

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**



**Basic Financial Statements**

**December 31, 2019**

**PLATTENBURG**  
Certified Public Accountants



OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE  
KEITH FABER



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Members of Council  
City of Ontario  
555 Stumbo Road  
Ontario, Ohio 44906

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Keith Faber".

Keith Faber  
Auditor of State  
Columbus, Ohio

September 1, 2020

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

Honorable Mayor and City Council  
City of Ontario

**Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Ontario (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements.

**Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

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

**Auditor's Responsibility**

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

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

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

**Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to previously present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund, and 35% Street Construction Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

## **Emphasis of Matter**

As discussed in Note 22 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

## **Other Matters**

### *Required Supplementary Information*

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

### **Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 15, 2020, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*Plattensburg & Associates, Inc.*

Plattensburg & Associates, Inc.

Cincinnati, Ohio

July 15, 2020

## CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

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

#### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- The total net position of the City increased \$2,457,232. Net position of governmental activities increased \$2,111,711 or 11.14% from 2018's restated net position. Net position of business-type activities increased \$345,521 or 2.16% from 2018's net position. See Note 3 in the notes to the financial statements for the restatement required for the impact of GASB Statement No. 84.
- General revenues accounted for \$7,381,604 or 88.13% of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$993,825 or 11.87% of total governmental activities revenue.
- The City had \$6,215,746 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$993,825 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. The general revenues (primarily property taxes, income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$7,381,604 were adequate to provide the remaining expenses of the governmental activities of \$5,221,921.
- The general fund had revenues of \$5,165,056 in 2019. This represents an increase of \$277,273 from 2018 revenues and other financing sources. The expenditures and other financing uses of the general fund, which totaled \$5,739,444 in 2019, increased \$1,112,400 from 2018. The net decrease in fund balance for the general fund was \$574,388 or 7.93%.
- The 35% street construction fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$2,671,031 in 2019. The expenditures of the 35% street construction fund totaled \$2,336,907 in 2019. The net increase in fund balance for the 35% street construction fund was \$334,124.
- Net position for the business-type activities, which are made up of the water and sewer enterprise funds, increased in 2019 by \$345,521.

#### **Using this Annual Financial Report**

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to these statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the City as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

## CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

The statement of net position and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the City as a whole, presenting both an aggregate view of the City's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column.

#### **Reporting the City as a Whole**

##### *Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities*

While this document contains a large number of funds used by the City to provide programs and activities, the view of the City as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2019?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all *assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenses (excluding fiduciary funds)* using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's net position and changes in that position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the City as a whole, the financial position of the City has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the City's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required community programs and other factors.

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the City is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

Governmental activities - Most of the City's programs and services are reported here including police, street maintenance, capital improvements and general administration. These services are funded primarily by property and income taxes and intergovernmental revenues including federal and state grants and other shared revenues.

Business-type activities - These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all or a significant portion of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City's water and sewer operations are reported here.

#### **Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds**

##### *Fund Financial Statements*

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the City's major funds. The City uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the City's most significant funds.

##### *Governmental Funds*

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.



**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019  
(UNAUDITED)**

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

The City maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. The City has segregated these funds into major funds and non-major funds. The City's major governmental funds are the general fund and the 35% street construction fund. Information for major funds is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

***Proprietary Funds***

The City maintains proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its water and sewer operations. Both of the City's enterprise funds are considered major funds. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions. The City uses internal service funds to account for its self-insurance programs for medical-related employee benefits.

***Fiduciary Funds***

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. Custodial funds are the City's only fiduciary fund type.

***Notes to the Basic Financial Statements***

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

***Required Supplementary Information***

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the City's net pension/OPEB liabilities/asset.

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**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019  
(UNAUDITED)

**Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the City as a whole. The table below provides a summary of the City's net position at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. The net position at December 31, 2018 has been restated as described in Note 3 in the notes to the financial statements.

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	Restated 2018	2019	2018	2019	Restated 2018
<b>Assets</b>						
Current assets	\$ 11,714,730	\$ 11,719,720	\$ 6,393,351	\$ 5,943,463	\$ 18,108,081	\$ 17,663,183
Capital assets, net	<u>20,204,626</u>	<u>19,842,477</u>	<u>14,088,797</u>	<u>14,288,477</u>	<u>34,293,423</u>	<u>34,130,954</u>
Total assets	<u>31,919,356</u>	<u>31,562,197</u>	<u>20,482,148</u>	<u>20,231,940</u>	<u>52,401,504</u>	<u>51,794,137</u>
<b>Deferred outflows of resources</b>						
Unamortized deferred charges	110,379	121,510	-	-	110,379	121,510
Pension	2,025,841	989,412	225,902	98,473	2,251,743	1,087,885
OPEB	<u>485,073</u>	<u>507,021</u>	<u>37,418</u>	<u>18,645</u>	<u>522,491</u>	<u>525,666</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>2,621,293</u>	<u>1,617,943</u>	<u>263,320</u>	<u>117,118</u>	<u>2,884,613</u>	<u>1,735,061</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Current liabilities	324,459	329,638	439,356	413,549	763,815	743,187
Long-term liabilities:						
Due within one year	367,371	376,250	225,553	240,867	592,924	617,117
Net pension liability	7,056,904	4,862,613	684,429	372,134	7,741,333	5,234,747
Net OPEB liability/asset	1,649,514	4,151,261	317,188	252,495	1,966,702	4,403,756
Other amounts	<u>3,063,383</u>	<u>3,049,714</u>	<u>2,716,172</u>	<u>2,957,909</u>	<u>5,779,555</u>	<u>6,007,623</u>
Total liabilities	<u>12,461,631</u>	<u>12,769,476</u>	<u>4,382,698</u>	<u>4,236,954</u>	<u>16,844,329</u>	<u>17,006,430</u>
<b>Deferred inflows of resources</b>						
Property taxes and PILOTs	744,821	821,256	-	-	744,821	821,256
Pension	85,800	516,089	22,642	101,018	108,442	617,107
OPEB	<u>175,645</u>	<u>114,278</u>	<u>9,661</u>	<u>26,140</u>	<u>185,306</u>	<u>140,418</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>1,006,266</u>	<u>1,451,623</u>	<u>32,303</u>	<u>127,158</u>	<u>1,038,569</u>	<u>1,578,781</u>
<b>Net Position</b>						
Net investment in capital assets	17,396,532	16,998,048	11,252,393	11,209,621	28,648,925	28,207,669
Restricted	1,442,224	1,210,592	-	-	1,442,224	1,210,592
Unrestricted (deficit)	<u>2,233,996</u>	<u>752,401</u>	<u>5,078,074</u>	<u>4,775,325</u>	<u>7,312,070</u>	<u>5,527,726</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 21,072,752</u>	<u>\$ 18,961,041</u>	<u>\$ 16,330,467</u>	<u>\$ 15,984,946</u>	<u>\$ 37,403,219</u>	<u>\$ 34,945,987</u>

## CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

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

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's net pension liability/asset or net OPEB liability. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

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

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

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

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

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

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019  
(UNAUDITED)**

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2019, the City's total assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$37,403,218. At year-end, net positions were \$21,072,752 and \$16,330,467 for the governmental activities and the business-type activities, respectively.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the City's net position. At year-end, capital assets represented 65.44% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. Net investment in capital assets to acquire the assets at December 31, 2019, were \$17,396,532 and \$11,252,393 in the governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

As of December 31, 2019, the City is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

A portion of the City's net position, \$1,442,224, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. In the governmental activities, the remaining balance of unrestricted net position of \$2,233,996 may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

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**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019  
(UNAUDITED)**

The table below shows the changes in net position for 2019 and 2018. The net position at December 31, 2018 has been restated as described in Note 3 in the notes to the basic financial statements.

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2019	Restated 2018	2019	2018	2019	Restated 2018
<b>Revenues</b>						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services and sales	\$ 419,422	\$ 384,492	\$ 3,968,411	\$ 3,174,725	\$ 4,387,833	\$ 3,559,217
Operating grants and contributions	574,403	434,481	-	-	574,403	434,481
Capital grants and contributions	-	376,158	-	-	-	376,158
<b>Total program revenues</b>	<b>993,825</b>	<b>1,195,131</b>	<b>3,968,411</b>	<b>3,174,725</b>	<b>4,962,236</b>	<b>4,369,856</b>
General revenues:						
Property taxes	413,688	402,576	-	-	413,688	402,576
Income taxes	5,767,270	5,341,893	-	-	5,767,270	5,341,893
Unrestricted grants	153,383	186,028	-	-	153,383	186,028
Payments in lieu of taxes	530,557	534,616	-	-	530,557	534,616
Interest	210,823	168,095	-	-	210,823	168,095
Increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	109,863	(2,719)	-	-	109,863	(2,719)
Miscellaneous	196,020	209,787	55,527	35,552	251,547	245,339
<b>Total general revenues</b>	<b>7,381,604</b>	<b>6,840,276</b>	<b>55,527</b>	<b>35,552</b>	<b>7,437,131</b>	<b>6,875,828</b>
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>8,375,429</b>	<b>8,035,407</b>	<b>4,023,938</b>	<b>3,210,277</b>	<b>12,399,367</b>	<b>11,245,684</b>
Expenses:						
General government	1,950,125	1,747,949	-	-	1,950,125	1,747,949
Security of persons and property	770,082	3,335,191	-	-	770,082	3,335,191
Public health and welfare	12,042	12,375	-	-	12,042	12,375
Transportation	2,964,266	2,613,717	-	-	2,964,266	2,613,717
Community environment	48,370	8,794	-	-	48,370	8,794
Leisure time activity	387,074	248,792	-	-	387,074	248,792
Interest and fiscal charges	83,787	91,007	-	-	83,787	91,007
Water	-	-	1,141,060	1,056,808	1,141,060	1,056,808
Sewer	-	-	2,585,329	2,389,351	2,585,329	2,389,351
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>6,215,746</b>	<b>8,057,825</b>	<b>3,726,389</b>	<b>3,446,159</b>	<b>9,942,135</b>	<b>11,503,984</b>
Special item	-	1,922,770	-	-	-	1,922,770
Transfers	(47,972)	(5,190)	47,972	5,190	-	-
<b>Change in net position</b>	<b>2,111,711</b>	<b>1,895,162</b>	<b>345,521</b>	<b>(230,692)</b>	<b>2,457,232</b>	<b>1,664,470</b>
<b>Net position at beginning of year (restated)</b>	<b>18,961,041</b>	<b>17,065,879</b>	<b>15,984,946</b>	<b>16,215,638</b>	<b>34,945,987</b>	<b>33,281,517</b>
<b>Net position at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 21,072,752</b>	<b>\$ 18,961,041</b>	<b>\$ 16,330,467</b>	<b>\$ 15,984,946</b>	<b>\$ 37,403,219</b>	<b>\$ 34,945,987</b>

**Governmental Activities**

Governmental activities net position increased \$2,111,711 in 2019.

Total governmental expenses decreased \$1,842,079 from 2018 to 2019, which is attributed primarily to a decrease in security of persons and property expenses. Ohio Police & Fire (OP&F) implemented a new stipend-based health care model, which caused the net OPEB liability and related expenses to significantly decrease in 2019.

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019  
(UNAUDITED)**

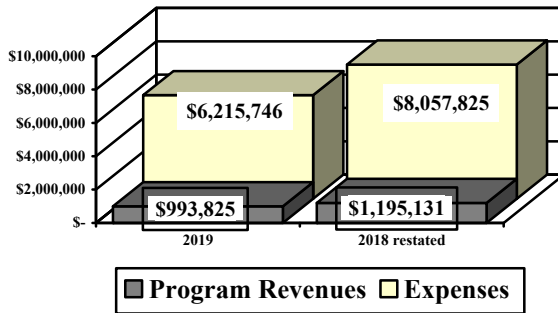
Security of persons and property, which primarily supports the operations of the police department accounted for \$770,082 of the total expenses of the City. These expenses were partially funded by \$185,632 in direct charges to users of the services. Transportation expenses totaled \$2,964,266. Transportation expenses were partially funded by \$574,403 in operating grants.

The state and federal government contributed to the City \$574,403 in operating grants and contributions. These revenues are restricted to a particular program or purpose. In 2019 all of the operating grants and contributions subsidized transportation programs.

General revenues totaled \$7,381,604 and amounted to 88.13% of total governmental revenues. These revenues primarily consist of property and income tax revenue of \$6,180,958. The other primary source of general revenues is payments in lieu of taxes making up \$530,557.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements. As can be seen in the following graph, the City is highly dependent upon property and income taxes as well as unrestricted grants and entitlements to support its governmental activities.

