Village of Evendale Hamilton County, Ohio

Financial Statements December 31, 2019

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER

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

Village Council Village of Evendale 10500 Reading Road Evendale, Ohio 45241

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Village of Evendale, Hamilton County, prepared by Bastin & Company, LLC, for the audit period January 1, 2019 to 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 Village of Evendale is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

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Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

June 12, 2020

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Village of Evendale Hamilton County, Ohio

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Bastin & Company, LLC

Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Village of Evendale Hamilton County 10500 Reading Road Evendale, Ohio 45241

To the Village Council:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Evendale, Hamilton County, Ohio (the Village), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with the modified cash accounting basis Note 2 describes. This responsibility includes determining that the modified cash accounting basis is acceptable for the circumstances. Management is also responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective modified cash financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Evendale, Hamilton County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in modified cash financial position and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting basis described in Note 2.

Accounting Basis

We draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes the accounting basis. The financial statements are prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting, which differs from generally accepted accounting principles. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 14 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Township. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Other Information

We applied no procedures to management's discussion & analysis as listed in the table of contents. Accordingly, we express no opinion or any other assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 19, 2020, on our consideration of the Village's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Village's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Bastin & Company, L & C

Cincinnati, Ohio May 19, 2020

This discussion and analysis of the Village of Evendale's financial performance provides an overall review of the Village's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2019, within the limitations of the Village's modified cash basis of accounting. Readers should also review the basic financial statements and notes to enhance their understanding of the Village's financial performance.

Highlights

Key highlights for 2019 are as follows:

Net position of governmental activities increased by \$3,337,633, or 16.7%. The General Fund increased \$2,957,238 and the remainder of the funds increased by \$380,395.

The Village's general receipts are primarily earnings taxes. Earnings tax represents 81.9% of the total cash received for governmental activities during the year. Charges for Emergency Medical Service runs performed by the Village's Fire Department resulted in income of \$118,777 in 2019, which is a decrease of approximately 19.68% from 2018. Revenues from EMS services are accounted for in a Special Revenue Fund, Fire Services, and are used to help offset the cost of providing Fire and EMS services and equipment costs such as the purchase of a fire truck in 2016.

In 2019, the Village Council elected not to collect property taxes that would increase the total revenues of the Village by approximately \$691,000. The property tax millage available to the Village includes the following:

	Inside Mils
General Fund	3.00
Police Pension	.30
Fire Pension	.04

In 2016, Ordinance 16-87 authorized the Mayor to enter into contract with the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) for the Interstate 75 highway widening project in the 2 +/- mile section between the Sheppard Lane and Glendale-Milford Road Exits. Known as "Thru The Valley", the project includes the removal and reconstruction of 3 bridge overpasses and the complete removal of 1 existing overpass to accommodate new southbound and northbound lanes. The project also includes the construction of a new two-lane roadway, with 3 to 4 round-a-bouts, along the frontage of GE Aviation's world headquarters. Evendale is contributing \$2.8+ million towards the project for bridge and landscape enhancements mostly related to the Glendale-Milford Rd. bridge and interchange. Thru the Valley construction commenced in the fall of 2017 and is expected to be completed in 2020/2021.

The Village of Evendale continues development of its high-tech, commercial campus called AeroHub. In November 2016, the Village purchased 24.5865 acres from Landmark Baptist Temple Inc. for \$2.7 million, adding to AeroHub's existing 13 acres. The Village also purchased two other parcels adjacent to Landmark for a combined 50 +/- acres. The LandMark purchase agreement includes a Right of First Refusal clause making available an additional 120 +/- acres for potential future purchase from LandMark. To facilitate access to, and private development of, AeroHub property, Evendale constructed Phase I of a new public roadway, a \$3.2 million project funded in part by a \$500,000 grant from JobsOhio. Phase I was completed in 2019 thereby

enabling the Village to sell 5.2 acres to The Modal Shop, a sound/vibration measurement technology company. Modal's \$4+ million, 40,000 sq. ft. headquarters (with plans to expand to 100,000 sq. ft.) is currently under construction and scheduled to open in Summer 2020. Village officials are finalizing a land purchase agreement with another technology-based company who plans to start construction on their projected \$10+/- million, 40,000+ sq. ft. headquarters in the Summer of 2020. Village officials continue to meet with multiple prospective end users which includes investors in a proposed 100,000+/- sq. ft. Workforce Development Innovation Center. In October 2019, Evendale entered into a Master Developer service agreement with Neyer Properties Inc. for the purpose of executing the AeroHub Master Plan completed in 2018. As of February 2020, Evendale officials are working on Design Plans for Phase 2 expansion of the new roadway and utilities with bids for construction to go out in Spring 2020. The \$5 million expansion will be funded by a combination of multiple grants, and a bond issuance.

In 2018, Evendale passed Ordinance 18-43 creating a Municipal Public Improvement Tax Increment Fund (TIF) referred to as the "Aerohub TIF." The TIF District includes all current Areohub parcels as well as GE Aviation's World Headquarters. TIF Funds, which won't be realized until 2020, will primarily be used to construct public infrastructure associated with AeroHub and GE and to compensate the local school district in accordance with a State-mandated revenue sharing agreement. The Village also expanded its existing Enterprise Zone district to encompass all AeroHub property to enable Village officials to provide tax incentives for new construction if /when needed.

In February 2018, Evendale passed Ordinance 18-14, selling 1.4 acres of Village-owned land to Sherwin Williams for a new stand-alone 3,500 sq. ft. retail paint store. The store, opened in October 2019, marks the beginning of Evendale's efforts to improve/redevelop the Reading Rd. retail corridor. Village officials are currently negotiating the sale of adjacent Village-owned land for the construction of new professional offices. Village officials are seeking State approval designating the property as a Community Reinvestment Area.

In April 2018, Evendale passed Ordinance 18-24, resulting in the purchase of an existing church, abutting the Village's municipal complex, for \$240,000. The former church has been repurposed for public use as an arts and recreation related performance center. In May 2019, Council passed Ordinance 19-22, authorizing the expenditure of \$68,000 for repairs and remodeling.

