of resources have been reported for the following items related to the City's net pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability/asset: (1) net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments, (2) the City's contributions to the pension systems subsequent to the measurement date and (3) differences between the City's contributions and the City's proportionate share of contributions. The City's deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are further discussed in Notes 11 and 12.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. On the government-wide statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet, property taxes that are intended to finance future fiscal periods are reported as deferred inflows. In addition, the governmental funds balance sheet reports deferred inflows which arise only under a modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable amounts*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable amounts for delinquent property taxes, income taxes, special assessments, state levied shared taxes, interest and other revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

The City also reports deferred inflows of resources for the differences between expected and actual experience related to the City's net pension and OPEB liability/asset. This deferred inflows of resources are only reported on the government-wide statement of net position and in the proprietary funds financial statements. The deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are further discussed in Notes 11 and 12.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year.

All funds other than agency funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only governmental funds are required to be reported. The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may be modified during the year only by an ordinance of City Council.

1. Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission reviews estimated revenue and determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes. The Budget Commission then certifies its actions to the City by September 1 of each year. As part of the certification process, the City receives an official certificate of estimated resources stating the projected receipts by 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 do 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 fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or if actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the first and final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2019.

2. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 through December 31. The appropriation ordinance establishes spending controls at the legal level. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as additional information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed the current estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission. The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may be modified during the year only by an ordinance of City Council. During 2019 several supplemental appropriations were necessary to budget the use of contingency funds, major capital improvement projects and intergovernmental grant proceeds. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed line-item budgets. The budgetary figures which appear in the "Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances--Budget and Actual—for the General Fund are provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results with the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Budgetary Process (Continued)

3. Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditures are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures (budget basis) in order to constrain that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. However, on the GAAP basis of accounting, encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities and are reported in the fund balances for governmental funds in the accompanying basic financial statements.

4. Lapsing of Appropriations

At the close of each fiscal year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year and need not be reappropriated.

5. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The City's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a basis other than generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The major differences between the budgetary basis and the GAAP basis lie in the manner in which revenues and expenditures are recorded. Under the budgetary basis, revenues and expenditures are recognized on the cash basis. Utilizing the cash basis, revenues are recorded when received in cash and expenditures when paid. Under the GAAP basis, revenues and expenditures are recorded on the modified accrual basis of accounting. On a budgetary basis investment earnings are recognized when realized, whereas on a GAAP basis unrealized gains and losses are recognized when investments are adjusted to fair value.

This space intentionally left blank

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Budgetary Process (Continued)

5. Budgetary Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund:

	<u>General Fund</u>
GAAP Basis (as reported)	(\$2,688,798)
Increase (Decrease):	
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2019 received during 2020	(1,738,688)
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2018 received during 2019	4,020,179
Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2019 paid during 2020	810,352
Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2018 paid during 2019	(1,548,637)
2018 Adjustment to Fair Value	(752,422)
2019 Adjustment to Fair Value	70,639
2018 Prepays for 2019	189,684
2019 Prepays for 2020	(190,796)
Outstanding Encumbrances	(324,606)
Perspective Difference:	
Activity of Funds Reclassified for GAAP Reporting Purposes	<u>646</u>
Budget Basis	<u><u>(\$2,152,447)</u></u>

G. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits, short-term certificates of deposit and the State Treasury Asset Reserve (STAR Ohio). STAR Ohio is a very liquid investment and is reported as a cash equivalent in the basic financial statements. The certificates of deposit are considered cash equivalents because they are highly liquid investments with original maturity dates of three months or less.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Cash and Cash Equivalents (Continued)

The City pools its cash for investment and resource management purposes. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and investments represents the balance on hand as if each fund maintained its own cash and investment account. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds' shares of equity in pooled certificates of deposit are considered to be cash equivalents. See Note 5, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

H. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution, the Ohio Revised Code and the Oregon Municipal Code. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "*Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*", the City records all its investments at fair value except for nonparticipating investment contracts (certificates of deposit) which are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. All investment income, including changes in the fair value of investments, are recognized as revenue in the operating statements. Fair value is determined by quoted market prices. See Note 5, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

The City has invested funds in the STAR Ohio during 2019. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office, which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's net asset value per share, which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2019.

I. Inventory

Inventory is stated at cost (first-in, first-out) in the governmental funds and at the lower of cost or market in the proprietary funds. The costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds when purchased and as expenses in the proprietary funds when used.

J. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2019, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

***Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019***

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000.

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

Governmental activities capital assets are those not directly related to the business type funds. These generally are acquired or constructed for governmental activities and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years). These assets are reported in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Position, but they are not reported in the Fund Financial Statements. All infrastructure acquired prior to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 34, “*Basic Financial Statements – and Management’s Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*”, has been reported.

Contributed capital assets are measured at their acquisition value at the date received. Capital assets include land, buildings, building improvements, machinery, equipment and infrastructure. Infrastructure is defined as long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for a significant number of years. Examples of infrastructure include roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems. Estimated historical costs for governmental activities capital asset values were initially determined by identifying historical costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original cost was not obtainable, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain capital assets, the estimates were arrived at by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition.

2. Property, Plant and Equipment – Business Type Activities

Property, plant and equipment acquired by the proprietary funds are stated at cost (or estimated historical cost), including interest capitalized during construction and architectural and engineering fees where applicable. Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair market value at the date received. These assets are reported in both the Business-Type Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Position and in the respective proprietary funds.

3. Depreciation

All capital assets are depreciated, excluding land and construction in progress. Depreciation has been provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Governmental and Business-Type Activities Estimated Lives (in years)</u>
Buildings	20 - 40
Improvements other than Buildings/Infrastructure	10 - 50
Machinery, Equipment, Vehicles	3 - 10

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

***Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019***

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

L. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term liabilities are being repaid from the following funds:

<u>Obligation</u>	<u>Fund</u>
General Obligation Bonds	General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund Sewer Fund
Special Assessment Bonds	Special Assessment Bond Retirement Fund
Ohio Water Development Authority Loans	Special Assessment Bond Retirement Fund Sewer Fund, Water Fund
Ohio Public Works Commission Loan	General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund Sewer Fund, Water Fund
Workers Compensation Liability	Workers Compensation Fund
Promissory Notes	General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund
Police and Firemen's Pension Accrued Liability	General Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund Emergency Medical Services Operating Fund Recreation Fund, Water Fund, Sewer Fund
Capital Lease	Street Recreation Building Fund
Pension and OPEB Liabilities	General Fund Water Fund, Sewer Fund

M. Compensated Absences

All full-time City employees earn vacation at varying rates based upon length of service. Carryovers are allowed by contracts up to 40 hours for bargaining contracts and 120 hours for non-bargaining legislation. Any additions require legislative approval. Upon separation from the City, the employee (or his estate) is paid for his accumulated unused vacation leave balance.

All full-time City employees earn sick leave at the rate of 1.25 days per calendar month of active service. Upon retirement from the City's service, an employee receives one hour of monetary compensation for each two hours of unused sick leave. The monetary compensation is equal to the hourly rate of compensation of the employee at the time of retirement.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," the City records a liability for vacation time and sick leave when the obligation is attributable to services previously rendered or to rights that vest or accumulate, and when payment of the obligation is probable and can be reasonably determined.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

M. Compensated Absences (Continued)

For governmental funds, that portion of unpaid compensated absences that has matured and is expected to be paid using expendable, available resources is reported as an expenditure in the fund from which the individual earning the leave is paid, and a corresponding liability is reflected in the account "Compensated Absences Payable." In the government wide statement of net position, "Compensated Absences Payable" is recorded within the "Due within one year" account and the long-term portion of the liability is recorded within the "Due in more than one year" account. Compensated absences are expensed in the proprietary funds when earned and the related liability is reported within the fund.

N. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflow 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 their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

The City applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

This space intentionally left blank

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

O. Fund Balances

In the fund financial statements, fund balance for governmental funds is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balance is reported in five components – nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

Nonspendable – Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – Restricted fund balance consists of amounts that have constraints placed on them either externally by third parties (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments) or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. 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 (compelled by external parties) that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.

Committed – Committed fund balance consists of amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City’s highest level of decision making authority. For the City, these constraints consist of ordinances passed by City Council. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed previously to commit those amounts.

Assigned – Assigned fund balance consists of amounts that are constrained by the City’s intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned – Unassigned fund balance consists of amounts that have not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund as well as negative fund balances in all other governmental funds.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City’s policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted (committed, assigned and unassigned) resources as they are needed.

P. 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.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Q. Interfund Activity

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 and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues. In addition, interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting on the government-wide financial statements. Only transfers between governmental activities and business-type activities are reported on the statement of activities.

R. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP 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.

S. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for water treatment and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment and maintenance of storm water collection systems. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

T. Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements and for governmental activities arise from outside contributions of capital assets or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction. Capital contributions are reported as revenue in the proprietary fund financial statements and on the statement of activities.

U. Fair Value

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 2 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

For 2019, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 95, “Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance.”

GASB Statement No. 95 provides temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic by extending the effective dates of certain accounting and financial reporting provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that were first effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. This statement had no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

NOTE 3 - COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Fund Deficit - The fund deficit at December 31, 2019 of \$544,331 in the Cedar Point TIF Fund (special revenue fund) arose from the recognition of expenditures on the modified accrual basis of accounting which are greater than expenditures recognized on the budgetary basis and from the posting of an interfund loan payable on the modified accrual basis. The deficit does not exist under the cash basis of accounting. The General Fund provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 4 – FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATION

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, and unassigned 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 constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

Fund Balances	General Fund	Street/ Recreation Building Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:				
Principal	\$0	\$0	\$71,201	\$71,201
Prepaid Items	190,796	0	19,110	209,906
Supplies Inventory	361,117	0	0	361,117
Total Nonspendable	<u>551,913</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>90,311</u>	<u>642,224</u>
Restricted:				
Special Assessment Debt Service Payments	0	0	438,342	438,342
Street Construction and Maintenance	0	0	858,798	858,798
State Highway Improvement	0	0	39,789	39,789
Permissive Auto Tax	0	0	79,101	79,101
Drug Law Enforcement and Education	0	0	4,347	4,347
Police Grants	0	0	24,404	24,404
Police Levy	0	0	200,405	200,405
Drug Law Enforcement	0	0	24,624	24,624
DUI and Seatbelt Grant	0	0	21,665	21,665
Fire Operation	0	0	1,328,153	1,328,153
Federal Equity Sharing	0	0	39,614	39,614
EMS Operating	0	0	199,230	199,230
Indigent Drivers Alcohol Treatment	0	0	49,470	49,470
City Recreation	0	0	209,422	209,422
Legal Computer Research	0	0	171,011	171,011
Court Special Projects	0	0	288,124	288,124
Probation Services	0	0	95,732	95,732
IDIAMF	0	0	33,592	33,592
Local Law Enforcement Block Grant	0	0	191	191
Cedar Point Development	0	0	373,038	373,038
Revolving Loan	0	0	216,049	216,049
FEMA	0	0	5	5
Solid Waste	0	0	1,603,104	1,603,104
Storm Sewer Projects	0	0	950,792	950,792
Street Lighting	0	0	623,126	623,126
Sewer Maintenance	0	0	13,239	13,239
Street Construction	0	0	971,769	971,769
Street, Recreation and Building	0	2,075,501	0	2,075,501
General Bond Retirement	0	0	1	1
Total Restricted	<u>0</u>	<u>2,075,501</u>	<u>8,857,137</u>	<u>10,932,638</u>

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

***Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019***

NOTE 4 – FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATION (Continued)

<u>Fund Balances</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Street/ Recreation Building Fund</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Committed:				
Payroll Stabilization	459,196	0	0	459,196
City Recreation	0	0	26,639	26,639
50th Anniversary	0	0	235,581	235,581
Hazardous Waste	0	0	343	343
Fire Pumper	0	0	401,620	401,620
Parkland Acquisition	0	0	28,314	28,314
Water Construction	0	0	144	144
Storm Sewer Construction	0	0	1,228,571	1,228,571
Total Committed	<u>459,196</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,921,212</u>	<u>2,380,408</u>
Assigned:				
Fiscal Year 2019 Appropriations	3,196,033	0	0	3,196,033
Purchase Orders	299,099	0	0	299,099
Total Assigned	<u>3,495,132</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,495,132</u>
Unassigned (deficit)	<u>18,703,956</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(544,331)</u>	<u>18,159,625</u>
Total Fund Balances	<u>\$23,210,197</u>	<u>\$2,075,501</u>	<u>\$10,324,329</u>	<u>\$35,610,027</u>

This space intentionally left blank

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 5 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash resources of several individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash, cash equivalents and investments. In addition, investments are separately held by a number of individual funds. Statutes require the classification of funds held by the City into three categories:

Category 1 consists of "active" funds - those funds required to be kept in "cash" or "near cash" status for immediate use by the City. Such funds must be maintained either as cash in the City Treasury or in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts.

Category 2 consists of "inactive" funds - those funds not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive funds may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing no later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Category 3 consists of "interim" funds - those funds not needed for immediate use but needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim funds may be invested or deposited in the following securities:

- 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 or interest by the United States;
- 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;
- Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- Interim deposits in eligible institutions applying for interim funds;
- Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in the first two bullets of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions, and
- The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 5 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

A. Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. The City's policy is to place deposits with major local banks.

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 105 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.

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$14,862,580 and the bank balance was \$14,957,157. Federal depository insurance covered \$500,000 of the bank balance and \$14,457,157 was exposed to custodial risk and was collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institutions trust department or agent but not in the City's name and securities held in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

Investment earnings of \$842,107 earned by other funds were credited to the General Fund as required by local statute.

B. Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2019 are summarized below:

	Fair Value	Credit Rating	Fair Value Hierarchy	Investment Maturities (in Years)		
				less than 1	1-3	3-5
FHLB	\$4,775,813	AA+ ¹ / Aaa ²	Level 2	\$1,999,480	\$2,263,578	\$512,755
FHLMC	7,157,213	AA+ ¹ / Aaa ²	Level 2	0	2,989,460	4,167,753
FNMA	3,016,001	AA+ ¹ / Aaa ²	Level 2	498,830	1,995,241	521,930
FFCB	11,107,173	AA+ ¹ / Aaa ²	Level 2	0	10,564,903	542,270
Negotiable CD's	6,822,285	AA+ ¹	Level 1	2,979,324	3,596,936	246,025
STAR Ohio	2,191,817	AAAm ¹	N/A	2,191,817	0	0
Total Investments	<u>\$35,070,302</u>			<u>\$7,669,451</u>	<u>\$21,410,118</u>	<u>\$5,990,733</u>

¹ Standard & Poor's

² Moody's Investor Service

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 5 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

B. Investments (Continued)

Interest Rate Risk – The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of settlement date.

Credit Risk – The City’s investments in FHLB, FHLMC, FNMA and FFCB securities were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor’s and Moody’s Investor Services, respectively. Investments in Star Ohio were rated AAAM by Standard & Poor’s.

Custodial Credit Risk – The City’s investments in FHLB, FHLMC, FNMA and FFCB securities in the amounts of \$4,775,813, \$7,157,213, \$3,016,000 and \$11,107,173, respectively, are uninsured and unregistered with securities held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in one issuer. Of the City’s total investments, 14% are FHLB, 20% are FHLMC, 8% are FNMA, 32% are FFCB, 19% are negotiable CD’s and 7% is Star Ohio.