**Governmental Activities - Program Revenues vs. Total Expenses**



**Governmental Activities**

	Total Cost of Services 2019	Net Cost of Services 2019	Restated Total Cost of Services 2018	Restated Net Cost of Services 2018
Program Expenses:				
General government	\$ 1,950,125	\$ 1,791,394	\$ 1,747,949	\$ 1,589,425
Security of persons and property	770,082	584,450	3,335,191	3,142,389
Public health and welfare	12,042	5,427	12,375	3,195
Transportation	2,964,266	2,346,916	2,613,717	1,803,078
Community environment	48,370	48,370	8,794	8,794
Leisure time activity	387,074	361,577	248,792	224,806
Interest and fiscal charges	83,787	83,787	91,007	91,007
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$ 6,215,746</b>	<b>\$ 5,221,921</b>	<b>\$ 8,057,825</b>	<b>\$ 6,862,694</b>

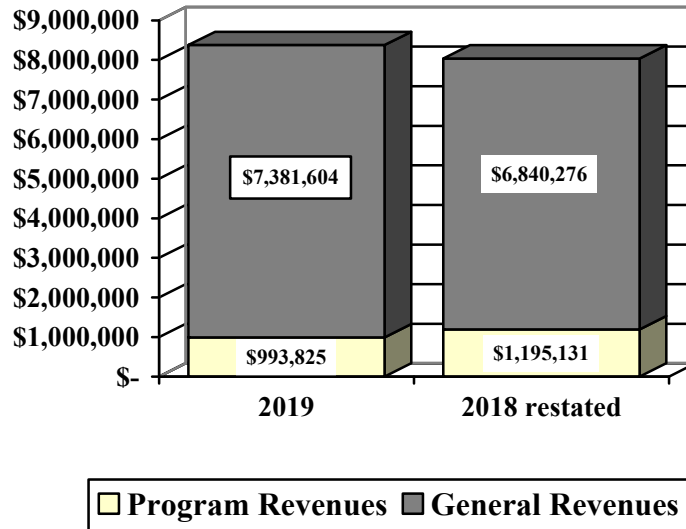
**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

**MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019  
(UNAUDITED)**

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, with 84.01% of expenses supported through taxes and other general revenues.

The chart below illustrates the City’s general revenues and program revenues for 2019 and 2018.

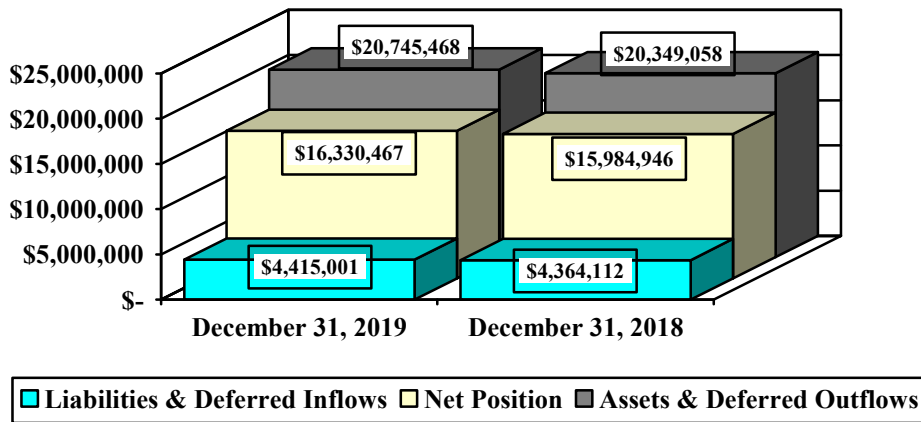
**Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues**



**Business-Type Activities**

Business-type activities include the water and sewer enterprise funds. These programs had program revenues of \$3,968,411, general revenues of \$55,527, transfers in of \$47,972 and expenses of \$3,726,389 for 2019. The graph on the following page shows the business-type activities assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, and net position at year-end.

**Net Position in Business - type Activities**



**Financial Analysis of the City’s Funds**

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019  
(UNAUDITED)

**Governmental Funds**

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

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$9,629,126 which is \$78,824 less than last year's total of \$9,707,950.

The schedule below indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances as of December 31, 2019 for all major and nonmajor governmental funds. Fund balances at December 31, 2018 have been restated as described in Note 3 in the notes to the basic financial statements.

	Fund Balances <u>12/31/19</u>	Restated Fund Balances <u>12/31/18</u>	<u>Change</u>
Major funds:			
General	\$ 6,672,542	\$ 7,246,930	\$ (574,388)
35% Street Construction	1,295,710	961,586	334,124
Other nonmajor governmental funds	<u>1,660,874</u>	<u>1,499,434</u>	<u>161,440</u>
Total	<u>\$ 9,629,126</u>	<u>\$ 9,707,950</u>	<u>\$ (78,824)</u>

**General Fund**

The City's general fund balance decreased \$574,388. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund.

	<u>2019 Amount</u>	<u>2018 Amount</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>
<b><u>Revenues</u></b>			
Taxes	\$ 4,267,087	\$ 4,040,338	5.61 %
Licenses, permits and fees	331,246	335,594	(1.30) %
Investment income	204,756	167,323	22.37 %
Increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	109,863	(2,719)	4,140.57 %
Intergovernmental	125,169	159,991	(21.76) %
Other	<u>126,935</u>	<u>122,542</u>	3.58 %
Total	<u>\$ 5,165,056</u>	<u>\$ 4,823,069</u>	7.09 %

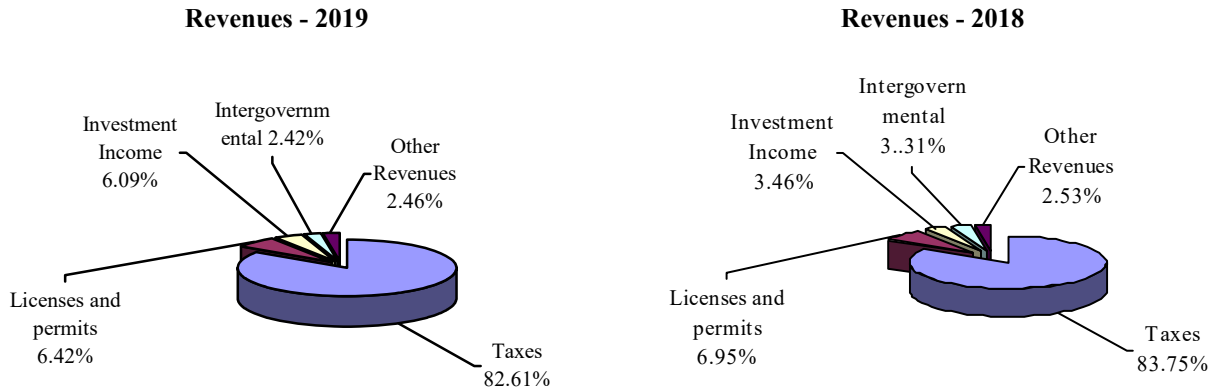
Tax revenue represents 82.61% of all general fund revenue. Intergovernmental revenue decreased due to a decrease in state shared revenues. Investment income increased 22.37% as a result of an increase in interest rates.



**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019  
(UNAUDITED)**

The following charts illustrate the general fund revenues for 2019 and 2018.



The table that follows assists in illustrating the expenditures of the general fund.

	<u>2019</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>2018</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Change</u>
<b><u>Expenditures</u></b>			
General government	\$ 1,445,970	\$ 1,392,830	3.82 %
Security of persons and property	2,445,282	2,518,795	(2.92) %
Transportation	5,000	5,000	0.00 %
Community environment	38,267	5,182	638.46 %
Leisure time activity	260,197	116,951	122.48 %
Capital outlay	102,303	138,866	(26.33) %
Debt service	<u>37,104</u>	<u>71,360</u>	(48.00) %
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$ 4,334,123</u>	<u>\$ 4,248,984</u>	2.00 %

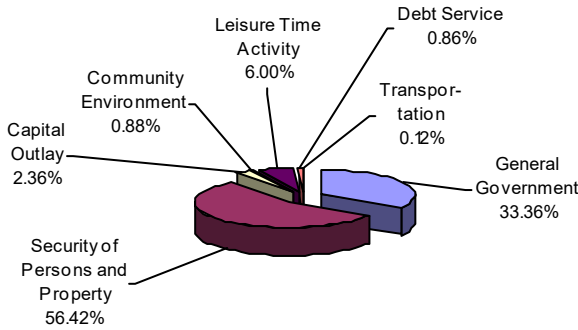
The largest expenditure line items are security of persons and property and general government. These two expenditures account for 89.78% of total general fund expenditures. Security of persons and property decreased 2.92% due to a decrease in police communications maintenance in 2019. Community environment increased \$33,085 primarily due to expenditures related to helping fund a substance abuse program for the Ontario Local School District. Leisure time activity increased \$143,246 due to expenditures related to park maintenance.

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

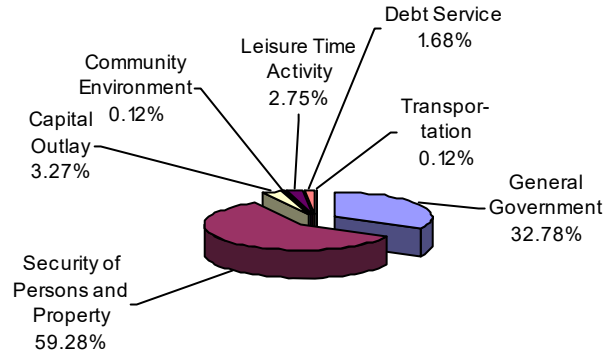
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019  
(UNAUDITED)**

The following charts illustrate the general fund expenditures for 2019 and 2018.

**Expenditures - 2019**



**Expenditures - 2018**



**35% Street Construction Fund**

The 35% street construction fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$2,671,031 in 2019. The expenditures of the 35% street construction fund totaled \$2,336,907 in 2019. The net increase in fund balance for the 35% street construction fund was \$334,124.

**Budgeting Highlights - General Fund**

The City's budgeting process is prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC). Essentially the budget is the City's appropriations which are restricted by the amounts of anticipated resources certified by the Budget Commission in accordance with the ORC. Therefore, the City's plans or desires cannot be totally reflected in the original budget. If budgeted revenues are adjusted due to actual activity, then the appropriations can be adjusted accordingly.

In the general fund, original budgeted revenues were \$4,677,100 and the final budgeted revenues were \$4,732,100. Actual revenues of \$5,088,241 were \$356,141 more than final budgeted revenues. Original budgeted expenditures and other financing uses were \$6,299,827 and final budgeted expenditures and other financing uses were \$6,354,827. Actual expenditures and other financing uses of \$5,870,725 were \$484,102 lower than final budgeted expenditures and other financing uses.

**Proprietary Funds**

The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities, except in more detail.

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019  
(UNAUDITED)**

**Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

*Capital Assets*

At the end of 2019, the City had \$34,293,423 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, easements, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. Of this total, \$20,204,626 was reported in governmental activities and \$14,088,797 was reported in business-type activities. The following table shows 2019 balances compared to 2018:

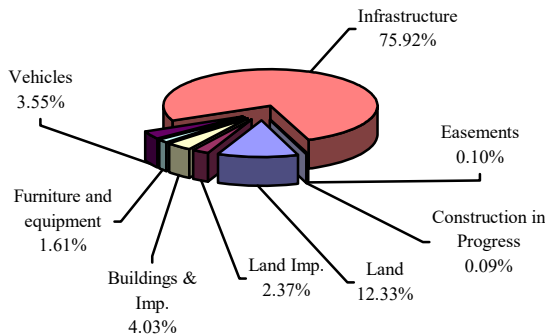
**Capital Assets at December 31  
(Net of Depreciation)**

	Governmental Activities		Business - type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Land	\$ 2,492,488	\$ 2,492,488	\$ 262,626	\$ 262,626	\$ 2,755,114	\$ 2,755,114
Easements	19,705	19,705	-	-	19,705	19,705
Construction in progress	17,500	377,893	74,587	-	92,087	377,893
Land improvements	477,864	555,146	18,980	20,224	496,844	575,370
Buildings and improvements	815,018	873,915	2,935,665	3,057,735	3,750,683	3,931,650
Furniture and equipment	325,443	426,453	952,237	1,047,522	1,277,680	1,473,975
Vehicles	716,656	529,449	-	-	716,656	529,449
Infrastructure	15,339,952	14,567,428	9,844,702	9,900,370	25,184,654	24,467,798
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 20,204,626</b>	<b>\$ 19,842,477</b>	<b>\$ 14,088,797</b>	<b>\$ 14,288,477</b>	<b>\$ 34,293,423</b>	<b>\$ 34,130,954</b>

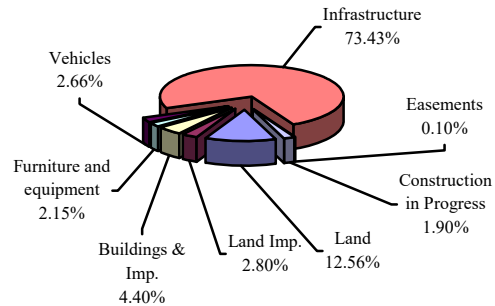
The City's largest governmental activities capital asset category is infrastructure which includes roads and bridges. These items are immovable and of value only to the City, however, the annual cost of purchasing these items is quite significant. The net book value of the City's infrastructure (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 75.92% of the City's total governmental capital assets.

The following graphs show the breakdown of governmental capital assets by category for 2019 and 2018.

**Capital Assets - Governmental Activities  
2019**



**Capital Assets - Governmental Activities 2018**

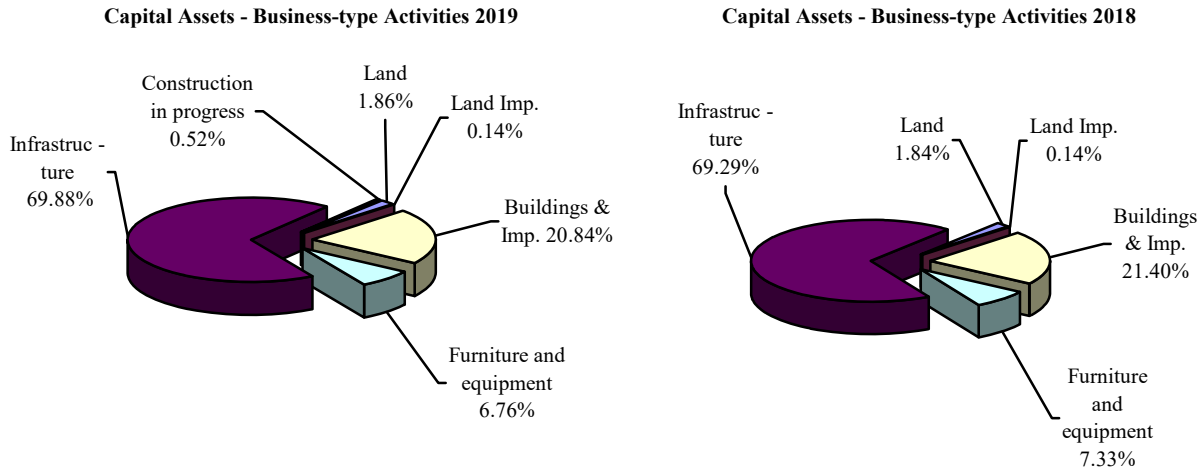


**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019  
(UNAUDITED)**

The City's largest business-type capital asset category is infrastructure that primarily includes water and sewer lines. These items play a vital role in the income producing ability of the business-type activities. The net book value of the City's infrastructure (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 69.88% of the City's total business-type capital assets.