Continuing the upkeep of Village property, in March the Village adopted Ord 19-13 approving the purchase of a Direct Source Capture Vehicle Exhaust system for the Fire Department which was a \$74,300 improvement. In addition, the Village adopted Ordinance 19-51 to approve the purchase of a single axle dump truck for \$145,000 and Ordinance 19-60 to approve the purchase of a police vehicle for \$40,600.

In June 2019 with Ordinance 19-39, the Village created Fund 220 Griffin Family Nature Preserve to account for the restricted funds given to the Village from the trust distribution of Robert C. Griffin – a long time Evendale resident, now deceased. The funds are to be used to maintain the nature preserve previously donated by Robert C. Griffin.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

This annual report is presented in a format consistent with the presentation requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, as applicable to the Government's modified cash basis of accounting.

Report Components

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the cash and investment activities of the Village as a whole.

Fund financial statements provide a greater level of detail. Funds are created and maintained on the financial records of the Village as a way to segregate money whose use is restricted to a particular specified purpose. These statements present financial information by fund, presenting funds with the largest balances or most activity in separate columns. The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the village-wide and fund financial statements and provide expanded explanation and detail regarding the information reported in the statements.

Basis of Accounting

The basis of accounting is a set of guidelines that determine when financial events are recorded. The Village has elected to present its financial statements on a modified cash basis of accounting in accordance with GASB Statement 34. This basis of accounting is a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. Under the Village's modified cash basis of accounting, receipts and disbursements are recorded when cash is received or paid.

As a result of using the modified cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable) are not recorded in the financial statements. Therefore, when reviewing the financial information and discussion within this report, the reader must keep in mind the limitations resulting from the use of the modified cash basis of accounting.

Reporting the Village as a Whole

The Village of Evendale, Hamilton County, Ohio, is a home rule municipal corporation established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The Village operates under its own Charter and is directed by a publicly-elected mayor and a six member council. The Village provides general governmental services including Police protection, Fire and Emergency Medical Services, Recreation Center and fitness activities, Cultural Arts and Music Center, park operations, local tax return preparation, gas and electric aggregation, trash and yard waste removal, and maintenance of Village streets and thoroughfares.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities reflect how the Village performed financially during 2019, within the limitations of modified cash basis accounting. The Statement of Net Position presents the cash balances and investments of the governmental-type activities of the Village as of December 31, 2019. The Statement of Activities compares cash disbursements with program receipts for each governmental program. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the program's goods or services, and grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. General receipts are all receipts not classified as program receipts.

The comparison of cash disbursements with program receipts identifies how each governmental function draws from the Village's general receipts.

These statements report the Village's cash and investment position and the changes in those positions. Keeping in mind the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting, the change in cash and investment positions is one way to measure the Village's financial health. Over time, increases or decreases in the Village's cash or investment position may be one indicator of whether the Village's financial health is improving or deteriorating. When evaluating the Village's financial condition, non-financial factors must be considered such as the Village's property tax base, the condition of the Village's capital assets and infrastructure, the extent of the Village's debt obligations, reliance on non-local financial resources for operations and the need for continued growth in the major local revenue sources such as earnings taxes and potential property tax revenue.

Reporting the Village's Most Significant Funds

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the Village's major funds – not the Village as a whole. The Village establishes separate funds to better manage its many activities and to help demonstrate that money restricted for a particular purpose is being spent as intended. The Village only has governmental funds.

Governmental Funds - Most of the Village's activities are reported in governmental funds. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed view of the Village's governmental operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or less financial resources that can be spent to finance the Village's programs. The Village's significant governmental funds are presented on the financial statements in separate columns. The information for non-major funds (funds whose activity or balances are not large enough to warrant separate reporting) is combined and presented in total in a single column. The Village's only major governmental funds in 2019 were the General Fund and the Capital Improvement Fund. The programs reported in governmental funds are closely related to those reported in the governmental activities section of the entity-wide statements.

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

The Village as a Whole

Table 1 provides a summary of the Village's net position for 2019 compared to 2018 on a modified cash basis:

(Table 1) **Net Position**

	Governmental Activities				
		2019		2018	
Assets					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	23,310,517	\$	19,972,884	
Total Assets	\$	23,310,517	\$	19,972,884	
Net Position					
Restricted for:					
Debt Service	\$	1,306,630	\$	1,028,437	
Capital Projects		2,992,681		2,607,495	
Other Purposes		1,685,631		1,968,615	
Unrestricted		17,325,575		14,368,337	
Total Net Position	\$	23,310,517	\$	19,972,884	

As mentioned previously, net position of governmental activities increased \$3,337,633, or 16.7% during 2019.

Table 2 reflects the changes in net position on a modified cash basis in 2019 and 2018 for government activities.

(Table 2) Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018
Receipts:		
Program Receipts:		
Charges for Services and Sales	\$ 707,350	\$ 653,098
Operating Grants and Contributions	806,978	780,199
Capital Grants and Contributions	112,926	538,295
Total Program Receipts	1,627,254	1,971,592
General Receipts:		
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	839,712	714,350
Earnings Tax	15,942,937	14,650,572
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted		
to Specific Programs	91,234	81,847
Interest	719,156	544,524
Sale of Capital Assets	718,779	65,438
Miscellaneous	243,037	178,627
Total General Receipts	18,554,855	16,235,358
Total Receipts	20,182,109	18,206,950
Disbursements:		
General Government	2,997,025	2,770,059
Security of Persons and Property	6,737,370	6,275,113
Public Health Services	13,860	13,264
Leisure Time Activities	1,966,725	1,966,345
Community Environment	292,488	245,852
Basic Utilities	641,671	570,139
Transportation	1,170,576	1,080,279
Capital Outlay	2,771,911	2,281,481
Interest and Fiscal Charges	252,850	259,350
Total Disbursements	16,844,476	15,461,882
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	3,337,633	2,745,068
Net Position, January 1	19,972,884	17,227,816
Net Position, December 31	\$ 23,310,517	\$ 19,972,884

Program receipts represent 8.1% of total receipts and are primarily comprised of recreation receipts, charges for emergency medical services, restricted intergovernmental receipts such as motor vehicle licenses and gas tax, building permits, inspection fees, and fines and forfeitures.