C. Reconciliation of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

A reconciliation between classifications of cash and investments on the financial statements and classifications per items A and B of this note are as follows:

	<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>	<u>Investments</u>
Per Financial Statements	\$15,854,397	\$34,078,485
Certificates of Deposit (with maturities of more than 3 months)	1,200,000	(1,200,000)
Investments:		
STAR Ohio	<u>(2,191,817)</u>	<u>2,191,817</u>
Per Footnote	<u>\$14,862,580</u>	<u>\$35,070,302</u>

NOTE 6 - TAXES

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property used in business and located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2019 were levied after October 1, 2018 on assessed values as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values were established by the County Auditor at 35% of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years. The last revaluation was completed in 2012 and the equalization adjustment was completed in 2015. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 31; the remainder is payable by July 31.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 6 - TAXES (Continued)

A. Property Taxes (Continued)

Public utility real property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at 100% of its true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property described previously.

The Lucas County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the City of Oregon. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected.

The full property tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$2.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2019 tax receipts were based was \$492,430,780. This amount constitutes \$446,083,110 in real property assessed value and \$46,347,670 in public utility assessed value.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 1% of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is 0.250% (2.50 mills) of assessed value.

B. Income Tax

The City levies a tax of 2.25% on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned within the City as well as on incomes of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of 100% of the tax paid to another municipality to a maximum of the total amount assessed. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly, as required. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 7 – TAX ABATEMENT DISCLOSURES

Real Estate Tax Abatements

As of December 31, 2019, the City of Oregon provides tax incentives under three programs: Tax Increment Financing (TIF), Enterprise Zone (EZ), and Community Reinvestment Area (CRA).

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5709, the City established a Community Reinvestment area titled the Cedar Point Development Park Reinvestment Area. In general, this Community Reinvestment Area includes properties rezoned as C-I Commercial/Industrial bounded by Cedar Point Road, Lallendorf Road, Wynn Road and Corduroy Road, and A-1 Agricultural properties segregated in the Lallendorf Road and Corduroy Road corner, and on Seaman Road along the Southern border of the district, within the City of Oregon. The City of Oregon authorizes incentives through the passage of public ordinances, based upon each businesses investment criteria, and through a contractual application process with each business, including proof that the improvements have been made. The abatement equals an agreed upon percentage of the additional property tax resulting from the increase in assessed value as a result of the improvements. The amount of the abatement is deducted from the recipient’s property tax bill. The establishment of the Community Reinvestment Area gave the City the ability to maintain and expand businesses located in the City, and retain or create new jobs by abating or reducing assessed valuation of properties, resulting in abated taxes, from commercial and industrial improvements consistent with the applicable zoning regulations.

The City of Oregon also contracts with the Oregon City School District for payments in lieu of taxes when required by Section 5709.82 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Below is the information relevant to the disclosure of those programs for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Property Tax Abatement	Total Amount of Taxes Abated (Incentives Abated For the Year 2019 In Actual Dollars)
<i>Oregon Holdings One LLC (2015 - 2025) (CRA)</i> - Gross Dollar amount of taxes abated during 2019	\$42,539
<i>Enviroservices of Ohio Inc. (2013 - 2023) (CRA)</i> - Gross Dollar amount of taxes abated during 2019	132,331
<i>BP-Husky Refining LLC A DE LLC (2008 - 2021) (Enterprise Zone)</i> - Gross Dollar amount of taxes abated during 2019	126,923
<i>BP-Husky Refining LLC A DE LLC (2011 - 2041) (TIF)</i> - Gross Dollar amount of taxes abated during 2019	51,317
<i>BP-Husky Refining LLC (2011 - 2041) (TIF)</i> - Gross Dollar amount of taxes abated during 2019	53,445
<i>Menard Inc. (2008 - 2038) (TIF)</i> - Gross Dollar amount of taxes abated during 2019	232,928
<i>Oregon Holdings Five LLC (2009 - 2039) (TIF)</i> - Gross Dollar amount of taxes abated during 2019	86,546
	\$726,029

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2019 consisted of taxes, interest, accounts receivable, special assessments and intergovernmental receivables.

NOTE 9 - TRANSFERS

Following is a summary of transfers in and out for all funds for 2019:

	Transfers In:		Transfers In:		
Transfers Out:	Street/ Recreation Building Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Total
General Fund	\$3,000,000	\$2,341,561	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$7,741,561
Other Governmental Funds	592,000	1,111,292	0	0	1,703,292
Sewer Fund	0	195,000	0	0	195,000
	\$3,592,000	\$3,647,853	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$9,639,853

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorization.

Transfers of \$7,434,853 were eliminated on the entity-wide statement of activities since they were within the governmental and business-type activities.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Governmental Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2019 was as follows:

Historical Cost:

Class	December 31, 2018	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2019
<i>Capital assets not being depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$4,902,969	\$0	\$0	\$4,902,969
Construction in Progress	15,342,560	9,087,105	(6,361,907)	18,067,758
Subtotal	<u>20,245,529</u>	<u>9,087,105</u>	<u>(6,361,907)</u>	<u>22,970,727</u>
<i>Capital assets being depreciated:</i>				
Land Improvements	8,877,415	1,191,471	(128,232)	9,940,654
Buildings and Improvements	9,764,917	4,814,032	(697,236)	13,881,713
Machinery and Equipment	5,753,698	334,552	(233,147)	5,855,103
Vehicles	9,975,532	695,944	(384,322)	10,287,154
Infrastructure	76,013,537	2,209,717	0	78,223,254
Subtotal	<u>110,385,099</u>	<u>9,245,716</u>	<u>(1,442,937)</u>	<u>118,187,878</u>
Total Cost	<u>\$130,630,628</u>	<u>\$18,332,821</u>	<u>(\$7,804,844)</u>	<u>\$141,158,605</u>

Accumulated Depreciation:

Class	December 31, 2018	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2019
Land Improvements	(\$2,983,441)	(\$267,820)	\$115,225	(\$3,136,036)
Buildings and Improvements	(6,543,270)	(356,870)	689,631	(6,210,509)
Machinery and Equipment	(4,030,925)	(351,321)	208,062	(4,174,184)
Vehicles	(7,096,657)	(781,486)	316,586	(7,561,557)
Infrastructure	(31,041,679)	(1,073,409)	0	(32,115,088)
Total Depreciation	<u>(\$51,695,972)</u>	<u>(\$2,830,906) *</u>	<u>\$1,329,504</u>	<u>(\$53,197,374)</u>
Capital assets being depreciated, net:	<u>58,689,127</u>	<u>6,414,810</u>	<u>(113,433)</u>	<u>64,990,504</u>
<i>Net Value:</i>	<u>\$78,934,656</u>			<u>\$87,961,231</u>

* Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$450,811
Public Health and Welfare Services	43,942
Leisure Time Activities	185,390
Community Environment	19,492
Transportation	1,948,662
General Government	<u>182,609</u>
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$2,830,906</u>

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

B. Business-Type Activities Capital Assets

Summary by category of changes in business-type activities for the year ended December 31, 2019 was as follows:

Historical Cost:

Class	December 31, 2018	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2019
<i>Capital assets not being depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$756,016	\$0	\$0	\$756,016
Construction in Progress	22,482,821	1,363,115	(19,505,795)	4,340,141
Subtotal	<u>23,238,837</u>	<u>1,363,115</u>	<u>(19,505,795)</u>	<u>5,096,157</u>
<i>Capital assets being depreciated:</i>				
Buildings and Distributions	120,757,468	19,440,576	0	140,198,044
Machinery and Equipment	15,783,940	372,579	0	16,156,519
Vehicles	1,386,601	0	(101,469)	1,285,132
Subtotal	<u>137,928,009</u>	<u>19,813,155</u>	<u>(101,469)</u>	<u>157,639,695</u>
Total Cost	<u>\$161,166,846</u>	<u>\$21,176,270</u>	<u>(\$19,607,264)</u>	<u>\$162,735,852</u>

Accumulated Depreciation:

Class	December 31, 2018	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2019
Buildings and Distributions	(\$69,715,236)	(\$1,344,127)	\$0	(\$71,059,363)
Machinery and Equipment	(5,707,854)	(1,314,713)	0	(7,022,567)
Vehicles	(873,109)	(159,477)	101,469	(931,117)
Total Depreciation	<u>(\$76,296,199)</u>	<u>(\$2,818,317)</u>	<u>\$101,469</u>	<u>(\$79,013,047)</u>
Capital assets being depreciated, net:	<u>61,631,810</u>	<u>16,994,838</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>78,626,648</u>
<i>Net Value:</i>	<u>\$84,870,647</u>			<u>\$83,722,805</u>

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 11 – 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.