The following graphs show the breakdown of business-type capital assets by category for 2019 and 2018.



See Note 11 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the City's capital assets.

**Debt Administration**

The City had the following long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Governmental activities	
	2019	2018
General obligation bonds	\$ 2,295,000	\$ 2,480,000
Capital leases payable	330,137	130,897
Lease-purchase agreement	56,535	64,714
<b>Total long-term obligations</b>	<b>\$ 2,681,672</b>	<b>\$ 2,675,611</b>

	Business-type activities	
	2019	2018
OPWC loans	\$ 794,932	\$ 834,937
General obligation bonds	1,700,000	1,825,000
Capital leases payable	121,627	179,524
Lease-purchase agreement	18,845	21,571
<b>Total long-term obligations</b>	<b>\$ 2,635,404</b>	<b>\$ 2,861,032</b>

See Note 14 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the City's long-term obligations.

## CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 (UNAUDITED)

#### **Economic Conditions and Outlook**

The City of Ontario strives to create a business-friendly environment for both existing and new businesses. Regardless if the type of business is manufacturing, healthcare, energy, service or retail-oriented, the area offers unique advantages to benefit the business. The City thrives as the retail center of Richland County and draws regionally from a five-county area. Ontario is located conveniently between Columbus and Cleveland, with several main routes in and out of the city offering easy access to all directions. The City also is beneficially located to take advantage of three major airports: Cleveland, Columbus, and Akron-Canton.

In 2018, the City acquired the former General Motors complex, consisting of 267 acres. In 2019 major infrastructure improvements were made to the site and it is now being marketed as the Ontario Commerce Park. This prime property, which has rail access as well as convenient access to major highways, offers opportunities and great potential for businesses. Ontario offers several economic development tools to attract business and industry. The Job Creation Tax Credit (JCTC) pursuant to Ohio law may be offered to entities who agree to make a capital investment to create and/or retain jobs. Additionally, the City actively promotes economic development by offering retention and expansion support and assistance for those businesses already located in the community. The Ohio Community Reinvestment Area program provides property tax exemptions for property owners who renovate existing or construct new buildings. These programs are designed to help offset the high cost of business start-up activities as well as assist existing businesses to grow and remain competitive in the long-term.

The City continues to make improvements in the parks, which included adding playground equipment and planting many trees. The Maize Memorial Dog Park has become very popular while drawing visitors from several counties. Adjacent to the dog park, a disc-golf course was constructed. The City was also able to continue the annual paving project and made numerous enhancements to the infrastructure. Marketing and development continue for the Ontario Triangle complex which features the TownePlace Suites by Marriott. This 86-room extended-stay hotel, in conjunction with the City, developed 67 acres of excellent retail property.

The former Lazarus building at the Richland Mall was purchased by Avita Health System and opened "Avita Ontario", a state-of-the-art multi-specialty medical facility in the fall of 2014. The medical center offers primary care providers and medical specialists surrounded by specialty service lines such as outpatient diagnostic and treatment services including lab, imaging, endoscopy, pharmacy and forensic services. The health care complex will continue to build up the 17-acre lot in phases, with phase 2, a 23-bed emergency department with helipad, surgery care, inpatient hospital beds and critical care unit, recently opening. The cardiology services also expanded to include a cardiac catheterization lab and cardiac rehabilitation area. This phase totaled \$26 million covering 94,000 square feet and created 350 new jobs.

The City is staying motivated and energized for changes in the area. Construction on the Beer Road Industrial Park roadway is complete enabling FedEx to develop more than 31 acres and build a \$10 million 165,000 square foot packaging and distribution center. The industrial park continues to develop. In cooperation with the Ontario Growth Corporation, the City works to attract new business. The Department of Zoning reported more than \$12.8 million in new construction, alterations, and additions, with several new businesses opening in 2019.

The Ohio State University branch has completed three of the five on-campus student housing units, "Buckeye Village". The complex is located on Lexington-Springmill Road north of Meijer's. OSU and North Central State College, which share the campus, relocated the main entrance for easier access to the retail area. This demonstrates the dedication both colleges have to our community and we look forward to continuing this partnership. The City recently extended the sidewalks approximately one mile to this "Campus District". The goal is to have a walkable community with a "town center" concept.

Ontario has a very promising future. Working hand-in-hand with the Ontario Growth Association and Make it Ontario - Ontario Growth Corporation, we believe that the City will see great progress. The addition of the new businesses and the development of the industrial parks, show that Ontario is a great place to live, work, raise a family and grow a business.

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019  
(UNAUDITED)**

**Contacting the City's Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Mary Ann Hellinger, City Auditor, City of Ontario, 555 Stumbo Road, Ontario, Ohio 44906. [www.ontarioohio.org](http://www.ontarioohio.org) <https://youtu.be/yzSKgxq-gTs>

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**  
**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>	<b>Business-type Activities</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets:</b>			
Equity in pooled cash and investments . . . . .	\$ 7,040,296	\$ 5,940,508	\$ 12,980,804
Cash in segregated accounts . . . . .	18,225	-	18,225
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)			
Income taxes . . . . .	1,084,411	-	1,084,411
Real and other local taxes . . . . .	370,670	-	370,670
Accounts . . . . .	22,488	327,455	349,943
Special assessments . . . . .	1,826	-	1,826
Accrued interest . . . . .	30,561	-	30,561
Intergovernmental . . . . .	261,726	-	261,726
Payment in lieu of taxes . . . . .	406,114	-	406,114
Prepayments . . . . .	84,904	9,510	94,414
Materials and supplies inventory . . . . .	287,792	101,987	389,779
Net pension asset . . . . .	12,861	3,592	16,453
Internal balance . . . . .	(10,299)	10,299	-
Assets held for resale . . . . .	2,103,155	-	2,103,155
Capital assets:			
Nondepreciable assets . . . . .	2,529,693	337,213	2,866,906
Depreciable capital assets, net . . . . .	17,674,933	13,751,584	31,426,517
Total capital assets, net . . . . .	<u>20,204,626</u>	<u>14,088,797</u>	<u>34,293,423</u>
Total assets . . . . .	<u>31,919,356</u>	<u>20,482,148</u>	<u>52,401,504</u>
<b>Deferred outflows of resources:</b>			
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding . . . . .	110,379	-	110,379
Pension . . . . .	2,025,841	225,902	2,251,743
OPEB . . . . .	485,073	37,418	522,491
Total deferred outflows of resources . . . . .	<u>2,621,293</u>	<u>263,320</u>	<u>2,884,613</u>
<b>Liabilities:</b>			
Accounts payable . . . . .	40,065	14,834	54,899
Accrued wages and benefits payable . . . . .	97,677	13,267	110,944
Intergovernmental payable . . . . .	69,987	405,903	475,890
Accrued interest payable . . . . .	7,205	5,352	12,557
Claims payable . . . . .	63,730	-	63,730
Deposits payable . . . . .	45,795	-	45,795
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year . . . . .	367,371	225,553	592,924
Due in more than one year . . . . .	3,063,383	2,716,172	5,779,555
Net pension liability . . . . .	7,056,904	684,429	7,741,333
Net OPEB liability . . . . .	1,649,514	317,188	1,966,702
Total liabilities . . . . .	<u>12,461,631</u>	<u>4,382,698</u>	<u>16,844,329</u>
<b>Deferred inflows of resources:</b>			
Property taxes and PILOTs levied for the next fiscal year . . . . .	744,821	-	744,821
Pension . . . . .	85,800	22,642	108,442
OPEB . . . . .	175,645	9,661	185,306
Total deferred inflows of resources . . . . .	<u>1,006,266</u>	<u>32,303</u>	<u>1,038,569</u>
<b>Net position:</b>			
Net investment in capital assets . . . . .	17,396,532	11,252,393	28,648,925
Restricted for:			
Debt service . . . . .	131,696	-	131,696
Transportation improvement projects . . . . .	1,078,277	-	1,078,277
Tax increment financing . . . . .	123,837	-	123,837
Court computerization . . . . .	12,091	-	12,091
Cemetery . . . . .	31,674	-	31,674
Other purposes . . . . .	64,649	-	64,649
Unrestricted . . . . .	<u>2,233,996</u>	<u>5,078,074</u>	<u>7,312,070</u>
Total net position . . . . .	<u>\$ 21,072,752</u>	<u>\$ 16,330,467</u>	<u>\$ 37,403,219</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>	
		<u>Charges for Services and Sales</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>
<b>Governmental activities:</b>			
General government . . . . .	\$ 1,950,125	\$ 158,731	\$ -
Security of persons and property . . . . .	770,082	185,632	-
Public health and welfare . . . . .	12,042	6,615	-
Transportation . . . . .	2,964,266	42,947	574,403
Community environment . . . . .	48,370	-	-
Leisure time activity . . . . .	387,074	25,497	-
Interest and fiscal charges . . . . .	83,787	-	-
Total governmental activities . . . . .	<u>6,215,746</u>	<u>419,422</u>	<u>574,403</u>
<b>Business-type activities:</b>			
Water . . . . .	1,141,060	973,626	-
Sewer . . . . .	2,585,329	2,994,785	-
Total business-type activities . . . . .	<u>3,726,389</u>	<u>3,968,411</u>	<u>-</u>
Total primary government . . . . .	<u>\$ 9,942,135</u>	<u>\$ 4,387,833</u>	<u>\$ 574,403</u>

**General revenues:**

Property taxes levied for:
General purposes . . . . .
Police pension . . . . .
Capital outlay . . . . .
Income taxes levied for:
General purposes . . . . .
Special revenue . . . . .
Capital projects . . . . .
Grants and entitlements not restricted
to specific programs . . . . .
Payments in lieu of taxes . . . . .
Investment earnings . . . . .
Increase in fair value of investments . . . . .
Miscellaneous . . . . .
Total general revenues . . . . .
Transfers . . . . .
Total general revenues, special items, and transfers . . . . .
Change in net position . . . . .
<b>Net position at beginning of year (restated) . . . . .</b>
<b>Net position at end of year . . . . .</b>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



**Net (Expense) Revenue  
and Changes in Net Position**

<b>Governmental Activities</b>	<b>Business-type Activities</b>	<b>Total</b>
\$ (1,791,394)	\$ -	\$ (1,791,394)
(584,450)	-	(584,450)
(5,427)	-	(5,427)
(2,346,916)	-	(2,346,916)
(48,370)	-	(48,370)
(361,577)	-	(361,577)
(83,787)	-	(83,787)
<u>(5,221,921)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,221,921)</u>
-	(167,434)	(167,434)
-	409,456	409,456
-	242,022	242,022
<u>(5,221,921)</u>	<u>242,022</u>	<u>(4,979,899)</u>
353,110	-	353,110
15,969	-	15,969
44,609	-	44,609
3,947,620	-	3,947,620
1,325,282	-	1,325,282
494,368	-	494,368
153,383	-	153,383
530,557	-	530,557
210,823	-	210,823
109,863	-	109,863
196,020	55,527	251,547
<u>7,381,604</u>	<u>55,527</u>	<u>7,437,131</u>
<u>(47,972)</u>	<u>47,972</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>7,333,632</u>	<u>103,499</u>	<u>7,437,131</u>
2,111,711	345,521	2,457,232
18,961,041	15,984,946	34,945,987
<u>\$ 21,072,752</u>	<u>\$ 16,330,467</u>	<u>\$ 37,403,219</u>

CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO

BALANCE SHEET  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
DECEMBER 31, 2019