General receipts represent 91.9% of the Village's total receipts. Local earnings tax is 85.9% of the general receipts. The service payments from the Evendale Commons Public Improvement project accounts for 4.5% of the general receipts. Grants, interest, asset sales and other miscellaneous income account for 9.6% of the general receipts for 2019.

The Village as a Whole

The 2019 earnings tax receipts reflected an 8.8% increase from the 2018 receipts. The increase was due to various factors. The due date of Individual Estimated tax payments was changed from December 15th to January 15th as part of statewide changes made to the Ohio Revised Code in House Bill 49. Therefore, the fourth quarter 2018 Individual Estimated Income tax payments were reflected in January 2019, rather than in December 2018. Additional timing differences may be attributed to the 2019 Business Estimated Tax payments received based upon earnings calculations by local businesses. The 4.5% increase in withholding tax is primarily attributed to an upswing in the economy and local workforce demands.

Disbursements for General Government represent the overhead costs of running the Village and the support services provided for other Village activities. Support services include the costs of the council, administration department and the cost of finance, building maintenance, grounds beautification and earnings tax departments. In addition the cost of economic development that promote the Village to industry and commerce as well as working with other governments in the area to attract new business are included here.

Security of persons and property are the costs of police, fire protection and emergency medical services. Public health services are contracted with the Hamilton County Health Department. Leisure time activities are the costs of maintaining the parks, swimming pool, recreation programs, and playing fields. The Community Environment Department processes building permits. The department also provides for storm water control, flooding prevention and a community recycling day. Utilities relate primarily to gas and electric including electric for traffic signal and street lights and contracts for trash and recycle pickup. Transportation is the cost of maintaining the roads.

The capital outlay was related to property and equipment acquisition, street construction and general street maintenance, in both 2019 and 2018.

Governmental Activities

A comparison between the total cost of services and the net cost of services for Governmental Activities is presented in Table 3. The first column on the statement of activities, which accompanies this report, lists the major services provided by the Village. The second column identifies the costs of providing these services. The largest program disbursement for Governmental Activities is for security of persons and property, which account for 40.0% of all governmental disbursements. General Government (17.8%), leisure time activities (11.7%), capital outlay (16.5%) and transportation (6.9%) also represent significant costs in 2019. The "Net Cost" amount represents the cost of the service being paid from money provided by the general receipts. Program receipts, on the Statement of Activities, are the amounts paid by those who are directly charged for the services received and include grants received by the Village that must be used to provide a specific service. The Net Receipt (Disbursement) column, on the Statement of Activities, compares the program receipts to the cost of the service which are presented at the bottom of the Statement of Activities.

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

(Table 3)								
Governmental Activities								
	,	Total Cost		Net Cost				
	(Of Services	(of Services				
		2019		2019				
General Government	\$	2,997,025	\$	2,897,847				
Security of Persons and Property		6,737,370		6,429,337				
Public Health Services		13,860		13,860				
Leisure Time Activities		1,966,725		1,691,153				
Community Environment		292,488		158,710				
Basic Utilities		641,671		641,671				
Transportation		1,170,576		363,598				
Capital Outlay		2,771,911		2,768,196				
Interest and Fiscal Charges		252,850		252,850				
Total Expenses	\$	16,844,476	\$	15,217,222				

The dependence upon earnings tax receipts is apparent through this analysis as approximately 94.7% of governmental activities are supported through this general receipt.

The Government's Funds

Total governmental funds had receipts and other financing sources of \$20,182,109, not including external transfers and advances, and disbursements and other financing uses of \$2,491,000. The greatest change within governmental funds occurred between the General Fund and the Capital Improvement Fund. The Fund Balance of the General Fund increased \$2,957,238 while the Capital Improvement Fund increased \$385,186.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During 2019, the Village amended its General Fund budget several times to reflect changing circumstances. Final actual receipts exceeded budgeted receipts by \$1,362,356. Final disbursements were budgeted at \$15,137,207 while actual disbursements plus encumbrances were \$12,960,982.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The Village does not report its capital assets and infrastructure as part of the financial statements prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting. Inventories of furniture and fixtures, machinery and equipment and vehicles are kept by each department and inventoried per the fixed asset policy approved by the Village Council in 2005.

<u>Debt</u>

The Village issued \$4,385,000 in Tax Increment Revenue Notes in 2009 which were refinanced in 2013 in the amount of \$4,305,000 as Tax Increment Revenue Refunding Bonds. These bonds are not a general obligation of the Village and the general credit and taxing power of the Village are not pledged to the payment of the debt service on these funds. Only the revenues from the service payments to be made by owners of the property located within the Evendale Commons project are pledged to pay the debt service on the bonds. The 2013 bonds were purchased by the Village's General Fund. Refer to note 10 of the Notes to the Financial Statements for further disclosure.

Current Issues

Governments are constantly challenged to provide needed services to the public, maintain expected quality, and stay within budget. The Village of Evendale relies primarily on revenue generated from the 1.2% earnings tax. The Village has seen an increase in overall earnings tax receipts of 3.6% averaged over the past five years. Earnings tax revenues received for 2019 ended at \$15,942,937 which was an increase of \$1,292,365 from 2018. Earnings tax receipts for withholding, business, and individual tax all showed increases from the prior tax year.

In 2018, the Village adopted Ordinance #18-18 amending Chapter 891 "Municipal Income Tax" of the Village Code to authorize State officials to centrally collect and administer municipal net profit taxes in order to be in compliance with the State's adoption of House Bill 49. HB 49 purports to make municipal income taxing authority conditional upon a municipality's adoption of code sections as dictated by the State. The Village continues as a party in the ongoing litigation seeking a declaration that HB49, and other provisions of Ohio law that usurp the powers of local self-government, is unconstitutional.