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 full-time police 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.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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, including requirements for reduced and unreduced benefits):

Group A Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	Group B 20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Group C Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local	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	Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	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 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	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	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	Public Safety	Public Safety
Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 52 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement
Age and Service Requirements: Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit
Public Safety and Law Enforcement	Public Safety and Law Enforcement	Public Safety and Law Enforcement
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	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	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

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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.

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 3.00% 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 3.00%.

Benefits in the Combined Plan consist of both an age-and-service formula benefit (defined benefit) and a defined contribution element. The defined benefit element is calculated on the basis of age, FAS, and years of service. Eligibility regarding age and years of service in the Combined Plan is the same as the Traditional Pension Plan. The benefit formula for the defined benefit component of the plan for State and Local members in transition Groups A and B applies a factor of 1.00% to the member's FAS for the first 30 years of service.

A factor of 1.25% is applied to years of service in excess of 30. The benefit formula for transition Group C applies a factor of 1.0% to the member's FAS and the first 35 years of service and a factor of 1.25% is applied to years in excess of 35. Persons retiring before age 65 with less than 30 years of service credit receive a percentage reduction in benefit. The defined contribution portion of the benefit is based on accumulated member contributions plus or minus any investment gains or losses on those contributions. Members retiring under the Combined Plan receive a 2.25% COLA adjustment on the defined benefit portion of their benefit.

Defined contribution plan benefits are established in the plan documents, which may be amended by the OPERS's Board of Trustees. Member-Directed Plan and Combined Plan members who have met the retirement eligibility requirements may apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the Combined Plan consists of the member's contributions plus or minus the investment gains or losses resulting from the member's investment selections. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the Member-Directed Plan consists of the members' contributions, vested employer contributions and investment gains or losses resulting from the members' investment selections. Employer contributions and associated investment earnings vest over a five-year period, at a rate of 20% each year. For additional information, see the Plan Statement in the OPERS CAFR.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

***Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019***

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

	<u>State and Local</u>
2019 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %
2019 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	14.0 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	<u>0.0</u>
Total Employer	<u>14.0 %</u>
Employee	<u>10.0 %</u>

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$1,289,109 for 2019. Of this amount, \$135,380 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

Plan Description - City full-time police and firefighters 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, age/service commuted and actuarially reduced. Each type has different eligibility guidelines and is calculated using the member's average annual salary. The following discussion of the pension formula relates to normal service retirement.

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

The annual pension benefit for normal service retirement is equal to a percentage of the allowable average annual salary. The percentage equals 2.5 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. See OP&F CAFR referenced above for additional information, including requirements for Deferred Retirement Option Plan provisions and reduced and unreduced benefits.

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 participating in the DROP program have separate eligibility requirements related to COLA.

Members retiring under normal service retirement, with less than 15 years of service credit on July 1, 2013, and members whose pension benefit became effective on or after July 1, 2013, will receive a COLA equal to a percentage of the member's base pension benefit where the percentage is the lesser of three percent or the percentage increase in the consumer price index, if any, over the 12 month period that ends on the thirtieth day of September of the immediately preceding year, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one percent.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

	<u>Police</u>	<u>Firefighters</u>
2019 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %
Employee:		
January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019	12.25 %	12.25 %
2019 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension	19.00 %	23.50 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	<u>0.50</u>	<u>0.50</u>
Total Employer	<u>19.50 %</u>	<u>24.00 %</u>
Employee:		
January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019	12.25 %	12.25 %

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City’s contractually required contribution to OPF was \$967,958 for 2019. Of this amount, \$114,437 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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:

	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$18,518,923	\$17,667,714	\$36,186,637
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability-2019	0.067617%	0.216446%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability-2018	<u>0.066782%</u>	<u>0.217110%</u>	
Percentage Change	<u>0.000835%</u>	<u>(0.000664%)</u>	
Pension Expense	\$4,069,548	\$2,310,229	\$6,379,777

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Changes in assumptions	\$1,612,120	\$468,394	\$2,080,514
Differences between expected and actual experience	854	725,899	726,753
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	2,513,536	2,176,648	4,690,184
Change in proportionate share	95,528	424,015	519,543
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>1,289,109</u>	<u>967,958</u>	<u>2,257,067</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$5,511,147</u>	<u>\$4,762,914</u>	<u>\$10,274,061</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$243,166	\$16,497	\$259,663
Change in proportionate share	<u>16,459</u>	<u>450,279</u>	<u>466,738</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$259,625</u>	<u>\$466,776</u>	<u>\$726,401</u>

\$2,257,067 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 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:

	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year Ending December 31:			
2020	\$1,704,406	\$1,062,485	\$2,766,891
2021	855,848	586,522	1,442,370
2022	233,181	676,705	909,886
2023	1,168,978	954,495	2,123,473
2024	<u>0</u>	<u>47,973</u>	<u>47,973</u>
Total	<u>\$3,962,413</u>	<u>\$3,328,180</u>	<u>\$7,290,593</u>

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.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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 and December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	December 31, 2018
Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation at 3.25%
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA (Pre 1/7/13 retirees)	3 percent simple
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA (Post 1/7/13 retirees)	3 percent simple through 2018. 2.15 percent simple, thereafter
Investment Rate of Return	7.2 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age
	December 31, 2017
Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA (Pre 1/7/13 retirees)	3 percent simple
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA (Post 1/7/13 retirees)	3 percent simple through 2018. 2.15 percent simple, thereafter
Investment Rate of Return	7.5 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

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

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

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

During 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 the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the 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.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees 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:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)</u>
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 %

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.2 percent. 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 statutorily required rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the City’s proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.2 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:

	<u>1% Decrease (6.20%)</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate (7.20%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (8.20%)</u>
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$27,357,838	\$18,518,923	\$11,173,709

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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 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. Assumptions considered were: withdrawal rates, disability retirement, service retirement, DROP elections, mortality, percent married and forms of the payment, DROP interest rate, CPI-based COLA, investment returns, salary increases and payroll growth.

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of January 1, 2018, compared with January 1, 2017, are presented below.

	January 1, 2018	January 1, 2017
Valuation Date	January 1, 2018, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2018	January 1, 2017, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2017
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Investment Rate of Return	8.0 percent	8.0 percent
Projected Salary Increases	3.75 percent to 10.5 percent	3.75 percent to 10.5 percent
Payroll Growth	Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus productivity increase rate of 0.5	Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus productivity increase rate of 0.5
Cost of Living Adjustments	3.00 percent simple; 2.2 percent simple for increased based on the lesser of the increase in CPI and 3 percent	3.00 percent simple; 2.2 percent simple for increased based on the lesser of the increase in CPI and 3 percent

For the January 1, 2018 valuation, 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

For the January 1, 2018 valuation, 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 Buck Modified 2016 Improvement Scale.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

Best estimates of the long-term expected geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in OPF’s target asset allocation as of December 31, 2018 are summarized below:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected 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
Total	120.00 %	

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.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

***Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019***

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Discount Rate For 2018, the total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 8.00 percent. The discount rate used for 2017 was 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.

	1% Decrease (7.00%)	Current Discount Rate (8.00%)	1% Increase (9.00%)
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$23,222,991	\$17,667,714	\$13,025,476

This Space Intentionally Left Blank

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 12 - 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.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

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.

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. Beginning in 2018, health care is not being funded.

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.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

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 employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan was 0 percent in 2018 and 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 percent.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$0 for 2019.