	<u>General</u>	<u>35% Street Construction</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>Assets:</b>				
Equity in pooled cash and investments . . . . .	\$ 4,315,829	\$ 1,131,873	\$ 1,435,422	\$ 6,883,124
Cash in segregated accounts . . . . .	17,275	-	950	18,225
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):				
Income taxes . . . . .	759,088	253,029	72,294	1,084,411
Real and other local taxes . . . . .	314,699	-	55,971	370,670
Accounts . . . . .	22,488	-	-	22,488
Accrued interest . . . . .	23,135	-	7,426	30,561
Special assessments . . . . .	-	-	1,826	1,826
Intergovernmental . . . . .	47,582	-	214,144	261,726
Payments in lieu of taxes . . . . .	-	-	406,114	406,114
Prepayments . . . . .	84,904	-	-	84,904
Materials and supplies inventory . . . . .	14,578	112,205	161,009	287,792
Assets held for resale . . . . .	2,103,155	-	-	2,103,155
<b>Total assets . . . . .</b>	<b><u>\$ 7,702,733</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,497,107</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 2,355,156</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 11,554,996</u></b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Accounts payable . . . . .	\$ 10,099	\$ -	\$ 9,622	\$ 19,721
Accrued wages and benefits payable . . . . .	82,999	14,118	560	97,677
Intergovernmental payable . . . . .	56,478	4,650	8,859	69,987
Compensated absences payable . . . . .	-	25,596	-	25,596
Claims payable . . . . .	1,981	-	-	1,981
Deposits payable . . . . .	45,795	-	-	45,795
<b>Total liabilities . . . . .</b>	<b><u>197,352</u></b>	<b><u>44,364</u></b>	<b><u>19,041</u></b>	<b><u>260,757</u></b>
<b>Deferred inflows of resources:</b>				
Property taxes and PILOTs levied for the next fiscal year . . . . .	294,528	-	450,293	744,821
Delinquent property tax revenue not available . . . . .	14,699	-	2,205	16,904
Accrued interest not available . . . . .	9,906	-	3,237	13,143
Special assessments revenue not available . . . . .	-	-	1,826	1,826
Income tax revenue not available . . . . .	471,100	157,033	44,867	673,000
Nonexchange transactions . . . . .	42,606	-	172,813	215,419
<b>Total deferred inflows of resources . . . . .</b>	<b><u>832,839</u></b>	<b><u>157,033</u></b>	<b><u>675,241</u></b>	<b><u>1,665,113</u></b>
<b>Fund balances:</b>				
Nonspendable . . . . .	2,202,637	112,205	161,009	2,475,851
Restricted . . . . .	-	-	1,195,482	1,195,482
Committed . . . . .	-	1,183,505	304,383	1,487,888
Assigned . . . . .	1,262,253	-	-	1,262,253
Unassigned . . . . .	3,207,652	-	-	3,207,652
<b>Total fund balances . . . . .</b>	<b><u>6,672,542</u></b>	<b><u>1,295,710</u></b>	<b><u>1,660,874</u></b>	<b><u>9,629,126</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances . . . . .</b>	<b><u>\$ 7,702,733</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,497,107</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 2,355,156</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 11,554,996</u></b>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO  
NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES  
DECEMBER 31, 2019

<b>Total governmental fund balances</b>		\$	9,629,126
<i>Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:</i>			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			20,204,626
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.			
Real and other local taxes receivable	\$	16,904	
Income taxes receivable		673,000	
Accrued interest receivable		13,143	
Special assessments receivable		1,826	
Intergovernmental receivable		215,419	
Total			920,292
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position.			75,079
An internal balance is recorded in governmental activities to reflect underpayments to the internal service funds by the business-type activities.			(10,299)
Unamortized deferred amounts on refundings are not recognized in the governmental funds.			110,379
Unamortized bond premiums are not recognized in the governmental funds.			(293,336)
The net pension asset and net pension liability are not available to pay for current period expenditures and are not due and payable in the current period, respectively; therefore, the asset, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.			
Net pension asset		12,861	
Deferred outflows of resources		2,025,841	
Deferred inflows of resources		(85,800)	
Net pension liability		(7,056,904)	
Total			(5,104,002)
The net OPEB liability is not available to pay for current period expenditures and are not due and payable in the current period, respectively; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.			
Deferred outflows of resources		485,073	
Deferred inflows of resources		(175,645)	
Net OPEB liability		(1,649,514)	
Total			(1,340,086)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.			
Accrued interest payable		(7,205)	
Compensated absences payable		(430,150)	
Capital lease payable		(330,137)	
Lease purchase agreement payable		(56,535)	
General obligation bonds payable		(2,295,000)	
Total			(3,119,027)
<b>Net position of governmental activities</b>		<b>\$</b>	<b>21,072,752</b>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	<u>General</u>	<u>35% Street Construction</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Income taxes . . . . .	\$ 3,909,573	\$ 1,312,600	\$ 490,744	\$ 5,712,917
Real and other local taxes. . . . .	357,514	-	61,389	418,903
Charges for services. . . . .	-	-	29,956	29,956
Licenses, permits and fees . . . . .	331,246	-	56,261	387,507
Intergovernmental. . . . .	125,169	-	499,909	625,078
Payments in lieu of taxes . . . . .	-	-	530,557	530,557
Investment income. . . . .	204,756	-	37,066	241,822
Other . . . . .	126,935	50,554	16,321	193,810
Increase in fair value of investments . . . . .	109,863	-	-	109,863
Total revenues . . . . .	<u>5,165,056</u>	<u>1,363,154</u>	<u>1,722,203</u>	<u>8,250,413</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Current:				
General government . . . . .	1,445,970	-	254,024	1,699,994
Security of persons and property . . . . .	2,445,282	-	285,652	2,730,934
Public health and welfare. . . . .	-	-	12,042	12,042
Transportation . . . . .	5,000	1,948,333	413,549	2,366,882
Community environment . . . . .	38,267	-	-	38,267
Leisure time activity . . . . .	260,197	-	39,017	299,214
Capital outlay . . . . .	102,303	305,354	672,719	1,080,376
Debt service:				
Principal retirement. . . . .	33,674	80,619	185,000	299,293
Interest and fiscal charges . . . . .	3,430	2,601	93,989	100,020
Total expenditures . . . . .	<u>4,334,123</u>	<u>2,336,907</u>	<u>1,955,992</u>	<u>8,627,022</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures. . . . .	<u>830,933</u>	<u>(973,753)</u>	<u>(233,789)</u>	<u>(376,609)</u>
<b>Other financing sources (uses):</b>				
Capital lease transaction. . . . .	-	305,354	-	305,354
Transfers in . . . . .	-	1,002,523	537,779	1,540,302
Transfers (out). . . . .	<u>(1,405,321)</u>	-	<u>(142,550)</u>	<u>(1,547,871)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses) . . . . .	<u>(1,405,321)</u>	<u>1,307,877</u>	<u>395,229</u>	<u>297,785</u>
Net change in fund balances . . . . .	(574,388)	334,124	161,440	(78,824)
<b>Fund balances at beginning of year (restated) . . . . .</b>	<u>7,246,930</u>	<u>961,586</u>	<u>1,499,434</u>	<u>9,707,950</u>
<b>Fund balances at end of year . . . . .</b>	<u>\$ 6,672,542</u>	<u>\$ 1,295,710</u>	<u>\$ 1,660,874</u>	<u>\$ 9,629,126</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES  
IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

<b>Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds</b>	\$	(78,824)
<i>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:</i>		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeds depreciation expense in the current period.		
Capital asset additions	\$ 1,853,971	
Current year depreciation	<u>(1,491,822)</u>	
Total		362,149
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Real and other local taxes	(5,215)	
Income taxes	54,353	
Investment income	8,000	
Special assessments	(239)	
Intergovernmental revenues	<u>61,367</u>	
Total		118,266
Capital lease obligations are reported as an other financing source in the governmental funds, however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenues as they increase the liabilities on the statement of net position.		
		(305,354)
Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		
		299,293
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in less interest being reported on the statement of activities:		
Change in accrued interest	499	
Amortization of bond premium	27,654	
Amortization of deferred amounts on refunding	(11,131)	
Amortization of discount on bond issuance	<u>(789)</u>	
Total		16,233
Contractually required pension/OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension		447,632
OPEB		7,355
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension asset/liability and net OPEB liability are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension		(1,178,123)
OPEB		2,411,077
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
		2
The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the government-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.		
		<u>12,005</u>
<b>Change in net position of governmental activities</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b><u>2,111,711</u></b>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN  
 FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)  
 GENERAL FUND  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			<b>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</b>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Income taxes . . . . .	\$ 3,633,465	\$ 3,667,346	\$ 3,943,353	\$ 276,007
Real and other local taxes. . . . .	354,535	329,691	354,504	24,813
Licenses, permits and fees. . . . .	261,600	220,017	327,006	106,989
Intergovernmental. . . . .	139,500	114,500	123,117	8,617
Investment income. . . . .	75,000	198,395	213,326	14,931
Other . . . . .	213,000	202,151	126,935	(75,216)
Total revenues . . . . .	<u>4,677,100</u>	<u>4,732,100</u>	<u>5,088,241</u>	<u>356,141</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Current:				
General government . . . . .	1,632,044	1,650,007	1,468,561	181,446
Security of persons and property . . . . .	2,715,868	2,745,762	2,442,446	303,316
Transportation . . . . .	4,946	5,000	5,000	-
Community environment . . . . .	38,027	38,446	35,337	3,109
Leisure time activity . . . . .	248,912	251,652	233,895	17,757
Capital outlay . . . . .	357,030	360,960	282,688	78,272
Total expenditures . . . . .	<u>4,996,827</u>	<u>5,051,827</u>	<u>4,467,927</u>	<u>583,900</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures . . . . .	<u>(319,727)</u>	<u>(319,727)</u>	<u>620,314</u>	<u>940,041</u>
<b>Other financing uses:</b>				
Transfers (out). . . . .	<u>(1,303,000)</u>	<u>(1,303,000)</u>	<u>(1,402,798)</u>	<u>(99,798)</u>
Total other financing uses . . . . .	<u>(1,303,000)</u>	<u>(1,303,000)</u>	<u>(1,402,798)</u>	<u>(99,798)</u>
Net change in fund balances . . . . .	(1,622,727)	(1,622,727)	(782,484)	840,243
<b>Fund balance at beginning of year. . . . .</b>	<u>4,951,492</u>	<u>4,951,492</u>	<u>4,951,492</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Fund balance at end of year . . . . .</b>	<u>\$ 3,328,765</u>	<u>\$ 3,328,765</u>	<u>\$ 4,169,008</u>	<u>\$ 840,243</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN  
 FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)  
 35% STREET CONSTRUCTION FUND  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			<b>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</b>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Income taxes . . . . .	\$ 1,190,000	\$ 1,634,783	\$ 1,323,860	\$ (310,923)
Other . . . . .	50,000	62,427	50,554	(11,873)
Total revenues . . . . .	<u>1,240,000</u>	<u>1,697,210</u>	<u>1,374,414</u>	<u>(322,796)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Current:				
Transportation . . . . .	2,420,135	2,440,985	2,072,993	367,992
Total expenditures . . . . .	<u>2,420,135</u>	<u>2,440,985</u>	<u>2,072,993</u>	<u>367,992</u>
Excess of expenditures over revenues . . . . .	<u>(1,180,135)</u>	<u>(743,775)</u>	<u>(698,579)</u>	<u>45,196</u>
<b>Other financing sources:</b>				
Transfers in . . . . .	1,000	1,237,977	1,002,523	(235,454)
Total other financing sources . . . . .	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,237,977</u>	<u>1,002,523</u>	<u>(235,454)</u>
Net change in fund balances . . . . .	(1,179,135)	494,202	303,944	(190,258)
<b>Fund balance at beginning of year . . . . .</b>	826,929	826,929	826,929	-
<b>Fund balance (deficit) at end of year . . . . .</b>	<u>\$ (352,206)</u>	<u>\$ 1,321,131</u>	<u>\$ 1,130,873</u>	<u>\$ (190,258)</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**  
**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**PROPRIETARY FUNDS**  
**DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	<u>Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds</u>			<b>Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund</b>
	<u>Water</u>	<u>Sewer</u>	<u>Total</u>	
<b>Assets:</b>				
Current assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and investments . . . . .	\$ 3,098,592	\$ 2,841,916	\$ 5,940,508	\$ 157,172
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectables)				
Accounts . . . . .	75,002	252,453	327,455	-
Materials and supplies inventory . . . . .	83,698	18,289	101,987	-
Prepayments . . . . .	5,700	3,810	9,510	-
Total current assets . . . . .	<u>3,262,992</u>	<u>3,116,468</u>	<u>6,379,460</u>	<u>157,172</u>
Noncurrent assets:				
Net pension asset . . . . .	2,406	1,186	3,592	-
Capital assets:				
Land and construction in progress . . . . .	262,626	74,587	337,213	-
Depreciable capital assets, net . . . . .	4,940,289	8,811,295	13,751,584	-
Total capital assets, net . . . . .	<u>5,202,915</u>	<u>8,885,882</u>	<u>14,088,797</u>	<u>-</u>
Total noncurrent assets . . . . .	<u>5,205,321</u>	<u>8,887,068</u>	<u>14,092,389</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets . . . . .	<u>8,468,313</u>	<u>12,003,536</u>	<u>20,471,849</u>	<u>157,172</u>
<b>Deferred outflows of resources:</b>				
Pension . . . . .	158,369	67,533	225,902	-
OPEB . . . . .	29,183	8,235	37,418	-
Total deferred outflows of resources . . . . .	<u>187,552</u>	<u>75,768</u>	<u>263,320</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable . . . . .	9,404	5,430	14,834	20,344
Accrued wages and benefits payable . . . . .	9,053	4,214	13,267	-
Intergovernmental payable . . . . .	2,971	402,932	405,903	-
Accrued interest payable . . . . .	3,959	1,393	5,352	-
Compensated absences payable - current . . . . .	7,750	5,144	12,894	-
General obligation bonds payable . . . . .	110,000	20,000	130,000	-
OPWC loans payable - current . . . . .	919	19,083	20,002	-
Capital lease obligations payable . . . . .	28,104	34,553	62,657	-
Claims payable . . . . .	-	-	-	61,749
Total current liabilities . . . . .	<u>172,160</u>	<u>492,749</u>	<u>664,909</u>	<u>82,093</u>
Long-term liabilities:				
Compensated absences payable . . . . .	32,718	40,864	73,582	-
General obligation bonds payable . . . . .	1,155,000	415,000	1,570,000	-
OPWC loans payable . . . . .	-	774,930	774,930	-
Unamortized premium on bonds . . . . .	158,520	61,325	219,845	-
Capital lease obligations payable . . . . .	29,037	48,778	77,815	-
Net pension liability . . . . .	458,397	226,032	684,429	-
Net OPEB liability . . . . .	212,437	104,751	317,188	-
Total long-term liabilities . . . . .	<u>2,046,109</u>	<u>1,671,680</u>	<u>3,717,789</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities . . . . .	<u>2,218,269</u>	<u>2,164,429</u>	<u>4,382,698</u>	<u>82,093</u>
<b>Deferred inflows of resources:</b>				
Pension . . . . .	7,722	14,920	22,642	-
OPEB . . . . .	1,155	8,506	9,661	-
Total deferred inflows of resources . . . . .	<u>8,877</u>	<u>23,426</u>	<u>32,303</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net position:</b>				
Net investment in capital assets . . . . .	3,721,335	7,531,058	11,252,393	-
Unrestricted . . . . .	2,707,384	2,360,391	5,067,775	75,079
Total net position . . . . .	<u>\$ 6,428,719</u>	<u>\$ 9,891,449</u>	<u>16,320,168</u>	<u>\$ 75,079</u>
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of the internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds . . . . .			<u>10,299</u>	
Net position of business-type activities . . . . .			<u>\$ 16,330,467</u>	