The Village's concerns are for the provisions found in HB49 which allow businesses to elect to file the net profit tax return through the Ohio Department of Taxation, and authorizes the State to solely administer and audit those business taxes. It erodes the Home Rule Amendment of the Ohio Constitution Article XVIII, diverts earnings from the Village to the State through administrative costs and opens the door for all municipal earnings tax collections to be diverted to the State in the future. The litigation is currently before the Ohio Supreme Court with oral arguments set for May 13, 2020.

GE Aviation continued to renovate their global headquarter campus in Evendale. The Village issued GE Aviation 25 building permits in 2019 which included a new welcome center and security gate. The valuation of those improvement is estimated at \$18.7+ million. In 2017 and 2018, GE invested a total \$17,477,492 in campus updates, renovations, improvements. Village wide building permits issued in 2019 increased with 231 permits issued as compared to 2018 with 204 permits issued.

In 2019 the Council approved an annual budget which included a 2.0% increase for employee wages. The Village replaced Anthem as its health care provider in 2019 with Medical Mutual of Ohio. The newly negotiated major-medical plan increased insurance premium costs by 9.83% from July 2019 through June 2020. Village employees are incentivized to take part in a wellness program to help control health care costs, specifically premium rates, and improve employees' health, morale and productivity. The Village will continue to explore ways to contain health care costs.

New development continues in the Aerohub Innovation District, a 50+ acre commercial/industrial campus comprised of mostly Village-owned property. Aerohub has the potential to accommodate upwards of 500,000 square feet of new commercial, industrial and office space with three to four thousand potential new jobs. Phase I of a new \$3.2 million public roadway called AeroHub Blvd was completed in 2019.

Design plans and financing strategies are underway for a Phase II expansion, with construction expected to start in Summer 2020. In March 2019, The Village sold 5.14 acres to The Modal Shop, a sound/vibration measurement technology company. Modal's \$4+ million, 40,000 sq. ft. headquarters (with plans to expand to 100,000 sq. ft.) is currently under construction in south end of Aerohub. Village officials are finalizing a land purchase agreement another technology-based company who plans to start construction on their projected \$10+/- million, 40,000+ sq. ft. headquarters in the Summer of 2020. Village officials continue to meet with multiple prospective end users which includes investors in a proposed 100,000+/- sq. ft. Workforce Development Innovation Center.

In 2019, the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) continued a \$94+ million IR 75 corridor roadway widening project in Evendale. The project, known as "Thru the Valley", directly abuts AeroHub and will significantly improve vehicular travel through the Cincinnati region. Evendale is contributing \$2.8+ million towards bridge and landscape enhancements as part of aesthetic upgrades to the Project.

The Evendale Commons Business Park is a planned mixed-use business development originally approved in 2005. In 2019 development continued including the completion of a \$7 million 123,000 sq. ft. warehouse/distribution facility, currently occupied by RPP Container, on one of the few remaining lots in Evendale Commons, which is approximately 90% built out. The undeveloped Park area is designated for office, distribution and warehouse which should further bolster the earnings tax base with added jobs.

In April 2019, Evendale sold 1.4 acres of Village-owned land to Sherwin Williams for a new stand-alone 3,500 sq. ft. retail paint store. The store, opened in October 2019, marks the beginning of Evendale's efforts to improve/redevelop the Reading Rd. retail corridor. Village officials are currently negotiating the sale of adjacent Village-owned land for the construction of new professional offices. Village officials are seeking State approval designating the property as a Community Reinvestment Area.

Contacting the Government's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the government's finances and to reflect the Village's accountability for the monies it receives. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to Cynthia J. Caracci, CPA(inactive)/ Chief Fiscal and Accounting Officer, Village of Evendale, 10500 Reading Road, Evendale, Ohio 45241.

Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis December 31, 2019

	Governmenta Activities		
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	23,310,517	
Total Assets	\$	23,310,517	
Net Position			
Restricted for:			
Capital Projects	\$	2,992,681	
Debt Service		1,306,630	
Other Purposes		1,685,631	
Unrestricted		17,325,575	
Total Net Position	\$	23,310,517	

Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Activities - Modified Cash Basis For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

				Program Cash Receipts						Net (Disbursements) Receipts and Changes in Net Positions								
	Cash Disbursements										fo	Charges r Services and Sales	G	Deprating rants and ntributions	-	bital Grants	0	overnmental Activities
Governmental Activities																		
Current:	¢	0.007.005	¢	00.170	¢		¢		¢									
General Government	\$	2,997,025	\$	99,178	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(2,897,847)								
Security of Persons and Property Public Health Services		6,737,370 13,860		198,747		-		109,286		(6,429,337) (13,860)								
Leisure Time Activities		1,966,725		275,572		-		-		(1,691,153)								
Community Environment		292,488		133,778		-		_		(158,710)								
Basic Utility Services		641,671				-		-		(641,671)								
Transportation		1,170,576		-		806,978		-		(363,598)								
Capital Outlay		2,771,911		75		-		3,640		(2,768,196)								
Debt Service																		
Interest and Fiscal Charges		252,850						-		(252,850)								
Total Governmental Activities	\$	16,844,476	\$	707,350	\$	806,978	\$	112,926	\$	(15,217,222)								
			Gene	ral Receipts														
				cipal Income 7						15,942,937								
			•	ents in Lieu of						839,712								
						t Restricted to	Specific	e Programs		91,234								
				of Capital Asse	ets					718,779								
			Intere							719,156								
			Misce	ellaneous						243,037								
			Total	General Rece	ipts					18,554,855								
			Chang	ge in Net Posit	ions					3,337,633								

Net Position Beginning of Year

19,972,884

23,310,517

\$

Net Position End of Year

Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Assets and Fund Balances - Modified Cash Basis Governmental Funds December 31, 2019

	 General	Imj	Capital provement Fund	Go	Other overnmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
Assets							
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 17,325,575	\$	2,992,681	\$	2,992,261	\$	23,310,517
Total Assets	\$ 17,325,575	\$	2,992,681	\$	2,992,261	\$	23,310,517
Fund Balances							
Restricted	\$ -	\$	-	\$	2,992,261	\$	2,992,261
Committed	-		2,680,000		-		2,680,000
Assigned	1,998,401		312,681		-		2,311,082
Unassigned	15,327,174		-		-		15,327,174
Total Fund Balances	\$ 17,325,575	\$	2,992,681	\$	2,992,261	\$	23,310,517

Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balances - Modified Cash Basis Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

		General Fund	In	Capital nprovement Fund	Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Receipts	¢	15 042 027	¢		¢		¢	15 042 027
Municipal Income Taxes	\$	15,942,937	\$	-	\$	-	\$	15,942,937
Payments in Lieu of Taxes		-		-		839,712		839,712
Charges for Services		259,029		75		176,414		435,518
Fines, Licenses and Permits		260,791		-		10,461		271,252
Intergovernmental		200,520		-		811,198		1,011,718
Interest Miscellaneous		666,042		-		53,114		719,156
		193,037		- 75		50,000		243,037
Total Receipts		17,522,356		/5		1,940,899		19,463,330
Disbursements								
Current:								
General Government		2,794,716		-		202,309		2,997,025
Security of Persons and Property		6,707,989		-		29,381		6,737,370
Public Health Services		13,860		-		-		13,860
Leisure Time Activities		1,569,163		-		397,562		1,966,725
Community Environment		292,488		-		-		292,488
Basic Utility Services		641,671		-		-		641,671
Transportation		-		-		1,170,576		1,170,576
Capital Outlay		481,819		2,076,080		214,012		2,771,911
Debt Service:								
Interest and Fiscal Charges		-		-		252,850		252,850
Total Disbursements		12,501,706		2,076,080		2,266,690		16,844,476
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements		5,020,650		(2,076,005)		(325,791)		2,618,854
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Sale of Capital Assets		7,588		711,191		-		718,779
Transfers In		-		1,750,000		531,000		2,281,000
Transfers Out		(2,281,000)		-		, _		(2,281,000)
Advance In		210,000		-		-		210,000
Advance Out		-		-		(210,000)		(210,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(2,063,412)		2,461,191		321,000		718,779
Net Change in Fund Balances		2,957,238		385,186		(4,791)		3,337,633
Fund Balances Beginning of Year		14,368,337		2,607,495		2,997,052		19,972,884
Fund Balances End of Year	\$	17,325,575	\$	2,992,681	\$	2,992,261	\$	23,310,517

Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual -Budget Basis General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Receipts Municipal Income Taxes	\$ 14,000,000	\$ 15,250,000	\$ 15,942,937	\$ 692,937
Charges for Services	\$ 14,000,000 219,000	\$ 15,250,000 219,000	\$ 13,942,937 259,029	40,029
Fines, Licenses and Permits	186,000	186,000	260,791	74,791
Intergovernmental	65,000	65,000	200,520	135,520
Interest	420,000	420,000	666,042	246,042
Miscellaneous	20,000	20,000	193,037	173,037
Total receipts	14,910,000	16,160,000	17,522,356	1,362,356
Disbursements				
Current:				
General Government	3,909,151	3,689,361	2,994,388	694,973
Security of Persons and Property	7,546,625	7,561,125	6,773,590	787,535
Public Health Services	13,900	13,900	13,860	40
Leisure Time Activities	1,857,676	1,866,676	1,637,561	229,115
Community Environment	402,408	437,408	336,622	100,786
Basic Utility Services	929,802	1,046,492	684,293	362,199
Capital Outlay	355,617	522,245	520,668	1,577
Total Disbursements	15,015,179	15,137,207	12,960,982	2,176,225
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	(105,179)	1,022,793	4,561,374	3,538,581
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Sale of Capital Assets	1,000	1,000	7,588	6,588
Transfers Out	(531,000)	(2,281,000)	(2,281,000)	-
Advances In	210,000	210,000	210,000	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(320,000)	(2,070,000)	(2,063,412)	6,588
Net Change in Fund Balance	(425,179)	(1,047,207)	2,497,962	3,545,169
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	13,573,259	13,573,259	13,573,259	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	795,078	795,078	795,078	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 13,943,158	\$ 13,321,130	\$ 16,866,299	\$ 3,545,169

Hamilton County, Ohio Statement of Fiduciary Net Position- Cash Basis Agency Funds December 31, 2019

Assets Cash in Segregated Accounts	\$ 9,428
Net Position Held on Behalf of Others	\$ 9,428

Note 1 – Reporting Entity

The Village of Evendale, Hamilton County, Ohio (the Village) is a home rule municipal corporation established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The Village operates under its own charter and is directed by a six-member council elected at large for four year terms. The Mayor is elected to a four-year term and votes only to break a tie.

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure the financial statements of the Village are not misleading.

Primary Government

The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the Village. The primary government of the Village of Evendale provides the following services to its citizens: general government services, police, fire and paramedic services, parks and recreation operations, cultural arts and music, building inspection and the maintenance of Village roads and bridges.

Public Entity Risk Pool

The Village participates in a public entity risk pool. Note 7 to the financial statements provides additional information for this entity.

The Village's management believes these financial statements present all activities for which the Village is financially accountable.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

As discussed further in the "Basis of Accounting" section of this note, these financial statements are presented on a modified cash basis of accounting. This modified cash basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Generally accepted accounting principles include all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements, which have been applied to the extent they are applicable to the modified cash basis of accounting. Following are the more significant of the Village's accounting policies.

Basis of Presentation

The Village's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the Village 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 Village that are governmental in nature and those that are considered business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental receipts or other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services. The Village does not have business-type activities.

The statement of net position presents the cash balance of the governmental activities of the Village at year end. The statement of activities compares disbursements with program receipts for each program or function of the Village's governmental activities. Disbursements are reported by function. A function is a group of related activities designed to accomplish a major service or regulatory program for which the Village is responsible. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the program's goods or services, grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program, and receipts of interest earned on grants required to be used to support a particular program. General receipts are all receipts not classified as program receipts, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct disbursements with program receipts identifies the extent to which each governmental program is self-financing on a modified cash basis or draws from the general receipts of the Village.