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.

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.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

***Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019***

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

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.

Beginning January 1, 2019, OP&F changed its retiree health care model to a stipend-based health care model. 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.

The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$24,083 for 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:

	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$8,710,708	\$1,971,072	\$10,681,780
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability-2019	0.066812%	0.216446%	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability-2018	<u>0.065929%</u>	<u>0.217110%</u>	
Percentage Change	<u>0.000883%</u>	<u>(0.000664%)</u>	
OPEB Expense	\$824,093	(\$9,730,965)	(\$8,906,872)

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

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

	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Changes of assumptions	\$280,843	\$1,021,709	\$1,302,552
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	399,335	66,722	466,057
Differences between expected and actual experience	2,950	0	2,950
Change in proportionate share	67,635	248,923	316,558
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	0	24,083	24,083
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$750,763</u>	<u>\$1,361,437</u>	<u>\$2,112,200</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Changes in assumptions	\$0	\$545,687	\$545,687
Differences between expected and actual experience	23,635	52,809	76,444
Change in proportionate share	0	407,518	407,518
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$23,635</u>	<u>\$1,006,014</u>	<u>\$1,029,649</u>

\$24,083 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:

	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year Ending December 31:			
2020	\$346,939	\$60,523	\$407,462
2021	112,273	60,523	172,796
2022	66,745	60,524	127,269
2023	201,171	80,701	281,872
2024	0	48,887	48,887
2025-2026	0	20,182	20,182
Total	<u>\$727,128</u>	<u>\$331,340</u>	<u>\$1,058,468</u>

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

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 at 3.25%
Single Discount Rate:	
Current measurement date	3.96 percent
Prior Measurement date	3.85 percent
Investment Rate of Return:	
Current measurement date	6.00 percent
Prior Measurement date	6.50 percent
Municipal Bond Rate:	
Current measurement date	3.71 percent
Prior Measurement date	3.31 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate:	
Current measurement date	10.0 percent, initial 3.25 percent, ultimate in 2029
Prior Measurement date	7.5 percent, initial 3.25 percent, ultimate in 2028
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

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

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

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

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

During 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:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)</u>
Fixed Income	34.00 %	2.42 %
Domestic Equities	21.00	6.21
Real Estate Investment Trust	6.00	5.98
International Equities	22.00	7.83
Other investments	17.00	5.57
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	<u>5.16 %</u>

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 6.00 percent and a municipal bond rate of 3.71 percent.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

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:

	1% Decrease (2.96%)	Current Discount Rate (3.96%)	1% Increase (4.96%)
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$11,144,242	\$8,710,708	\$6,775,405

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 10.00 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.

	1% Decrease	Current Health Care Cost Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$8,372,880	\$8,710,708	\$9,099,794

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

***Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019***

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

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	January 1, 2017, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2017
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Investment Rate of Return	8.0 percent	8.0 percent
Projected Salary Increases	3.75 percent to 10.5 percent	3.75 percent to 10.5 percent
Payroll Growth	Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus productivity increase rate of 0.5	Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus productivity increase rate of 0.5
Single discount rate	4.66 percent	3.24 percent
Cost of Living Adjustments	3.00 percent simple; 2.2 percent simple for increased based on the lesser of the increase in CPI and 3 percent	3.00 percent simple; 2.2 percent simple for increased based on the lesser of the increase in CPI and 3 percent

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

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 Buck Modified 2016 Improvement Scale. Rates for surviving beneficiaries are adjusted by 120 percent.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Police</u>	<u>Fire</u>
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 Buck Modified 2016 Improvement Scale.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Police</u>	<u>Fire</u>
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:

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected 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
Total	<u>120.00 %</u>	

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

Discount Rate The total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 4.66 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contribution from employers and from members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by state statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 8 percent. Based on those assumptions, OP&F's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a municipal bond rate of 4.13 percent at December 31, 2018 and 3.16 percent at December 31, 2017, was blended with the long-term rate of 8 percent, which resulted in a blended discount rate of 4.66 percent.

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.

	1% Decrease (3.66%)	Current Discount Rate (4.66%)	1% Increase (5.66%)
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$2,401,305	\$1,971,072	\$1,609,930

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

NOTE 13 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," vacation and compensatory time are accrued as liabilities when an employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employee will be compensated through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement. Leave time that has been earned but is unavailable for use as paid time off or as some other form of compensation because an employee has not met the minimum service time requirement, is accrued to the extent that it is considered to be probable that the conditions for compensation will be met in the future.

Sick leave is accrued using the vesting method, whereby the liability is recorded on the basis of leave accumulated by employees who are eligible to receive termination payments as of the balance sheet date, and on leave balances accumulated by other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments.

At December 31, 2019, the City's accumulated, unpaid compensated absences amounted to \$3,795,549 of which \$2,874,521 is recorded as a liability of the Governmental Activities and \$921,028 is recorded as a liability of the Business-Type Activities.

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Long-term liabilities of the City at December 31, 2019 was as follows:

Date Purchased	Maturity Date	Balance December 31, 2018	Issued	(Retired)	Balance December 31, 2019	Amount Due Within One Year		
Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities:								
General Obligation Bonds:								
2012	2.00%	Wheeling Street Improvement	2030	\$2,730,000	\$0	(\$190,000)	\$2,540,000	\$195,000
		Premium		67,093	0	(4,792)	62,301	0
2012	2.00%	Big Ditch/Stadium	2032	2,235,000	0	(135,000)	2,100,000	135,000
		Premium		41,821	0	(2,986)	38,835	0
		Total General Obligation Bonds		5,073,914	0	(332,778)	4,741,136	330,000

(Continued)

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

Date Purchased		Maturity Date	Balance December 31, 2018	Issued	(Retired)	Balance December 31, 2019	Amount Due Within One Year	
Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities:								
Ohio Public Works Commission Loan:								
2011	0.00%	Big Ditch Improvement	2031	\$299,250	\$0	(\$23,940)	\$275,310	\$23,940
2013	0.00%	Oregon Flood Relief	2034	542,544	0	(35,002)	507,542	35,002
2015	0.00%	Resurfacing Project	2025	56,171	0	(8,024)	48,147	8,024
		Total Ohio Public Works Commission Loans		<u>897,965</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(66,966)</u>	<u>830,999</u>	<u>66,966</u>
Long-Term Loan Payable:								
2015	0.39%	Toledo Lucas County Port Authority	2028	1,344,230	0	(109,691)	1,234,539	113,305
		Compensated Absences		3,029,761	2,874,521	(3,029,761)	2,874,521	955,040
		Capital Lease		0	5,951,765	0	5,951,765	235,050
		Workers Compensation Liability		7,083	50,139	0	57,222	0
		Police and Firemen's Pension Accrued Liability		38,943	0	(1,681)	37,262	1,753
		Net Pension Liability		20,553,446	9,858,823	0	30,412,269	0
		Net OEPB Liability		17,240,773	0	(9,275,071)	7,965,702	0
		Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities		<u>\$48,186,115</u>	<u>\$18,735,248</u>	<u>(\$12,815,948)</u>	<u>\$54,105,415</u>	<u>\$1,702,114</u>