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND  
CHANGES IN NET POSITION  
PROPRIETARY FUNDS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	<u>Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds</u>			<b>Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund</b>
	<u>Water</u>	<u>Sewer</u>	<u>Total</u>	
<b>Operating revenues:</b>				
Charges for services . . . . .	\$ 973,626	\$ 2,994,785	\$ 3,968,411	\$ 819,464
Other . . . . .	33,583	21,944	55,527	-
Total operating revenues. . . . .	<u>1,007,209</u>	<u>3,016,729</u>	<u>4,023,938</u>	<u>819,464</u>
<b>Operating expenses:</b>				
Personal services . . . . .	422,207	198,659	620,866	-
Contract services. . . . .	118,615	1,890,150	2,008,765	228,969
Materials and supplies. . . . .	227,544	112,018	339,562	-
Claims expense . . . . .	-	-	-	580,208
Depreciation. . . . .	320,268	367,699	687,967	-
Other . . . . .	15,120	-	15,120	-
Total operating expenses. . . . .	<u>1,103,754</u>	<u>2,568,526</u>	<u>3,672,280</u>	<u>809,177</u>
Operating income (loss). . . . .	<u>(96,545)</u>	<u>448,203</u>	<u>351,658</u>	<u>10,287</u>
<b>Nonoperating revenues (expenses):</b>				
Interest and fiscal charges . . . . .	(38,295)	(17,238)	(55,533)	-
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses). . . . .	<u>(38,295)</u>	<u>(17,238)</u>	<u>(55,533)</u>	<u>3,142</u>
Income (loss) before transfers . . . . .	<u>(134,840)</u>	<u>430,965</u>	<u>296,125</u>	<u>13,429</u>
Transfers in. . . . .	5,046	2,523	7,569	-
Capital contributions. . . . .	-	40,403	40,403	-
Change in net position . . . . .	<u>(129,794)</u>	<u>473,891</u>	<u>344,097</u>	<u>13,429</u>
<b>Net position at beginning of year. . . . .</b>	<u>6,558,513</u>	<u>9,417,558</u>		<u>61,650</u>
<b>Net position at end of year . . . . .</b>	<u>\$ 6,428,719</u>	<u>\$ 9,891,449</u>		<u>\$ 75,079</u>
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds.			<u>1,424</u>	
Change in net position of business-type activities			<u>\$ 345,521</u>	

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**PROPRIETARY FUNDS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	<u>Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds</u>			<b>Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund</b>
	<u>Water</u>	<u>Sewer</u>	<u>Total</u>	
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>				
Cash received from customers . . . . .	\$ 970,428	\$ 2,966,386	\$ 3,936,814	\$ 819,464
Cash received from other operations . . . . .	33,583	21,944	55,527	-
Cash payments for personal services . . . . .	(338,246)	(163,750)	(501,996)	-
Cash payments for contract services . . . . .	(119,727)	(1,861,538)	(1,981,265)	(226,621)
Cash payments for materials and supplies . . . . .	(220,191)	(111,534)	(331,725)	-
Cash payments for other expenses . . . . .	(15,120)	-	(15,120)	-
Cash payments for claims . . . . .	-	-	-	(577,599)
Net cash provided by operating activities . . . . .	<u>310,727</u>	<u>851,508</u>	<u>1,162,235</u>	<u>15,244</u>
<b>Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:</b>				
Cash received from transfers in . . . . .	<u>5,046</u>	<u>2,523</u>	<u>7,569</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities . . . . .	<u>5,046</u>	<u>2,523</u>	<u>7,569</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:</b>				
Acquisition of capital assets . . . . .	(396,556)	(51,328)	(447,884)	-
Principal retirement on OPWC loans . . . . .	(1,838)	(38,167)	(40,005)	-
Principal retirement on bonds . . . . .	(105,000)	(20,000)	(125,000)	-
Principal retirement on capital leases . . . . .	(27,200)	(33,423)	(60,623)	-
Interest paid . . . . .	(54,250)	(21,141)	(75,391)	-
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities . . . . .	<u>(584,844)</u>	<u>(164,059)</u>	<u>(748,903)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>				
Interest received . . . . .	-	-	-	3,142
Net cash provided by investing activities . . . . .	-	-	-	3,142
Net increase (decrease) in cash and investments . . . . .	(269,071)	689,972	420,901	18,386
<b>Cash and investments at beginning of year . . . . .</b>	<u>3,367,663</u>	<u>2,151,944</u>	<u>5,519,607</u>	<u>138,786</u>
<b>Cash and investments at end of year . . . . .</b>	<u>\$ 3,098,592</u>	<u>\$ 2,841,916</u>	<u>\$ 5,940,508</u>	<u>\$ 157,172</u>
<b>Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:</b>				
Operating income (loss) . . . . .	\$ (96,545)	\$ 448,203	\$ 351,658	\$ 10,287
Adjustments:				
Depreciation . . . . .	320,268	367,699	687,967	-
Changes in assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows:				
Decrease in materials and supplies inventory . . . . .	7,353	484	7,837	-
(Increase) in accounts receivable . . . . .	(3,198)	(28,399)	(31,597)	-
(Increase) in prepayments . . . . .	(2,332)	(2,133)	(4,465)	-
Decrease in net pension asset . . . . .	256	406	662	-
(Increase) in deferred outflows - pension . . . . .	(99,258)	(28,171)	(127,429)	-
(Increase) in deferred outflows - OPEB . . . . .	(17,517)	(1,256)	(18,773)	-
Increase in accounts payable . . . . .	(1,112)	(3,779)	(4,891)	2,348
Increase (decrease) in accrued wages and benefits . . . . .	636	(1,683)	(1,047)	-
Increase in intergovernmental payable . . . . .	52	32,001	32,053	-
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable . . . . .	(15,798)	3,925	(11,873)	-
Increase in net pension liability . . . . .	225,542	86,753	312,295	-
Increase in net OPEB liability . . . . .	54,444	10,249	64,693	-
(Decrease) in deferred inflows - pension . . . . .	(50,340)	(28,036)	(78,376)	-
(Decrease) in deferred inflows - OPEB . . . . .	(11,724)	(4,755)	(16,479)	-
Increase in claims payable . . . . .	-	-	-	2,609
Net cash provided by operating activities . . . . .	<u>\$ 310,727</u>	<u>\$ 851,508</u>	<u>\$ 1,162,235</u>	<u>\$ 15,244</u>

**Noncash transactions:**

During 2019, the sewer fund received \$40,403 in capital contributions from governmental activities.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION  
FIDUCIARY FUNDS  
DECEMBER 31, 2019

	<u>Custodial</u>
<b>Assets:</b>	
Cash in segregated accounts. . . . .	\$ 7,547
Total assets . . . . .	<u>7,547</u>
<b>Liabilities:</b>	
Intergovernmental payable. . . . .	<u>7,547</u>
Total liabilities . . . . .	<u>7,547</u>
<b>Net position:</b>	
Restricted for other governments. . . . .	<u>-</u>
Total net position. . . . .	<u>\$ -</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION  
 FIDUCIARY FUNDS  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	<b>Custodial</b>
<b>Additions:</b>	
Fines and forfeitures . . . . .	\$ 51,512
Total additions . . . . .	51,512
 <b>Deductions:</b>	
Distributions to other governments . . . . .	51,512
Total deductions . . . . .	51,512
 Change in net position . . . . .	 -
 <b>Net position at beginning of year (restated) .</b>	 -
 <b>Net position at end of year . . . . .</b>	 \$ -

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

#### NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY

The City of Ontario (the “City”) is a statutory municipal corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under a Mayor-Council form of government. Council President is elected to two-year terms. The Council, Mayor, Auditor, Treasurer and Law Director are elected to four-year terms.

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

##### A. Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the City’s financial statements include all funds, agencies, boards, commissions, and departments for which the City is financially accountable. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by the GASB, exists if the City appoints a voting majority of an organization’s governing board and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or impose specific burdens on the City. The City may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations with a separately elected Governing Board, a Governing Board appointed by another government, or a jointly appointed Board that is fiscally dependent on the City. The City also took into consideration other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the City are such that exclusion would cause the City’s financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Based upon the application of these criteria, the City has no component units.

The primary government provides the following services to its citizens: water and sewer utilities, park operations (leisure time activities), street maintenance and repairs, police protection and a mayor’s court. The financial statements of the reporting entity include only those of the City (the primary government).

##### B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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

***Government-Wide Financial Statements*** - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activities of the internal service funds are eliminated to avoid “doubling up” revenues and expenses. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)**

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

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

**C. Fund Accounting**

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

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

General fund - The general fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The general fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

35% street construction fund - The 35% street construction fund receives income tax revenues for constructing, maintaining and repairing City streets.

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

**Proprietary Funds** - Proprietary fund reporting focuses on changes in net position, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service.

## CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

Enterprise funds - The enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The following are the City's major enterprise funds:

Water fund - This fund accounts for the provision of water treatment and distribution to its residential and commercial users located within the City.

Sewer fund - This fund accounts for the provision of sanitary sewer service to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

Internal service fund - Internal service funds account for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City's only internal service fund is the Self-Insurance fund which reports on the payments of premiums and claims for healthcare.

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 custodial funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. The City has no trust funds. The City's only custodial fund is used to account for the collection and remittance of fines and forfeitures for other governments by the City's Mayor's Court.

#### D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-Wide Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, all deferred outflows, all liabilities and all deferred inflows associated with the operation of the City are included on the statement of net position.

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

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

Fiduciary funds present a statement of changes in fiduciary net position which reports additions to and deductions from custodial funds.

CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

**E. Basis of Accounting**

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary and custodial funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows/outflows and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

**Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions** - Revenues resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, are recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. For the City, available means expected to be received within thirty-one days of year end.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned (See Note 7). Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year end: income taxes, State-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax, local government funds and permissive tax), fines and forfeitures, fees and special assessments.

**Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources** - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the City, See Notes 16 and 17 for deferred outflows of resources related the City's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.



## CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the City, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2019, but which were levied to finance 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the City, unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, income taxes, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

For the City, See Notes 16 and 17 for deferred inflows of resources related to the City's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position. In addition, deferred inflows of resources include a deferred gain on debt refunding.

*Expenses/Expenditures* - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

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

#### **F. Budgetary Process**

All funds (except custodial 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 resolution, 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 Council may appropriate. The appropriations ordinance is Council's authorization to spend resources and set annual limits on expenditures at the legal level of control selected by Council. The legal level of control has been established by Council at the object level within each department. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of City Council.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the City Auditor. 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 amount on the final amended certificate of estimated resources in effect at the time the final appropriations were passed by Council.

The appropriation 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 resolution 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 Council during the year.

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)**

**G. Cash and Investments**

Cash balances of the City's funds, except cash in segregated accounts, are pooled and invested to provide improved cash management. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Each fund's interest in the cash management pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and investments" on the financial statements.

The City has segregated bank accounts for monies held separate from the City's central bank account. These interest bearing depository accounts are presented as "cash in segregated accounts" since they are not required to be deposited in the City treasury.

During 2019, investments were limited to nonnegotiable and negotiable certificates of deposits, federal agency securities, U.S. government money market mutual funds, commercial paper, U.S. Treasury notes and STAR Ohio. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair market value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts, such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, are reported at cost.

During 2019, the City invested in STAR Ohio. 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 City measures its 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, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, 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.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be distributed to specific funds. Interest revenue earned and credited to the general fund during 2019 amounted to \$204,756 which includes \$118,926 assigned from other funds of the City.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the statement of net position, investments with an original maturity of three months or less and investments of the cash management pool are considered to be cash equivalents.

An analysis of the City's investment accounts at year-end is provided in Note 4.

**H. Inventory**

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used. Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption.

CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

**I. Prepaid Items**

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

**J. Capital Assets**

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position, but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the proprietary funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net position and in the respective funds.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. The City's infrastructure consists of bridges, culverts, curbs, sidewalks, storm sewers, streets, and water and sewer lines. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized for business-type activities.

All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land, construction in progress, and easements. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated Lives</u>
Land improvements	20 years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 40 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 15 years
Vehicles	8 years
Infrastructure	15 - 50 years

**K. Compensated Absences**

The City reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences". Vacation absences are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the City's past experience of making termination payments for sick leave.

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)**

The total liability for vacation and severance payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at December 31, 2019 and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. The liability is an estimate based on the City's past experience of making termination payments.

On governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported. For proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

**L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations**

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

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

**M. Interfund Activity**

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues.