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

Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the Village are financed. The following are the Village's major governmental funds:

General Fund The General Fund accounts for and reports all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the Village for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Capital Improvements Fund The Capital Improvement Fund is used to account for major capital projects and equipment purchases.

The other governmental funds of the Village account for and report grants and other resources, whose use is restricted, committed or assigned to a particular purpose.

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the Village under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are not available to support the Village's own programs. The Village does not have any trust funds. Agency funds are purely custodial in nature and are used to account for assets held by the Village for individuals, other governments, or other organizations. The Village's agency fund accounts for the Mayor's Court.

Basis of Accounting

The Village's financial statements are prepared using the modified cash basis of accounting. Except for modifications having substantial support, receipts are recorded in the Village's financial records and reported in the financial statements when cash is received rather than when earned and disbursements are recorded when cash is paid rather than when a liability is incurred. Any such modifications made by the Village are described in the appropriate section in this note.

As a result of the use of this modified cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements.

Budgetary Process

All funds, except agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount Village Council may appropriate.

The appropriations ordinance is Village Council's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on cash disbursements plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by Village Council. The legal level of control has been established by Village Council at the fund, department, and object level for all funds.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in receipts are identified by the Village Chief Fiscal and Accounting Officer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the amended certificated of estimated resources in effect at the time final appropriations were passed by Village Council.

The appropriations ordinance is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation ordinance for that fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by Village Council during the year.

Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the Village is pooled and invested. Individual fund integrity is maintained through Village records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments".

Cash and cash equivalents that are held separately in accounts at a financial institution for the Village's Mayor's Court are reported as "Cash in Segregated Accounts."

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

Investments are reported as assets. Accordingly, purchases of investments are not recorded as disbursements, and sales of investments are not recorded as receipts. Gains or losses at the time of sale are recorded as receipts or negative receipts (contra revenue), respectively.

During 2019, the Village invested in certificates of deposit, commercial paper, U.S. Government Agencies, STAR Ohio and a money market fund. Investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market price or current share price. The Village's money market fund investment is recorded at the amount reported by US Bank on December 31, 2019.

STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of 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 has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The Village measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For 2019, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, twenty-four hours advance notice is appreciated for deposits and withdrawals of \$25 million or more. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million per day, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Interest earnings are allocated to Village funds according to State statutes, grant requirements, or debt related restrictions. Interest receipts credited to the General Fund and Other Governmental Funds during 2019 were \$666,042 and \$53,114, respectively.

Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments, or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. As of December 31, 2019, there were no restricted assets.

Inventory and Prepaid Items

The Village reports disbursements for inventory and prepaid items when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

Capital Assets

Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment are recorded as disbursements when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

Interfund Receivables/Payables

The Village reports advances-in and advances-out for interfund loans. These items are not reflected as assets and liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

Accumulated Leave

In certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment or retirement, employees are entitled to cash payments for unused leave. Unpaid leave is not reflected as a liability under the Village's modified cash basis of accounting.

Employer Contributions to Cost-Sharing Pension Plans

The Village recognizes the disbursement for employer contributions to cost-sharing pension plans when they are paid. As described in Notes 8 and 9, the employer contributions include portions for pension benefits and for other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

Long-Term Obligations

The Village's modified cash basis financial statements do not report liabilities for bonds and other longterm obligations. Proceeds of debt are reported when cash is received and principal and interest payments are reported when paid.

Net Position

Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes include resources restricted for State Highway Improvements, Court Computer, Alcohol Law Enforcement, Drug Law Enforcement, Gorman Heritage Farm, Griffin Nature Preserve, Fire Services, and Municipal Road Improvements.

The Village's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available.

Fund Balance

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

Nonspendable The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of interfund loans.

Restricted Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions.

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

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

Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the Village for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the Village Council or a Village official delegated that authority by resolution or by State Statute. State Statute authorizes the Village Auditor to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated.

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

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

Internal Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as receipts in the seller funds and as disbursements in the purchaser funds. Subsidies from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular disbursements to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented in the financial statements.

Note 3 – Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – Budgetary Basis presented for the General Fund is prepared on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The difference between the budgetary basis and the modified cash basis is that outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as cash disbursements (budgetary basis) rather than as restricted, committed or assigned fund balance (modified cash basis). In addition, outstanding year end advances are treated as other financing source or use (budgetary basis) rather than as an interfund receivable or payable (modified cash basis). The encumbrances outstanding at year end (budgetary basis) amounted to \$459,276 for the General Fund.

Note 4 – Deposits and Investments

State statutes classify monies held by the Village into three categories.

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

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

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

Protection of the Village's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions 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.

Interim monies held by the Village can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury bills, bonds notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

- 3. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 4. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 5. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and, with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain bankers' acceptances (for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred and seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met; and
- 8. Written repurchase agreements in the securities described in (1) or (2) provided 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 the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. Except as noted above, an investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the Village, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

At year end, the Village had \$1,165 in undeposited cash on hand which is included as part of "Equity in Pooled and Investments".

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Village will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, \$4,812,518 of the Village's bank balance of \$7,050,484 was exposed to custodial credit risk because those deposits were uninsured.

The Village has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to and deposited either with the Village or a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least one hundred five percent of the deposits being secured; or participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities

deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be one hundred two percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

Investments

The fair value of these investments is not materially different than measurement value. As of December 31, 2019, the Village had the following investments:

			Investment Maturities (in Years)					
Investment Type	M	leasurement Value		Less than 1		1-2	3-5	
Certificates of Deposit	\$	3,273,078	\$	-	\$	2,270,109	\$1,002,969	
Federal Home Loan Bank		889,966		-		-	889,966	
Federal Farm Credit Bank		1,174,126		-		-	1,174,126	
Money Market Mutual Fund		23,745		23,745		-	-	
Commercial Paper		2,092,342		2,092,342		-	-	
STAR Ohio		9,085,174		9,085,174		-	-	
Total Investments	\$	16,538,431	\$	11,201,261	\$	2,270,109	\$3,067,061	

Interest Rate Risk Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The Village's investment policy addresses interest rate risk by requiring the Village's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity, and by investing operating funds primarily in short-term investments.