This space intentionally left blank

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

Date Purchased		Maturity Date	Balance December 31, 2018	Issued	(Retired)	Balance December 31, 2019	Amount Due Within One Year
Business-Type Long-Term Liabilities:							
Ohio Public Works Commission Loans:							
2002	0.00%	Zebra Mussel Control - Raw Water Intake	\$46,398	\$0	(\$15,470)	\$30,928	\$15,470
2003	0.00%	Water Plant Renovations - Phase I	79,474	0	(19,867)	59,607	19,867
2004	0.00%	Water Treatment Plant Improvements - Phase II	90,487	0	(20,108)	70,379	20,108
2004	0.00%	Water Treatment Plant Improvements - Phase III	125,000	0	(25,000)	100,000	25,000
2005	0.00%	Water Treatment Plant Improvements - Phase IV	184,200	0	(30,700)	153,500	30,700
2006	0.00%	Water Treatment Plant Improvements - Phase V	29,399	0	(4,201)	25,198	4,201
2007	0.00%	South Shore Park Waterline - Phase II	27,193	0	(3,200)	23,993	3,200
2009	0.00%	Elevated Storage Tank	281,250	0	(22,500)	258,750	22,500
2011	0.00%	Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation	120,000	0	(10,000)	110,000	10,000
2012	0.00%	Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation	326,250	0	(22,500)	303,750	22,500
2007	0.00%	Eastwyck Sanitary Pump Station	72,518	0	(9,670)	62,848	9,670
2014	0.00%	Wastewater Treatment Plant Phase I	401,758	0	(24,350)	377,408	24,350
2016	0.00%	Wastewater Treatment Plant Phase III	29,437	0	(1,682)	27,755	1,682
2016	0.00%	Wastewater Secondary Treatment Plant	740,000	0	(40,000)	700,000	40,000
Total Ohio Public Works Commission Loans			2,553,364	0	(249,248)	2,304,116	249,248
Ohio Water Development Authority Loans:							
2002	3.80%	Seaman Road Trunk Sewer - Phase I	310,247	0	(99,548)	210,699	103,367
2004	3.95%	Seaman Road Trunk Sewer - Phase II	685,676	0	(142,117)	543,559	147,787
2005	3.50%	Stadium Road Sewer	1,073,156	0	(180,201)	892,955	186,564
2006	3.35%	Pickle Road Sewer	988,214	0	(138,496)	849,718	143,175
2002	4.28%	Waterplant Renovation - Phase I & II	2,075,141	0	(662,636)	1,412,505	691,300
2004	3.65%	Waterplant Renovation - Phase III	650,911	0	(120,939)	529,972	125,394
2011	3.52%	Elevated Storage Tank	2,813,307	0	(202,335)	2,610,972	209,520
2013	2.64%	Phase II Sanitary Sewer Rehab	1,141,123	0	(68,350)	1,072,773	70,167
2007	3.25%	Coy Road Sewer	249,975	0	(27,837)	222,138	28,749
2015	3.37%	WWTP Secondary Improvements Phase I	5,287,614	0	(254,182)	5,033,432	262,820
2016	1.99%	WWTP Secondary Improvements Phase III	1,409,547	0	(70,435)	1,339,112	71,844
2016	1.58%	WWTP Secondary Improvements Phase II	1,020,317	0	(49,422)	970,895	50,206
2016	0.19%	WWTP Secondary Improvements Phase II	6,517,785	0	(330,421)	6,187,364	338,222
2017	2.28%	WWTP Sludge Dewatering	2,763,068	18,945	(119,894)	2,662,119	121,826
2017	2.13%	Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation 4B	1,176,041	124,522	(72,460)	1,228,103	73,791
2017	1.88%	Southwest Water Distribution Improvement	832,015	865,452	(77,986)	1,619,481	79,396
2017	0.00%	Water Treatment Plant Infrastructure	12,833,429	360,213	(768,136)	12,425,506	768,136
2018	2.15%	Southwest Water Distribution Improvement	241,045	2,118,100	(54,521)	2,304,624	0
2019	1.03%	Navarre Avenue Waterline Replacement	0	33,368	0	33,368	0
Total Ohio Water Development Authority Loans			42,068,611	3,520,600	(3,439,916)	42,149,295	3,472,264
Compensated Absences			989,749	921,028	(989,749)	921,028	320,917
Net Pension Liability			3,248,305	2,526,063	0	5,774,368	0
Net OPEB Liability			2,219,768	496,310	0	2,716,078	0
Total Business-Type Activities Long-Term Liabilities			\$51,079,797	\$7,464,001	(\$4,678,913)	\$53,864,885	\$4,042,429

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

***Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019***

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

A. Police and Firemen's Pension Fund

The City's liability for past service costs relating to the Police and Firemen's Pension Fund at December 31, 2019 was \$37,262 in principal and \$13,986 in interest payments through the year 2035. Only the principal amount is included in the Governmental Activities Long-Term Debt. This is paid out of the General Fund.

B. Principal and Interest Requirements

A summary of the City's future long-term debt funding requirements, including principal and interest payments as of December 31, 2019, follows:

Years	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
	<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2020	\$330,000	\$106,188
2021	340,000	99,588
2022	345,000	92,788
2023	350,000	85,888
2024	385,000	78,888
2025-2029	2,065,000	283,898
2030-2032	825,000	70,450
Totals	<u>\$4,640,000</u>	<u>\$817,688</u>

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

B. Principal and Interest Requirements (Continued)

Years	Governmental Activities					
	OPWC Loans		Police/Firemen's Pension Accrued Liability		Long-Term Loan	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$66,966	\$0	\$1,753	\$1,569	\$113,305	\$48,276
2021	66,966	0	1,828	1,494	121,236	43,700
2022	66,966	0	1,907	1,416	125,992	38,944
2023	66,966	0	1,989	1,334	130,934	34,002
2024	66,966	0	2,074	1,248	136,072	28,866
2025-2029	302,737	0	11,775	4,825	607,000	59,952
2030-2034	193,432	0	14,534	2,066	0	0
2035	0	0	1,402	34	0	0
Totals	<u>\$830,999</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$37,262</u>	<u>\$13,986</u>	<u>\$1,234,539</u>	<u>\$253,740</u>

Business-Type Activities

Years	OWDA Loans		OPWC Loans	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$2,429,115	\$514,731	\$249,248	\$0
2021	2,525,172	482,211	214,083	0
2022	2,383,094	360,965	214,083	0
2023	1,623,884	315,060	214,083	0
2024	1,413,355	277,727	214,083	0
2025-2029	5,191,666	633,494	605,664	0
2030-2034	4,748,384	586,687	485,160	0
2035-2037	1,561,424	13,338	107,712	0
Totals	<u>\$21,876,094</u>	<u>\$3,184,213</u>	<u>\$2,304,116</u>	<u>\$0</u>

OWDA loans of \$2,662,119, \$1,228,103, \$2,304,624, \$1,619,481, \$12,425,506 and \$33,368, less amounts due within one year are not included in the above maturity tables. The construction has started, but the loan is not payable until the construction is completed. At that time, loan payments will be determined.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

***Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019***

NOTE 15 - CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENTS

As of December 31, 2019, the City had the following commitments with respect to capital projects:

<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>Remaining Construction Commitment</u>	<u>Expected Date of Completion</u>
Southwest Water Distribution Imp/Brown Rd	\$2,000	2020
Navarre Ave Wtrline Replacement-Ph2	2,821,414	2020
Waterline Replacement-North of Seaman	2,000	2020
Starr Extension Waterline Replacement	746,547	2020
Arthur Street Storm Sewer Replacement	1,500	2020
West Recreation Complex Property Improvements	125,000	2020
York Street Trunk Waterline	5,510,000	2020
Pickle Storm Sewer Relief Project	133,874	2020
Downtown Oregon Project	3,300,000	2020
Navarre Ave Utility Relocation	2,178,541	2020
Urban Runoff Capture & Otter Creek Restore	222,124	2020
Bridge Replace - Old Millard - PID 100394	90,073	2020
Seaman-Brown Bikeway -Phase 1 - Pickle to Navarre	21,155	2020
Yarrow Street Bridge over Otter Creek	8,350	2020
Seaman Rd Bridge over Otter Creek	8,350	2020
Navarre/Coy Intersection	88,104	2020
Starr Avenue Improvements	1,125,353	2020
Pickle Storm Sewer Improvements	104,899	2020
Total	<u>\$16,489,284</u>	

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

***Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019***

NOTE 16 - CAPITAL LEASE

In 2019, the City entered into a lease purchase with AMJB LLC for the lease of property as part of the future development of a downtown center. The ten year lease is classified as a capital lease and has been included in the capital assets in the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position with a value of \$5,951,765. The related liability is reported in the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments under the capital lease together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2019:

<u>Year Ending December 31,</u>	<u>Capital Lease</u>
2020	\$235,050
2021	282,060
2022	282,060
2023	282,060
2024	282,060
2025	307,693
2026	307,693
2027	307,693
2028	307,693
2029	4,104,703
Minimum Lease Payments	6,698,765
Less amount representing interest at the City's incremental borrowing rate of interest	<u>(747,000)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u><u>\$5,951,765</u></u>

NOTE 17 - INSURANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

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. In August 2004, the City joined the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan (the "OGRMP"), a public entity risk plan formed under Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code that operates as a common risk management and insurance program for 585 member political subdivisions. The City pays an annual premium to the OGRMP for its general insurance coverage. The agreement for formation of the OGRMP provides that the organization will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure all claims in excess of a member's deductible through commercial insurance and reinsurance companies.