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

**N. Fund Balance**

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

*Nonspendable* - The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally 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 loans receivable.

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)**

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

*Committed* - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (ordinance) of City Council (the highest level of decision-making authority). Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless City Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

*Assigned* - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes, but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted nor 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 policies of City Council, which includes giving the City Auditor the authority to constrain monies for intended purposes.

*Unassigned* - Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is only used to report a deficit fund balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

The City applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) fund balance is 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.

**O. Debt Issuance Costs, Discounts and Premiums**

On government-wide financial statements, issuance costs are expensed during the year in which they were incurred. Bond discounts and premiums are deferred and accreted over the terms of the bonds. Bond discounts and premiums are presented as a reduction from or addition to the face amount of the bonds.

On the governmental fund financial statements, debt issuance costs, discounts and premiums are recognized in the current period.

**P. Estimates**

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

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

**NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)**

**Q. Contributions of Capital**

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets, tap-in fees to the extent they exceed the cost of the connection to the system, or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction. Capital contributions are reported as revenue in the proprietary fund financial statements.

**R. Net Position**

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes consists primarily of monies restricted for police pension and Mayor's court computers.

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

**S. Operating Revenues and Expenses**

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are for water, sewer and self-insurance programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. Revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as nonoperating.

**T. Extraordinary and Special Items**

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The City did not have any special items or extraordinary items in 2019.

**U. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)**

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

**V. Fair Value Measurements**

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

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE**

**A. Change in Accounting Principles**

For 2019, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 83, “*Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*”, GASB Statement No. 84, “*Fiduciary Activities*”, GASB Statement No. 88, “*Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*” and GASB Statement No. 90, “*Majority Equity Interests - an amendment to GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*”.

GASB Statement No. 83 addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 83 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 84 establishes specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as fiduciary activities and clarifies whether and how business-type activities should report their fiduciary activities. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the City will no longer be reporting agency funds. The City reviewed its agency funds and certain funds will be reported in the new fiduciary classification of custodial funds, while other funds have been reclassified as governmental funds. These fund reclassifications resulted in the restatement of the City’s financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 88 improves the information that is disclosed in notes to the basic financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 88 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 90 improves the consistency and comparability of reporting a government’s majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. It defines a majority equity interest and specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment if a government’s holding of the equity interest meets the definition of an investment. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 90 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

**B. Restatement of Net Position and Fund Balances**

The implementation of GASB 84 had the following effect on fund balance as reported at December 31, 2018:

	<u>General</u>	<u>35% Street Construction</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Fund Balance as previously reported	\$ 7,246,930	\$ 961,586	\$ 1,518,711	\$ 9,727,227
GASB Statement No. 84	-	-	(19,277)	(19,277)
Restated Fund Balance, at December 31, 2018	<u>\$ 7,246,930</u>	<u>\$ 961,586</u>	<u>\$ 1,499,434</u>	<u>\$ 9,707,950</u>

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)**

The implementation of the GASB 84 pronouncement had the following effect on the net position as reported at December 31, 2018:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-type Activities</u>
Net position as previously reported	\$ 18,980,318	\$ 15,984,946
GASB Statement No. 84	<u>(19,277)</u>	<u>-</u>
Restated net position at December 31, 2018	<u>\$ 18,961,041</u>	<u>\$ 15,984,946</u>

Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No.84, the new classification of custodial funds is reporting a beginning net position of \$0. Also, related to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the City will no longer be reporting agency funds. At December 31, 2018, agency funds reported assets and liabilities of \$55,753.

**NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

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

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

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

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

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

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



**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

**NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)**

3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
4. 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;
5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) or (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
7. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio); and,
8. Certain bankers' acceptances for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred 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.

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

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

Protection of the 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.

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. Excepted 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 City 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 City

Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)**

**A. Cash in Segregated Accounts**

The City has depository accounts outside of the City treasury to account for Mayor’s Court operations. The carrying amount of these depository accounts at December 31, 2019 was \$25,772. These depository accounts are included in “deposits with financial institutions” below.

**B. Deposits with Financial Institutions**

At December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of all City deposits was \$1,709,987 and the bank balance of all City deposits was \$2,105,937. Of the bank balance, \$525,772 was covered by the FDIC and \$1,580,165 was exposed to custodial credit risk as discussed below.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the City will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the City’s and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the OPCS, a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

**C. Investments**

As of December 31, 2019, the City had the following investments and maturities:

Measurement/ <u>Investment type</u>	Measurement <u>Amount</u>	Investment Maturities				
		<u>6 months or less</u>	<u>7 to 12 months</u>	<u>13 to 18 months</u>	<u>19 to 24 months</u>	<u>Greater than 24 months</u>
<i>Fair value:</i>						
FHLMC	\$ 1,076,417	\$ -	\$ 550,951	\$ 100,376	\$ -	\$ 425,090
FNMA	1,272,497	399,989	648,696	-	223,812	-
FFCB	612,316	-	-	252,541	125,002	234,773
FHLB	704,355	-	-	400,078	304,277	-
U.S. Government money market funds	27,058	27,058	-	-	-	-
Commercial paper	620,767	373,652	247,115	-	-	-
Negotiable CDs	2,326,103	-	-	-	-	2,326,103
U.S. Treasury notes	685,677	-	-	511,982	173,695	-
<i>Amortized cost:</i>						
STAR Ohio	3,971,399	3,971,399	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 11,296,589</u>	<u>\$ 4,772,098</u>	<u>\$ 1,446,762</u>	<u>\$ 1,264,977</u>	<u>\$ 826,786</u>	<u>\$ 2,985,966</u>

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)**

The City's investments in U.S. Treasury Notes are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). The City's investments in federal agency securities (FHLMC, FNMA, FFCB, FHLB) and Commercial Paper are valued using quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

*Interest Rate Risk:* As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the City's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

*Credit Risk:* STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by Standard & Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The City's investments in federal agency securities and U.S. Treasury notes were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The negotiable CDs are not rated. The negotiable CDs are covered by FDIC. The City's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the City to only invest in securities authorized by State statute. The City's investments in commercial paper are rated P-1 and A-1 with Moody's and Standard & Poor's, respectively.

*Custodial Credit Risk:* For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The federal agency securities, commercial paper, and U.S. Treasury notes are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the City's name. The City has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the City Treasurer or qualified trustee.

*Concentration of Credit Risk:* The City places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the City at December 31, 2019:

<u>Measurement/ Investment type</u>	<u>Measurement Amount</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
<i>Fair value:</i>		
FHLMC	\$ 1,076,417	9.53
FNMA	1,272,497	11.26
FFCB	612,316	5.42
FHLB	704,355	6.23
U.S. Government money market fund	27,058	0.24
Negotiable CDs	2,326,103	20.59
Commercial paper	620,767	5.50
U.S. Treasury notes	685,677	6.07
<i>Amortized cost:</i>		
STAR Ohio	<u>3,971,399</u>	<u>35.16</u>
Total	<u>\$11,296,589</u>	<u>100.00</u>

CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

D. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to Statement of Net Position

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of December 31, 2019:

<u>Cash and investments per note</u>	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 1,709,987
Investments	<u>11,296,589</u>
Total	<u>\$ 13,006,576</u>
 <u>Cash and investments per statement of net position</u>	
Governmental activities	\$ 7,058,521
Business-type activities	5,940,508
Custodial funds	<u>7,547</u>
Total	<u>\$ 13,006,576</u>

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2019, consisted of the following as reported on the fund financial statements:

Transfers from the general fund to:

35% street construction fund	\$ 1,002,523
Capital improvement fund	80,731
Nonmajor governmental funds	314,498
Water fund	5,046
Sewer fund	<u>2,523</u>
Total transfers from general fund	<u>1,405,321</u>

Transfers from nonmajor governmental funds to:

Nonmajor governmental funds	<u>142,550</u>
Total transfers	<u>\$ 1,547,871</u>

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. The \$142,550 transfer from the tax increment fund to (a nonmajor governmental fund) the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) were for payments of the 2016 TIF project bonds principal and interest.

Transfers between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting on the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between enterprise funds are eliminated for reporting on the government-wide financial statements.

CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES**

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the City. Taxes collected from real property taxes (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on the assessed value as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revaluated every six years. 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 real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Public utility tangible personal property 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 became a lien December 31, 2018, are levied after October 1, 2019, and are collected in 2020 with real property taxes. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

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

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$2.20 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and public utility property upon which 2019 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

<u>Real Property</u>	
Residential/Agricultural	\$ 103,655,560
Commercial/Industrial/Mineral	68,920,510
<u>Public Utility</u>	
Real/Personal	<u>6,229,750</u>
Total Assessed Value	<u>\$ 178,805,820</u>

**NOTE 7 - LOCAL INCOME TAX**

The City levies and collects an income tax of 1.5% on all income earned within the City as well as on incomes of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of .5% of the tax paid to another municipality. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly, as required. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually. During 2019, by City ordinance, income tax proceeds, after income tax department expenditures, are credited to the following: general fund, capital improvement fund, and the 35% street construction fund. On the modified accrual basis of accounting, total income tax revenue was \$5,712,917 in 2019.

CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 8 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

**A. Compensated Absences**

Vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Employees earn ten or more days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Vacation accumulation is limited to the amount earned in one year. All accumulated unused vacation time is paid upon termination of employment. Employees earn sick leave at the same rate. Sick leave accrual is continuous, without limit. Upon retirement or death, an employee may be paid 60% of accumulated, unused sick leave.

**B. Insurance**

The City provides life insurance to its employees through Guardian Insurance. The City provides medical, prescription, dental and vision benefits to employees through a self-insured plan.

**NOTE 9 - TAX INCREMENT FINANCING DISTRICT (TIF)**

The City, pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code and City ordinances, has established five TIFs with the addition of the Campus District, Ontario Triangle Development, Lexington-Springmill/Ferguson Road and Beer Road Industrial Park TIF agreements during 2016. A TIF represents a geographic area wherein property values created after the commencement date of the TIF are exempt, in whole or in part, from property taxes. Owners of such property, however, must pay amounts equal to the property taxes, known as “payments in lieu of taxes (PILOT)”, as though the TIF had not been established. These “PILOTS” are then dedicated to the payments for various public improvements within or adjacent to the TIF area. Property values existing before the commencement date of a TIF continue to be subjected to property taxes.

During 2019, the City received PILOT revenue of \$530,557 in the tax increment fund and debt service fund (nonmajor governmental funds). The TIFs have a longevity of the shorter period of 30 years or until the public improvements are paid for. The property tax exemption then ceases; PILOT’s cease and property taxes then apply to the increased property values.

**NOTE 10 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at December 31, 2019, consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), special assessments, accrued interest and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, shared revenue and payments in lieu of taxes. A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

**Governmental activities:**

Income taxes	\$ 1,084,411
Real and other taxes	370,670
Accounts	22,488
Special assessments	1,826
Accrued interest	30,561
Intergovernmental	261,726
Payments in lieu of taxes	406,114

**Business-type activities:**

Accounts	327,455
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Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the financial statements. The only receivable not expected to be collected within the subsequent year are the special assessments which are collected over the life of the assessment.

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 11 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

<b><u>Governmental activities:</u></b>	Balance <u>1/1/2019</u>	Additions	Disposals	Balance <u>12/31/2019</u>
<i>Capital assets, not being depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 2,492,488	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,492,488
Easements	19,705	-	-	19,705
Construction in progress	<u>377,893</u>	<u>1,522,018</u>	<u>(1,882,411)</u>	<u>17,500</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>2,890,086</u>	<u>1,522,018</u>	<u>(1,882,411)</u>	<u>2,529,693</u>
<i>Capital assets, being depreciated:</i>				
Land improvements	2,749,496	-	-	2,749,496
Buildings and improvements	3,228,094	-	-	3,228,094
Furniture and equipment	3,719,404	14,300	(7,750)	3,725,954
Vehicles	2,029,063	358,056	-	2,387,119
Infrastructure	<u>28,996,082</u>	<u>1,842,008</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30,838,090</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>40,722,139</u>	<u>2,214,364</u>	<u>(7,750)</u>	<u>42,928,753</u>
<i>Less: accumulated depreciation:</i>				
Land improvements	(2,194,350)	(77,282)	-	(2,271,632)
Buildings and improvements	(2,354,179)	(58,897)	-	(2,413,076)
Furniture and equipment	(3,292,951)	(115,310)	7,750	(3,400,511)
Vehicles	(1,499,614)	(170,849)	-	(1,670,463)
Infrastructure	<u>(14,428,654)</u>	<u>(1,069,484)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,498,138)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(23,769,748)</u>	<u>(1,491,822)</u>	<u>7,750</u>	<u>(25,253,820)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>16,952,391</u>	<u>722,542</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,674,933</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 19,842,477</u>	<u>\$ 2,244,560</u>	<u>\$ (1,882,411)</u>	<u>\$ 20,204,626</u>

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

<b><u>Governmental activities:</u></b>	
General government	\$ 45,122
Security of persons and property	93,215
Transportation	1,271,493
Leisure time activity	<u>81,992</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 1,491,822</u>

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 11 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)**

<b><u>Business-type activities:</u></b>	Balance 1/1/2019	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/2019
<i>Capital assets, not being depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 262,626	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 262,626
Construction in progress	-	74,587	-	74,587
<b>Total capital assets, not being depreciated</b>	<b>262,626</b>	<b>74,587</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>337,213</b>
<i>Capital assets, being depreciated:</i>				
Land improvements	79,492	-	-	79,492
Buildings and improvements	4,752,755	-	-	4,752,755
Furniture and equipment	3,940,381	37,569	-	3,977,950
Infrastructure:				
Sewer lines	10,653,890	-	-	10,653,890
Water lines	6,965,429	376,131	-	7,341,560
<b>Total capital assets, being depreciated</b>	<b>26,391,947</b>	<b>413,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,805,647</b>
<i>Less: accumulated depreciation:</i>				
Land improvements	(59,268)	(1,244)	-	(60,512)
Buildings and improvements	(1,695,020)	(122,070)	-	(1,817,090)
Furniture and equipment	(2,892,859)	(132,854)	-	(3,025,713)
Infrastructure:				
Sewer lines	(4,283,872)	(228,908)	-	(4,512,780)
Water lines	(3,435,077)	(202,891)	-	(3,637,968)
<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>(12,366,096)</b>	<b>(687,967)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(13,054,063)</b>
<b>Total capital assets, being depreciated, net</b>	<b>14,025,851</b>	<b>(274,267)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,751,584</b>
<b>Business-type activities capital assets, net</b>	<b>\$ 14,288,477</b>	<b>\$ (199,680)</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 14,088,797</b>

Depreciation expense was charged to enterprise funds of the City as follows:

<b><u>Business-type activities:</u></b>	
Water	\$ 320,268
Sewer	<u>367,699</u>
<b>Total depreciation expense - business-type activities</b>	<b><u>\$ 687,967</u></b>

**NOTE 12 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE**

The City entered into capitalized leases for a vehicles, police equipment, copiers, and software. These leases meet the criteria of a capital lease as defined by generally accepted accounting principles which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments are reflected as debt service expenditures in the financial statements for the governmental funds. These expenditures are reported as function expenditures on the budgetary statements.