Credit Risk The Certificates of Deposit do not carry a rating by Moody's and Standard and Poor's. STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by Standard and Poor's. The money market fund carries a rating of AAA by Moody's and by Standard and Poor's. The Commercial Paper carries a rating of P-1 and A-1 to A-1+ for Moody's and Standard and Poor's respectively. The Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Farm Credit Bank Notes have ratings of AAA and AA+ by Moody's and Standard and Poor's respectively. The Village has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in state statutes. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service and that the money market fund be rated in the highest category at the time of purchase by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service.

Custodial Credit Risk For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Village will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Certificates of Deposit are insured by the FDIC. The Commercial Paper is exposed to custodial credit risk as they are uninsured, unregistered, and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the Village's name.

The Village has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirements in ORC 135.14(M)(2) which states, "Payment for investments shall be made only upon the delivery of securities representing such investments to the treasurer, investing authority, or qualified trustee. If the

securities transferred are not represented by a certificate, payment shall be made only upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian by the treasurer, governing board, or qualified trustee."

Concentration of Credit Risk The Village places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. The following investments represent five percent or more of total investments as of December 31, 2019:

	Percentage of
Investment Issuer	Investments
STAR Ohio	54.93%
Certificates of Deposit	19.79%
Commercial Paper	12.65%
Federal Farm Credit Bank	7.10%
Federal Home Loan Bank	5.38%

Note 5 – Taxes

Property Taxes

For the year ended December 31, 2019, Village Council elected not to collect property taxes that would have increased the total revenues of the Village by approximately \$691,380. The property tax millage available to the Village includes the following:

	Inside Mils
General Fund	3.00
Police Pension	.30
Fire Pension	.04

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

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

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

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

The assessed values upon which 2019 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

	 Amount
Agriculture/Residential & Other Real Estate Property	\$ 197,000,000
Public Utility Personal Property	 10,000,000
Total	\$ 207,000,000

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the county, including the Village. The County Auditor periodically remits to the Village its portion of the taxes collected.

Income Taxes

The Village levies a 1.2% income tax on substantially all income earned in the Village. In addition, Village residents employed in municipalities having an income tax less than 1.2% must pay the difference to the Village. Additional increases in the income tax rate require voter approval. Employers within the Village withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit at least quarterly and file an annual declaration.

Note 6 – Interfund Balances and Transfers

Transfers

During 2019 the following transfers were made:

Street Construction Maintenance & Repair Fund	\$ 115,000
Gorman Heritage Farm Fund	416,000
Capital Improvement Fund	1,750,000
Total Transfers from General Fund	<u>\$2,281,000</u>

Transfers from the General Fund represent the allocation of unrestricted receipts collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Interfund Balances

Interfund balances at December 31, 2019, consisted of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

	Receivable	 Payable
Major Funds		
General Fund	\$ 3,880,000	\$ -
Other Governmental Funds		
Fire Services	-	100,000
Evendale Commons Fund	-	3,780,000
Total	\$ 3,880,000	\$ 3,880,000

Advances from the General Fund to the Evendale Commons Fund are for the principal portion due on Evendale Commons Tax Increment Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2013 that were purchased by the General Fund during 2013 for a total of \$4,325,000. During 2019, \$110,000 of the original advance was repaid. Advances from the General Fund to the Fire Services Fund provided funding for the purchase of a fire engine. During 2019, \$100,000 of the original advance was repaid.

Note 7 – Risk Management

The Village 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.

Workers' Compensation coverage is provided by the State of Ohio. The Village pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

The Village belongs to the Ohio Plan Risk Management, Inc. (OPRM) (the "Plan"), a non-assessable, unincorporated non-profit association providing a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance risk management program and other administrative services to Ohio governments ("Members"). The Plan is legally separate from its member governments.

Pursuant to Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code, the plan provides property, liability, errors and omissions, law enforcement, automobile, excess liability, crime, surety and bond, inland marine and other coverages to its members sold through fourteen appointed independent agents in the State of Ohio.

OPRM coverage programs are developed specific to each member's risk management needs and the related premiums for coverage are determined through the application of uniform underwriting criteria addressing the member's exposure to loss. Effective November 1, 2016, the OPRM retained 50% of the premium and losses on the first \$250,000 casualty treaty and 30% of the first \$1,000,000 property treaty. Effective November 1, 2017, the OPRM retained 47% of the premium and losses on the first \$250,000 casualty treaty. Effective November 1, 2018, the OPRM retained 47% of the premium and losses on the first \$250,000 casualty treaty. Effective November 1, 2018, the OPRM the property retention remained unchanged, however, the Plan assumed 100% of the first \$250,000 casualty treaty. Members are only responsible for their self-retention (deductible) amounts, which vary from member to member. OPRM had 774 members as of December 31, 2018.

The Pool's audited financial statements conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and equity at December 31, 2018 (the latest information available).

Assets	\$15,065,412
Liabilities	(10,734,623)
Members' Equity	<u>\$ 4,330,789</u>

You can read the complete audited financial statements for OPRM at the Plan's website, www.ohioplan.org.

Note 8 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - Village 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 combination cost-sharing, multiple-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.

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 <u>https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml</u>, 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 in the traditional plan 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):

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Village of Evendale, Ohio Hamilton County Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Group B

20 years of service credit prior to

Group C

Members not in other Groups

Group A

Eligible to retire prior to

January 7, 2013 or five years	January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire	and members hired on or after		
after January 7, 2013	ten years after January 7, 2013	January 7, 2013		
State and Local	State and Local	State and Local		
Age and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:		
Age 60 with 60 months of service credit	Age 60 with 60 months of service credit	Age 57 with 25 years of service credit		
or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit		
Formula:	Formula:	Formula:		
2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of		
service for the first 30 years and 2.5%	service for the first 30 years and 2.5%	service for the first 35 years and 2.5%		
for service years in excess of 30	for service years in excess of 30	for service years in excess of 35		
Public Safety	Public Safety Public Safety			
Age and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:		
Age 48 with 25 years of service credit	Age 48 with 25 years of service credit	Age 52 with 25 years of service credit		
or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	or Age 52 with 15 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:	Formula:	Formula:		
2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of	2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of	2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of		
service for the first 25 years and 2.1%	service for the first 25 years and 2.1%	service for the first 25 years and 2.1%		
for service years in excess of 25	for service years in excess of 25	for service years in excess of 25		

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

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

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

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Village of Evendale, Ohio

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

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

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

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

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll.