The City continues to carry commercial insurance for other risks of loss, including employee health and life insurance. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverages from coverages in the prior year. In addition, settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverages in any of the past three fiscal years.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

NOTE 17 - INSURANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

A. Self Insurance Fund

The City established an internal service fund, the Self Insurance Fund, to receive payments from each fund based upon employee participation, to cover the cost of participant and dependent coverage under the plan. GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues," as amended by GASB Statement No. 30 "Risk Management Omnibus," requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Claims incurred but not reported at year end were determined to be immaterial, therefore no liability has been recorded. Changes in the fund's claims liability amount for the past three years are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claims Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year End
2017	\$0	\$28,956	(\$28,856)	\$100
2018	100	29,329	(29,429)	0
2019	0	27,462	(27,052)	410

B. Workers' Compensation Internal Service Fund

The City is a participating member with the Ohio Municipal League Retrospective Rating Program. Retrospective (Retro) Rating is best described as a quasi self-insured program, which shifts a selected level of risk to the employer in return for a reduction in premium. Under the Retro plan employers are responsible for actual claims cost on all claims occurring within the program period. Retro claims have a ten-year life commencing with the date of injury. Claims cost for Retro claims incurred beyond ten years from the date of injury will be assumed by the Bureau. The City has a claims limit of \$200,000 per claim with a billable ceiling of 200% of the premium for 2019. Changes in the Workers' Compensation Internal Service Fund's claims liability for the past three years were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claims Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year End
2017	\$0	\$47,612	(\$31,986)	\$15,626
2018	15,626	(6,521)	(2,022)	7,083
2019	7,083	57,215	(7,076)	57,222

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 18 - CONTINGENCIES

The City is a party to various legal proceedings which seek damages or injunctive relief generally incidental to its operations and pending projects. The City's management is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of various claims and legal proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City.

The City has received several federal and state grants for specific purposes which are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to requests for reimbursements to grantor agencies for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based upon prior experience, City management believes such disallowances, if any, will be immaterial.

NOTE 19 - CONDUIT DEBT OBLIGATION

The City issued mortgage revenue bonds to provide financial assistance to The Alcore Oregon LLC in order to promote and advance the development of residential rental housing in the City of Oregon. The City has no obligation for the debt beyond the resources provided by the mortgage revenue bonds. Neither the City, the State, nor any political subdivision thereof is obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. At December 31, 2019, the mortgage revenue bonds had an outstanding balance payable of \$5,995,000.

NOTE 20 – SUBSEQUENT EVENT

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the novel coronavirus outbreak (COVID-19) to be a global pandemic. The extent of the ultimate impact of the pandemic on the government's operational and financial performance will depend on various developments, including the duration and spread of the outbreak and its impact on employees, vendors, and taxpayers, all of which cannot be reasonably predicted at this time. In addition, it may place additional demands on the government for providing emergency services to its citizens. While management reasonably expects the COVID-19 outbreak to negatively impact the government's financial position, changes in financial position, and, where applicable, the timing and amounts of cash flows, the related financial consequences and duration are highly uncertain.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Schedule of City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Six Years

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Year	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.067134%	0.067134%	0.064599%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$7,914,224	\$8,097,111	\$11,189,300
City's covered payroll	\$8,723,669	\$8,348,383	\$9,550,175
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	90.72%	96.99%	117.16%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	86.36%	86.45%	81.08%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Year	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.2153935%	0.2153935%	0.215371%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$10,490,339	\$11,158,281	\$13,854,991
City's covered payroll	\$5,081,440	\$4,431,090	\$4,156,127
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	206.44%	251.82%	333.36%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	73.00%	72.20%	66.77%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Notes: The City implemented GASB Statement 68 in 2015.

The schedule is intended to show ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. Information prior to 2014 is not available.

The schedule is reported as of the measurement date of the Net Pension Liability, which is the prior year end.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
0.066944%	0.066782%	0.067617%
\$15,201,775	\$10,476,756	\$18,518,923
\$8,704,300	\$8,898,500	\$9,309,743
174.65%	117.74%	198.92%
77.25%	84.66%	74.70%

<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
0.220761%	0.217110%	0.216446%
\$13,982,761	\$13,324,995	\$17,667,714
\$5,013,216	\$5,009,945	\$4,867,252
278.92%	265.97%	362.99%
68.36%	70.91%	63.07%

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

***Schedule of City Pension Contributions
Last Seven Years***

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Year	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$1,134,077	\$1,001,806	\$1,146,021	\$1,044,516
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>1,134,077</u>	<u>1,001,806</u>	<u>1,146,021</u>	<u>1,044,516</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
City's covered payroll	\$8,723,669	\$8,348,383	\$9,550,175	\$8,704,300
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Year	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$867,910	\$902,170	\$834,966	\$1,007,155
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>867,910</u>	<u>902,170</u>	<u>834,966</u>	<u>1,007,155</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
City's covered payroll	\$5,081,440	\$4,431,090	\$4,156,127	\$5,013,216
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	17.08%	20.36%	20.09%	20.09%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Notes: The City implemented GASB Statement 68 in 2015.

The schedule is intended to show ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. Information prior to 2014 is not available.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
\$1,156,804	\$1,303,364	\$1,289,109
<u>1,156,804</u>	<u>1,303,364</u>	<u>1,289,109</u>
<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
\$8,898,500	\$9,309,743	\$9,207,921
13.00%	14.00%	14.00%

<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
\$1,006,498	\$977,831	\$967,958
<u>1,006,498</u>	<u>977,831</u>	<u>967,958</u>
<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
\$5,009,945	\$4,867,252	\$4,818,109
20.09%	20.09%	20.09%

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

***Schedule of City's Proportionate Share of the Net Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB Liability)
Last Three Years***

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Year	2017	2018	2019
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.065835%	0.065929%	0.066812%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$6,649,605	\$7,159,418	\$8,710,708
City's covered payroll	\$8,898,500	\$9,309,743	\$9,207,921
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	74.73%	76.90%	94.60%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	54.50%	54.14%	46.33%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Year	2017	2018	2019
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.220761%	0.217110%	0.216446%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$10,479,013	\$12,301,123	\$1,971,072
City's covered payroll	\$5,009,945	\$4,867,252	\$4,818,109
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	209.16%	252.73%	40.91%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	15.96%	14.13%	46.57%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Notes: The City implemented GASB Statement 75 in 2018.

Information prior to 2017 is not available.

The schedule is reported as of the measurement date of the Net OPEB Liability.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Schedule of City's Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Contributions Last Seven Years

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Year	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$87,237	\$166,968	\$191,004	\$174,086
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>87,237</u>	<u>166,968</u>	<u>191,004</u>	<u>174,086</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
City's covered payroll	\$8,723,669	\$8,348,383	\$9,550,175	\$8,704,300
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Year	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$25,407	\$22,155	\$20,781	\$25,066
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>25,407</u>	<u>22,155</u>	<u>20,781</u>	<u>25,066</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
City's covered payroll	\$5,081,440	\$4,431,090	\$4,156,127	\$5,013,216
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Notes: The City implemented GASB Statement 75 in 2018.