**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 12 - CAPITAL LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE - (Continued)**

General capital assets consisting of equipment and vehicles have been capitalized in the amount of \$1,125,112. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2019 was \$369,991 leaving a current book value of \$755,121. A corresponding liability was recorded in the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund statements. Principal and interest payments on the leases, totaled \$25,495 and \$962, respectively, in the general fund, \$80,619 and \$2,601 principal and interest paid out of the 35% street construction fund, \$27,200 and \$2,800 principal and interest paid out of the water fund and \$30,697 and \$3,160 principal and interest paid out of the sewer fund, respectively.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2019.

<u>Year Ending December 31,</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 145,329
2021	141,254
2022	66,758
2023	66,758
2024	<u>66,758</u>
Total future minimum lease payments	486,857
Less: amount representing interest	<u>(35,093)</u>
Present value of future minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 451,764</u>

**NOTE 13 - LEASE PURCHASE OBLIGATION - LESSEE DISCLOSURE**

During 2018, the City entered into a lease purchase agreement in the amount of \$86,285 to finance lighting upgrades throughout the City. Lease purchase payments will be reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the governmental funds. These expenditures will be reflected as program/function expenditures on a budgetary basis. The City began making payments on the lease purchase agreement in 2019.

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

<u>Year Ending December 31,</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 10,647	\$ 3,549	\$ 14,196
2021	10,647	3,549	14,196
2022	10,647	3,549	14,196
2023	10,647	3,549	14,196
2024	10,647	3,549	14,196
2025	<u>10,647</u>	<u>3,549</u>	<u>14,196</u>
Total Minimum Lease Payments	63,882	21,294	85,176
Less: Amount Representing Interest	<u>(7,347)</u>	<u>(2,449)</u>	<u>(9,796)</u>
Present Value of Net Minimum Lease Payments	<u>\$ 56,535</u>	<u>\$ 18,845</u>	<u>\$ 75,380</u>

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

A. During 2019, the following activity occurred in governmental and business-type activities long-term obligations.

	Balance 1/1/2019	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/2019	Due within One Year
<b><u>Governmental activities:</u></b>					
<i>General obligation bonds:</i>					
Walker lake road bonds, 2009	\$ 90,000	\$ -	\$ (90,000)	\$ -	\$ -
Walker lake road refunding bonds, 2016	1,130,000	-	-	1,130,000	100,000
Urwin parkway improvement bonds, 2016	645,000	-	(30,000)	615,000	30,000
Ferguson road improvement bonds, 2016	405,000	-	(55,000)	350,000	55,000
Sidewalk improvement bonds	210,000	-	(10,000)	200,000	10,000
Total general obligation bonds	<u>2,480,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(185,000)</u>	<u>2,295,000</u>	<u>195,000</u>
Capital lease payable	130,897	305,354	(106,114)	330,137	71,712
Lease-purchase agreement	64,714	-	(8,179)	56,535	8,510
Net pension liability	4,862,613	2,194,291	-	7,056,904	-
Net OPEB liability	4,151,261	199,002	(2,700,749)	1,649,514	-
Compensated absences	430,152	100,084	(74,490)	455,746	92,149
	<u>\$ 12,119,637</u>	<u>\$ 2,798,731</u>	<u>\$ (3,074,532)</u>	11,843,836	<u>\$ 367,371</u>
Unamortized premiums on bonds				<u>293,336</u>	
Total governmental activities				<u>\$ 12,137,172</u>	
<b><u>Business-type activities:</u></b>					
<i>General obligation bonds:</i>					
Water meter reading system improvement bonds, 2016	\$ 595,000	\$ -	\$ (75,000)	\$ 520,000	\$ 80,000
Mabee road water tower improvement bonds, 2016	275,000	-	(10,000)	265,000	10,000
Waterline repair improvement bonds, 2016	500,000	-	(20,000)	480,000	20,000
Tappan road lift station improvement bonds, 2016	455,000	-	(20,000)	435,000	20,000
Total general obligation bonds	<u>1,825,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(125,000)</u>	<u>1,700,000</u>	<u>130,000</u>
<i>OPWC loans - direct borrowings:</i>					
OPWC water treatment loan	2,757	-	(1,838)	919	919
OPWC sewer improvement loan	333,331	-	(16,667)	316,664	8,333
OPWC I/I reduction phase 2 loan	287,514	-	(13,372)	274,142	6,686
OPWC above ground equalization tank loan	211,335	-	(8,128)	203,207	4,064
Total OPWC loans	<u>834,937</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(40,005)</u>	<u>794,932</u>	<u>20,002</u>
Capital lease payable	179,524	-	(57,897)	121,627	59,820
Lease purchase agreement	21,571	-	(2,726)	18,845	2,837
Net pension liability	372,134	312,295	-	684,429	-
Net OPEB liability	252,495	64,693	-	317,188	-
Compensated absences	98,349	2,542	(14,415)	86,476	12,894
	<u>\$ 3,584,010</u>	<u>\$ 379,530</u>	<u>\$ (240,043)</u>	3,723,497	<u>\$ 225,553</u>
Unamortized premiums on bonds				<u>219,845</u>	
Total business-type activities				<u>\$ 3,943,342</u>	

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

**NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)**

The City's capital lease obligations and lease purchase agreements are described in Notes 12 and 13, respectively.

Compensated absences for governmental activities will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid which, for the City, is the general fund and the 35% street construction and maintenance fund.

The City's net pension liability and net OPEB liability are described in Notes 16 and 17.

On December 22, 2009, the City issued \$1,950,000 in general obligation bonds, series 2009 to fund the Walker Lake Road improvements. The bonds are comprised of serial and term bonds with an annual interest rate ranging from 2.00% - 4.60%. All bonds are secured by the full faith and credit of the City. General obligation bonds will be paid from the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

On October 19, 2016, the City issued general obligation refunding and improvement bonds in the amount of \$4,590,000 to advance refund a portion of the Walker Lake Road general obligation bonds, series 2009 (\$1,130,000) and were used to retire the Urwin Parkway Improvements bond anticipation notes (\$775,000), the Ferguson Road Improvement bond anticipation notes (\$495,000), the sidewalk improvements bond anticipation notes (\$250,000), the water meter reading system bond anticipation notes (\$885,000), the Maybee Road water tower bond anticipation notes (\$355,000), the waterline repair bond anticipation notes (\$655,000), and the Tappan Road lift station bond anticipation notes (\$595,000). The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the Walker Lake Road refunding bonds by \$146,091. This difference, reported in the accompanying financial statements as a deferred outflow of resources, is being charged to interest expense through maturity on December 1, 2029 for the Walker Lake Road refunding bonds using the straight-line method.

The governmental activities improvement bonds carry interest rates ranging from 2.00% and 4.05% and will mature on December 1, 2035 (The Urwin Parkway and sidewalk improvement bonds) and on December 1, 2025 (The Ferguson Road improvement bonds). The business-type activities improvement bonds carry interest rates between 2.00% and 4.05% and will mature on December 1, 2025 (The water meter reading systems bonds) and on December 1, 2035 (The Maybee Road water tower, waterline repair and Tappan Road lift station improvement bonds).

The interest-free OPWC water treatment loan was entered into during July 2000 to finance improvements to the water treatment plant. The OPWC water treatment loan will all be paid from the water fund.

The interest-free OPWC sewer improvement loan was entered into during 2008 to finance improvements to the City's sewer system. The OPWC sewer improvement loan will all be paid from the sewer fund.

During 2009, the City entered into a loan with the OPWC for the I/I reduction phase 2 project. This is an interest-free OPWC loan and has an outstanding balance of \$274,142.

During 2014, the City entered into another OPWC loan agreement for the purpose of building an above ground equalization tank. The loan is interest free and the outstanding balance as of December 31, 2019 was \$203,207.

The OPWC loans are to be paid from water and sewer resources, however, the loans are backed by the full faith and credit of the City. OPWC loans are direct borrowings that have terms negotiated directly between the City and the OPWC and are not offered for public sale. In the event of default, the OPWC may declare the full amount of the then unpaid original loan amount to be immediately due and payable and/or require the City to pay any fines, penalties, interest or late charges associated with the default.

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)**

Compensated absences for business-type activities will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid which, for the City, is the water and sewer enterprise funds.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the City's long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2019 are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	<u>Governmental Activities</u>			<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		
	<u>General Obligation Bonds Payable</u>			<u>General Obligation Bonds Payable</u>		
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 195,000	\$ 87,900	\$ 282,900	\$ 130,000	\$ 65,300	\$ 195,300
2021	195,000	82,050	277,050	140,000	61,400	201,400
2022	195,000	76,200	271,200	145,000	57,200	202,200
2023	205,000	68,400	273,400	155,000	51,400	206,400
2024	215,000	60,200	275,200	155,000	45,200	200,200
2025 - 2029	925,000	181,800	1,106,800	445,000	152,600	597,600
2030 - 2034	300,000	49,800	349,800	435,000	72,600	507,600
2035	<u>65,000</u>	<u>2,600</u>	<u>67,600</u>	<u>95,000</u>	<u>3,800</u>	<u>98,800</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,295,000</u>	<u>\$ 608,950</u>	<u>\$ 2,903,950</u>	<u>\$ 1,700,000</u>	<u>\$ 509,500</u>	<u>\$ 2,209,500</u>

Year Ending December 31,	<u>Business-type Activities - direct borrowing</u>				
	<u>OPWC Water Treatment Loan</u>	<u>OPWC Sewer Improvement Loan</u>	<u>OPWC Sewer I/I Reduction Phase 2</u>	<u>OPWC Sewer Equalization Tank</u>	<u>Total OPWC Loans</u>
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Principal</u>	
2020	\$ 919	\$ 8,333	\$ 6,686	\$ 4,064	\$ 20,002
2021	-	16,667	13,373	8,128	38,168
2022	-	16,667	13,373	8,128	38,168
2023	-	16,667	13,373	8,129	38,169
2024	-	16,667	13,373	8,128	38,168
2025 - 2029	-	83,334	66,864	40,642	190,840
2030 - 2034	-	83,330	66,864	40,641	190,835
2035 - 2039	-	74,999	66,864	40,642	182,505
2040 - 2044	-	-	13,372	40,640	54,012
2045	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,065</u>	<u>4,065</u>
Total	<u>\$ 919</u>	<u>\$ 316,664</u>	<u>\$ 274,142</u>	<u>\$ 203,207</u>	<u>\$ 794,932</u>

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)**

**B. Legal Debt Margin**

The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net debt of a municipal corporation, whether or not approved by the electors, shall not exceed 10.5% of the total value of all property in the municipal corporation as listed and assessed for taxation. In addition, the unvoted net debt of municipal corporations cannot exceed 5.5% of the total taxation value of property. The assessed valuation used in determining the City's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in calculating the City's legal debt margin calculation excludes tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The statutory limitations on debt are measured by a direct ratio of net debt to tax valuation and expressed in terms of a percentage. At December 31, 2019, the City's overall legal debt margin was \$16,616,686 and the unvoted debt margin was \$9,971,395.

**NOTE 15 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

**A. Comprehensive**

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, thefts of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. During 2019, the City contracted with the Ohio Plan for various types of insurance.

The coverage and deductible are as follows:

<u>Type of Coverage</u>	<u>Deductible</u>	<u>Coverage</u>
General Liability	\$ 0	\$5,000,000/\$7,000,000
Employers Liability	0	5,000,000
Employee Benefits	0	5,000,000/7,000,000
Law Enforcement Officers Liability	5,000	5,000,000/7,000,000
Public Officials Liability	5,000	5,000,000/7,000,000
Automobile	500	5,000,000
Property	1,000	28,205,205
Special Property Coverage	1,000	1,181,754
Electronic Equipment/Media Coverage	1,000	233,575
Public Employee Dishonesty	100	100,000
Boiler and Machinery	1,000	29,386,959

There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years.

**B. Workers' Compensation**

The City participates in the Ohio Municipal League's Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the City by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating cities is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all cities in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Participation in the GRP is limited to participants that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Careworks provides administrative, cost controls, and actuarial services to the GRP.