The Village's contractually required contribution was \$340,831 for year 2019.

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

Plan Description – Village full-time police and firefighters participate in Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by OP&F. OP&F 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. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information and detailed information about OP&F fiduciary net position. The report that 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.

Upon attaining a qualifying age with sufficient years of service, a member of OP&F may retire and receive a lifetime monthly pension. OP&F 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 after July 1, 2013, the minimum retirement age is 48 for normal service retirement with at least 25 years of service credit.

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

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

	Police	Firefighters		
2019 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates				
Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %		
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %		
2019 Actual Contribution Rates				
Employer:				
Pension	19.50 %	24.00 %		
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.00	0.00		
Total Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %		
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %		

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Village's contractually required contribution to OPF was \$938,642 for 2019.

Note 9 - Postemployment Benefits

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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 <u>https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml</u>, 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. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans.

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

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2019, OPERS did not allocate any employer contributions to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan. 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 Village's contractually required contribution was \$0 for 2019 based on the latest rate available.

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Plan Description - The Village 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 <u>www.op-f.org</u> or by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

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

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. 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 is changing its retiree health care model and the current self-insured health care plan will no longer be offered. In its place is a stipend-based health care model. A stipend funded by OPF will be placed in individual Health Reimbursement Accounts that retirees will use to be reimbursed for health care expenses.

The Village's contractually required contribution to OPF was \$0 for 2019.

Note 10 - Manuscript Debt

During 2013, Village Council approved the purchase by the General Fund the \$4,305,000 Evendale Commons Tax Increment Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2013 issued by the Evendale Commons Fund. The interfund purchase of the bonds have been reported using the advance method. Proceeds from the Bonds were used to refund the Evendale Commons Tax Increment Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2009 that provided funding for constructing and acquiring improvements within the Evendale Commons TIF District. The Series 2013 bonds carry an interest rate of 6.5 percent and mature in varying amounts through 2037.

The future principal and interest requirements to retire the manuscript debt due from the Evendale Commons Fund to the General Fund are as follows:

Years Ending December 31,	 Principal	Interest	Total		
2020	\$ 115,000	\$ 245,700	\$ 360,700		
2021	125,000	238,225	363,225		
2022	130,000	230,100	360,100		
2023	140,000	221,650	361,650		
2024	150,000	212,550	362,550		
2025-2029	910,000	903,175	1,813,175		
2030-2034	1,250,000	565,500	1,815,500		
2035-2037	 960,000	 127,400	 1,087,400		
Total	\$ 3,780,000	\$ 2,744,300	\$ 6,524,300		

Note 11 – Construction and Contractual Commitments

The Village accepted a bid and entered into contract with Pepper Construction Company of Ohio. in November 2019 for construction of the Bridge Tower Project at Glendale Milford Road and Interstate 175. The construction contract was for \$2,600,000 of which all was still committed to the project at year end. The construction is expected to be completed in the fall of 2020.

Note 12 – Fund Balances

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the Village is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the government funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

		Conoral	Capital		Other Covernmental		
Fund Balances	General Fund		Improvement Fund		Governmental Funds		Total
Restricted for							
Road Improvements	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,076,486	\$ 1,076,486
Police Operations		-		-		89,657	89,657
Fire Services		-		-		256,010	256,010
Debt Service		-		-		1,306,630	1,306,630
Other Purposes		-		-		263,478	263,478
Total Restricted		-		-		2,992,261	2,992,261
Committed to							
Capital Improvements		-		2,680,000		-	 2,680,000
Total Committed		-		2,680,000		-	2,680,000
Assigned to							
Capital Improvements		-		312,681		-	312,681
Subsequent Year's Budget		1,539,125		-		-	1,539,125
Encumbrances		459,276		_		-	 459,276
Total Assigned		1,998,401		312,681		-	2,311,082
Unassigned (deficits):		15,327,174		-		-	 15,327,174
Total Fund Balances	\$	17,325,575	\$	2,992,681	\$	2,992,261	\$ 23,310,517

Note 13 – Contingent Liabilities

The Village is currently not a defendant in any lawsuits seeking damages or injunctive relief from the Village. There is only one open claim pending with the Village's insurance carrier and management is satisfied that its resolution will not materially adversely affect the Village's financial condition.

Amounts grantor agencies pay to the Village are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor, principally the federal government. Grantors may require refunding any disallowed costs. Management cannot presently determine amounts grantors may disallow. However, based on prior experience, management believes any refunds would be immaterial.

Note 14 – Subsequent Events

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Village. The Village's investment portfolio may incur a significant decline in fair value, consistent with the general decline in financial markets. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the Village's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

Subsequent to year end, the Village issued \$5,000,000 of Public Infrastructure Special Obligation Income Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2020, dated May 20, 2020 for constructing public infrastructure improvements in the Village, including road, water and sewer improvements. The Bonds mature in varying amounts requiring debt service payments, with interest ranging from 3.0 to 4.0 percent, through 2045. The Bonds are unvoted special obligation debt of the Village. The basic security for the Bonds is the Village's pledge of its municipal income tax levied pursuant to Ohio law.

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Bastin & Company, LLC

Certified Public Accountants

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

Village of Evendale Hamilton County 10500 Reading Road Evendale, Ohio 45241

To the Village Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Evendale, Hamilton County, (the Village) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 19, 2020, wherein we noted the Village uses a special purpose framework other than generally accepted accounting principles. In addition, we noted during 2020, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Village.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Bastin & Company, L & C

Cincinnati, Ohio May 19, 2020



VILLAGE OF EVENDALE

HAMILTON COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbrtt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED JUNE 25, 2020

> 88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370 www.ohioauditor.gov