Information prior to 2013 is not available.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
\$88,985	\$0	\$0
<u>88,985</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
\$8,898,500	\$9,309,743	\$9,207,921
1.00%	0.00%	0.00%

<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
\$25,101	\$24,316	\$24,083
<u>25,101</u>	<u>24,316</u>	<u>24,083</u>
<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
\$5,009,945	\$4,867,252	\$4,818,109
0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

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

NET PENSION LIABILITY

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for the period 2014-2019.

Changes in assumptions:

2014-2016: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

2017: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Reduction in actuarial assumed rate of return from 8.00% to 7.50%
- Decrease in wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.25%
- Change in future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-10.02% to 3.25%-10.75%
- Amounts reported beginning in 2017 use mortality rates based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality Table.

2018: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

2019: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Reduction in actuarial assumed rate of return from 7.50% to 7.20%

OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for the period 2014-2019.

Changes in assumptions:

2014-2017: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

2018: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Reduction in actuarial assumed rate of return from 8.25% to 8.00%
- Decrease salary increases from 3.75% to 3.25%
- Change in payroll growth from 3.75% to 3.25%
- Reduce DROP interest rate from 4.5% to 4.0%
- Reduce CPI-based COLA from 2.6% to 2.2%
- Inflation component reduced from 3.25% to 2.75%
- For the January 1, 2017, valuation, mortality for non-disabled participants is based on the RP-2014 Total Employee and Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006
- For the January 1, 2017, valuation, mortality for disabled retirees is based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006

2019: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

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

NET OPEB LIABILITY

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for the periods 2018-2019.

Changes in assumptions:

For 2018, the single discount rate changed from 4.23% to 3.85%.

2019: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The single discount rate changed from 3.85% to 3.96%.
- Reduction in actuarial assumed rate of return from 6.50% to 6.00%
- Change in health care cost trend rate from 7.5% to 10%

OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

Changes in benefit terms:

2018: There were no changes in benefit terms.

2019: The retiree health care model and the current self-insured health care plan were replaced with a stipend-based health care model.

Changes in assumptions:

2018: There were no changes in assumptions.

2019: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The single discount rate changed from 3.24% to 4.66%.

City of Oregon, Ohio



Year Ended
December 31, 2019

Single Audit Act
Compliance

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Independent Auditors' Report on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance	1
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	2
Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	3
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	4
Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance	6
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	8
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings	10



This page intentionally left blank.

Independent Auditors' Report on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Required by the Uniform Guidance

June 25, 2020

Honorable Mayor and
Members of the City Council
City of Oregon, Ohio

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the *City of Oregon, 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. We issued our report thereon dated June 25, 2020, which contained unmodified opinions on those financial statements. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditure of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.



CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Federal Agency / Cluster / Program Title	CFDA Number	Passed Through	Pass-through / Grantor Number	Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Justice				
Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program:				
FY18 Grant Year	16.607	Direct	N/A	\$ 3,260
FY19 Grant Year	16.607	Direct	N/A	2,318
				<u>5,578</u>
Equitable Sharing Program	16.922	Direct	OH0480200	<u>128,007</u>
Total U.S. Department of Justice				<u>133,585</u>
U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration				
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster:				
Navarre Avenue Safety Project	20.205	ODOT	96295	58,694
Navarre Avenue and Coy Rd Intersection	20.205	ODOT	109596	115,476
Old Millard Ave Bridge	20.205	ODOT	100394	588,503
Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster				<u>762,673</u>
Minimum Penalties for Repeat Offenders for Driving While Intoxicated:				
2018 Impaired Driving Enforcement Program	20.608	ODPS	IDEP-2018-Oregon Police Division-00061	3,403
2019 Impaired Driving Enforcement Program	20.608	ODPS	IDEP-2019-Oregon Police Division-00061	23,349
				<u>26,752</u>
Highway Safety Cluster:				
State and Community Highway Safety Program:				
2020 Selective Traffic Enforcement Program	20.600	ODPS	STEP-2020-Oregon Police Division-00061	1,759
2019 Selective Traffic Enforcement Program	20.600	ODPS	STEP-2019-Oregon Police Division-00061	16,534
2020 National Priority Safety Program	20.616	ODPS	DDEP-2020-Oregon Police Division-00038	476
2019 National Priority Safety Program	20.616	ODPS	DDEP-2019-Oregon Police Division-00038	3,652
Total Highway Safety Cluster				<u>22,421</u>
Total U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration				<u>811,846</u>
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency				
Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds				
	66.468	OEPA	FS-390721-0018	8,103
Great Lakes Program	66.469	Direct	00E02257	<u>446,262</u>
Total U.S. Environmental Protection Agency				<u>454,365</u>
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards				<u>\$ 1,399,796</u>

See notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the “Schedule”) includes the federal grant activity of the City of Oregon, Ohio (the “City”) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2019. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the City, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position or cash flows of the City.

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. Pass-through entity identifying numbers are presented where available.

Revenues are recognized when the qualifying expenditures have been included and all grant requirements have been met.

2. 10% DE MINIMUS COST RATE

For purposes of charging indirect costs to federal awards, the City has not elected to use the 10 percent de minimis cost rate as permitted by §200.414 of the Uniform Guidance.

3. PASS-THROUGH AGENCIES

The City receives certain federal grants as subawards from non-federal entities. Pass-through entities, where applicable, have been identified in the Schedule with an abbreviation, defined as follows:

Pass-through Agency Abbreviation	Pass-through Agency Name
ODOT	Ohio Department of Transportation
ODPS	Ohio Department of Public Safety
OEPA	Ohio Environment Protection Agency



Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting
and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements
Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

June 25, 2020

Honorable Mayor and
Members of the City Council
City of Oregon, Ohio

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the *City of Oregon, 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, and have issued our report thereon dated June 25, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. 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 deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lehmann Lobson LLC". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

**Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program
and Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance**

June 25, 2020

Honorable Mayor and
Members of the City Council
City of Oregon, Ohio

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the compliance of the City of Oregon, Ohio (the "City") with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the City's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2019. The City's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Independent Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for the City's major federal program based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the requirement of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City's compliance.

Opinion on Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the City's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lehmann Johnson LLC". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

SECTION I - SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP:

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified? yes X no

Significant deficiency(ies) identified? yes X none reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? yes X no

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

Material weakness(es) identified? yes X no

Significant deficiency(ies) identified? yes X none reported

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)? yes X no

Identification of major programs and type of auditors' report issued on compliance for each major program:

<u>CFDA Number</u>	<u>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</u>	<u>Type of Report</u>
20.205	Highway Planning and Construction Cluster	Unmodified

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs: \$ 750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? yes X no

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

■ Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

SECTION II - FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

None reported.

SECTION III - FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

None reported.

■ ■ ■ ■ ■

CITY OF OREGON, OHIO

Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Finding 2018-001 - Material Weakness in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting GAAP Conversion & Material Audit Adjustments

The City improperly expensed construction projects in progress in 2018 and only picked up projects that were completed in the current year as capital asset additions. As a result, capital assets were understated and expenses overstated by approximately \$1,519,000. There was also a construction project that was recorded twice resulting in a reversing entry of approximately \$6,444,000 to the street construction fund. Other adjustments resulted in an decrease to net position of approximately \$709,000. The City completed a review of capital activity during the year and subsequent to year end. This matter was resolved in 2019.

Finding 2018-002 - Material Weakness in Internal Control Over Compliance Federal Expenditures Omitted from Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

The City was apprised by the pass-through entity that federal expenditures in the Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds were not included on the SEFA for 2017 and had not been included on the 2018 SEFA provided to the auditors. The City's 2018 SEFA was initially misstated by \$2,165,486, but the Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds was added and tested as a major program in the 2018 report. This matter was resolved and no adjustments were needed to the 2019 SEFA.



OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



CITY OF OREGON

LUCAS 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 8/4/2020

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

This report is a matter of public record and is available online at
www.ohioauditor.gov