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 15 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)**

**C. Dental and Vision Self-Insurance**

The City operates a self-insurance plan for dental and vision benefits. The activity of the plan is recorded in the City’s general fund. The claims liability of \$1,981 reported on the financial statements at December 31, 2019 is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, “Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues”, as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, “Risk Financing Omnibus”, which requires that a liability for unpaid claims cost, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported.

Changes in the claims liability amount for the last two years follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Current Year Claims</u>	<u>Claims Payments</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
2019	\$ 1,929	\$ 33,122	\$ (33,070)	\$ 1,981
2018	1,688	35,268	(35,027)	1,929

**D. Medical Self-Insurance**

Medical insurance is offered to employees through a self-insurance internal service fund. The City is a member of the JHP Health Benefits Program, a risk and cost saving pool, in which monthly premiums are paid to the fiscal agent who in turn pays the claims on the City’s behalf. The claims liability of \$61,749 reported in the internal service fund at December 31, 2019 is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, “Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues”, as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, “Risk Financing Omnibus”, which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims.

Changes in claims activity for the past fiscal year is as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Balance at Beginning of Year</u>	<u>Current Year Claims</u>	<u>Claim Payments</u>	<u>Balance at End of Year</u>
2019	\$ 59,140	\$ 580,208	\$ (577,599)	\$ 61,749
2018	55,975	603,426	(600,261)	59,140

**NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS**

***Net Pension Liability/Asset***

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

## CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

#### **NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

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

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

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

#### ***Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)***

Plan Description - City employees, other than full-time police participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The Traditional Pension Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The Member-Directed Plan is a defined contribution plan and the Combined Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with defined contribution features. While members (e.g. City employees) may elect the Member-Directed Plan and the Combined Plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' Traditional Pension Plan.

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

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

<b>Group A</b> Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	<b>Group B</b> 20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	<b>Group C</b> Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
<b>State and Local</b>	<b>State and Local</b>	<b>State and Local</b>
<b>Age and Service Requirements:</b> Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	<b>Age and Service Requirements:</b> Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	<b>Age and Service Requirements:</b> Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit
<b>Traditional Plan Formula:</b> 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	<b>Traditional Plan Formula:</b> 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	<b>Traditional Plan Formula:</b> 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35

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

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

When a benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA) is provided. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those retiring prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a 3.00% simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3.00%.

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

A factor of 1.25% is applied to years of service in excess of 30. The benefit formula for transition Group C applies a factor of 1.00% to the member's FAS and the first 35 years of service and a factor of 1.25% is applied to years in excess of 35. Persons retiring before age 65 with less than 30 years of service credit receive a percentage reduction in benefit. The defined contribution portion of the benefit is based on accumulated member contributions plus or minus any investment gains or losses on those contributions. Members retiring under the Combined Plan receive a 3.00% COLA adjustment on the defined benefit portion of their benefit.



**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

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

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

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

The City’s contractually required contribution for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was \$226,361 for 2019. Of this amount, \$13,421 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

Plan Description - City full-time police 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](http://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.

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

The annual pension benefit for normal service retirement is equal to a percentage of the allowable average annual salary. The percentage equals 2.50% for each of the first 20 years of service credit, 2.00% for each of the next five years of service credit and 1.50% for each year of service credit in excess of 25 years. The maximum pension of 72.00% of the allowable average annual salary is paid after 33 years of service credit.

Under normal service retirement, retired members who are at least 55 years old and have been receiving 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 and statutory survivors.

Members retiring under normal service retirement, with less than 15 years of service credit on July 1, 2013, will receive a COLA equal to either 3.00% or the percent increase, if any, in the consumer price index (CPI) over the 12-month period ending on September 30 of the immediately preceding year, whichever is less. The COLA amount for members with at least 15 years of service credit as of July 1, 2013 is equal to 3.00% of their base pension or disability benefit.

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

	Police
<b>2019 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates</b>	
Employer	19.50 %
Employee	12.25 %
<b>2019 Actual Contribution Rates</b>	
Employer:	
Pension	19.00 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.50 %
Total Employer	19.50 %
Employee	12.25 %

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$270,693 for 2019. Of this amount, \$20,521 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

***Net Pension Liabilities/Assets, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions***

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

The net pension liability and net pension asset for the OPERS Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan, respectively, were measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability or asset used to calculate the net pension liability or asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. OP&F's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2018, and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2018, to December 31, 2018. The City's proportion of the net pension liability or asset was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	OPERS - Traditional	OPERS - Combined	OPERS - Member- Directed	OP&F	Total
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset prior measurement date	0.01117100%	0.01465000%	0.00258600%	0.05673700%	
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset current measurement date	<u>0.01144600%</u>	<u>0.01468700%</u>	<u>0.00129600%</u>	<u>0.05643400%</u>	
Change in proportionate share	<u>0.00027500%</u>	<u>0.00003700%</u>	<u>-0.00129000%</u>	<u>-0.00030300%</u>	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 3,134,827	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,606,506	\$ 7,741,333
Proportionate share of the net pension asset	-	(16,423)	(30)	-	(16,453)
Pension expense	693,620	4,557	(8)	636,527	1,334,696

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

	OPERS - Traditional	OPERS - Combined	OPERS - Member- Directed	OP&F	Total
<b>Deferred outflows of resources</b>					
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 145	\$ -	\$ 125	\$ 189,264	\$ 189,534
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	425,484	3,539	10	567,518	996,551
Changes of assumptions	272,893	3,668	9	122,125	398,695
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/ difference between employer contributions	42,057	-	-	127,852	169,909
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	216,712	8,908	741	270,693	497,054
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 957,291</u>	<u>\$ 16,115</u>	<u>\$ 885</u>	<u>\$ 1,277,452</u>	<u>\$ 2,251,743</u>

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

	OPERS - Traditional	OPERS - Combined	OP&F	Total
<b>Deferred inflows of resources</b>				
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 41,164	\$ 6,707	\$ 4,302	\$ 52,173
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/ difference between employer contributions	17,508	-	38,761	56,269
<b>Total deferred inflows of resources</b>	<u>\$ 58,672</u>	<u>\$ 6,707</u>	<u>\$ 43,063</u>	<u>\$ 108,442</u>

\$497,054 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability/asset in the year ending December 31, 2020.

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

	OPERS - Traditional	OPERS - Combined	OPERS - Member- Directed	OP&F	Total
Year Ending December 31:					
2020	\$ 290,839	\$ 554	\$ 19	\$ 296,231	\$ 587,643
2021	153,717	(151)	18	172,299	325,883
2022	39,471	(76)	18	191,770	231,183
2023	197,881	1,029	22	282,298	481,230
2024	(1)	(427)	16	21,098	20,686
Thereafter	-	(429)	51	-	(378)
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$ 681,907</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 144</u>	<u>\$ 963,696</u>	<u>\$ 1,646,247</u>

***Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS***

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

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67.

Wage inflation	3.25%
Future salary increases, including inflation COLA or ad hoc COLA	3.25% to 10.75% including wage inflation Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple through 2018, then 2.15% simple
Investment rate of return	
Current measurement date	7.20%
Prior measurement date	7.50%
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age

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

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

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

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

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed income	23.00 %	2.79 %
Domestic equities	19.00	6.21
Real estate	10.00	4.90
Private equity	10.00	10.81
International equities	20.00	7.83
Other investments	18.00	5.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>5.95 %</b>

**Discount Rate** - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability/asset was 7.20%, post-experience study results, for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan. The discount rate used to measure total pension liability prior to December 31, 2018 was 7.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

**Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate** - The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability/asset calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.20%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability/asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.20%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.20%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset):			
Traditional Pension Plan	\$ 4,631,052	\$ 3,134,827	\$ 1,891,452
Combined Plan	(5,434)	(16,423)	(24,380)
Member-Directed Plan	(13)	(30)	(52)

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

*Actuarial Assumptions - OP&F*

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

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

Valuation date	1/1/18 with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to 12/31/18
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Investment rate of return	8.00%
Projected salary increases	3.75% - 10.50%
Payroll increases	3.25%
Inflation assumptions	2.75%, plus productivity increase rate of 0.50%
Cost of living adjustments	3.00% simple; 2.20% simple for increases based on the lesser of the increase in CPI and 3.00%

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

<u>Age</u>	<u>Police</u>
67 or less	77%
68-77	105%
78 and up	115%

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

<u>Age</u>	<u>Police</u>
59 or less	35%
60-69	60%
70-79	75%
80 and up	100%

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2016. The recommended assumption changes based on this experience study were adopted by OP&F's Board and were effective beginning with the January 1, 2017 actuarial valuation.

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	10 Year Expected Real Rate of Return **	30 Year Expected Real Rate of Return **
Cash and Cash Equivalents	- %	1.00 %	0.80 %
Domestic Equity	16.00	5.30	5.50
Non-US Equity	16.00	6.10	5.90
Private Markets	8.00	8.40	8.40
Core Fixed Income *	23.00	2.20	2.60
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00	4.20	4.80
Private Credit	5.00	8.30	7.50
U.S. Inflation			
Linked Bonds *	17.00	1.30	2.30
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00	6.70	6.40
Real Assets	8.00	7.00	7.00
Private Real Estate	12.00	5.70	6.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>120.00 %</b>		

Note: assumptions are geometric.

\* levered 2x

\*\* numbers include inflation

OP&F's Board of Trustees has incorporated the risk parity concept into OP&F's asset liability valuation with the goal of reducing equity risk exposure, which reduces overall Total Portfolio risk without sacrificing return and creating a more risk-balanced portfolio based on the relationship between asset classes and economic environments. From the notional portfolio perspective above, the Total Portfolio may be levered up to 1.20 times due to the application of leverage in certain fixed income asset classes.

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



**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 16 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 6,054,934	\$ 4,606,506	\$ 3,396,134

**NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS**

*Net OPEB Liability*

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

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

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

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

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

## CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

#### NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

##### *Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)*

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

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by OPERS' Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans. Health care is not being funded.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2019, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.10%. 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. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.00% for the Traditional and Combined plans. 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 4.00%.

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

## CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

#### NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

The City's contractually required contribution was \$296 for 2019. Of this amount, \$18 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides for contribution requirements of the participating employers and of plan members to the OP&F defined benefit pension plan. Participating employers are required to contribute to the pension plan at rates expressed as percentages of the payroll of active pension plan members, currently 19.50% and 24.00% of covered payroll for police and fire employer units, respectively. The Ohio Revised Code states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.50% of covered payroll for police employer units and 24.00% of covered payroll for fire employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

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

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For 2019, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.50% of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

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

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

Beginning January 1, 2019, OP&F changed 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 OP&F will be placed in individual Health Reimbursement Accounts that retirees will use to be reimbursed for health care expenses.

The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$7,124 for 2019. Of this amount, \$540 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

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

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Proportion of the net OPEB liability prior measurement date	0.01095000%	0.05673700%	
Proportion of the net OPEB liability current measurement date	<u>0.01114300%</u>	<u>0.05643400%</u>	
Change in proportionate share	<u>0.00019300%</u>	<u>-0.00030300%</u>	
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 1,452,784	\$ 513,918	\$ 1,966,702
OPEB expense	\$ 133,507	\$ (2,515,079)	\$ (2,381,572)

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**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

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

	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&amp;F</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Deferred outflows of resources</b>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 491	\$ -	\$ 491
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	66,600	17,398	83,998
Changes of assumptions	46,839	266,390	313,229
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/difference between employer contributions	17,479	99,874	117,353
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	296	7,124	7,420
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 131,705</u>	<u>\$ 390,786</u>	<u>\$ 522,491</u>
	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&amp;F</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Deferred inflows of resources</b>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 3,942	\$ 13,768	\$ 17,710
Changes of assumptions	-	142,277	142,277
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/difference between employer contributions	12,523	12,796	25,319
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 16,465</u>	<u>\$ 168,841</u>	<u>\$ 185,306</u>

\$7,420 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending December 31, 2020.

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending December 31:	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&amp;F</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 51,316	\$ 37,802	\$ 89,118
2021	18,924	37,802	56,726
2022	11,155	37,803	48,958
2023	33,549	43,064	76,613
2024	-	34,771	34,771
Thereafter	-	23,579	23,579
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$ 114,944</u>	<u>\$ 214,821</u>	<u>\$ 329,765</u>

***Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS***

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

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

Wage Inflation	3.25%
Projected Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75% including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current measurement date	3.96%
Prior Measurement date	3.85%
Investment Rate of Return	
Current measurement date	6.00%
Prior Measurement date	6.50%
Municipal Bond Rate	
Current measurement date	3.71%
Prior Measurement date	3.31%
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Current measurement date	10.00% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2029
Prior Measurement date	7.50%, initial 3.25%, ultimate in 2028
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

**Discount Rate** - A single discount rate of 3.96% was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2018. A single discount rate of 3.85% was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2017. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00% and a municipal bond rate of 3.71%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2031. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2031, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 1,858,652	\$ 1,452,784	\$ 1,130,012

**Sensitivity of the City/County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate** - Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB liability. The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.00% lower or 1.00% higher than the current rate.

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2019 is 10.00%. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.25% in the most recent valuation.

	1% Decrease	Current Health Care Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 1,396,441	\$ 1,452,784	\$ 1,517,677

**Changes Between Measurement Date and Report Date** - In January 2020, the Board adopted changes to health care coverage for Medicare and pre-Medicare retirees. It will include discontinuing the PPO plan for pre-Medicare retirees and replacing it with a monthly allowance to help participants pay for a health care plan of their choosing. The base allowance for Medicare-eligible retirees will be reduced. The specific effect of these changes on the net OPEB liability and OPEB expense are unknown at this time.



**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

*Actuarial Assumptions - OP&F*

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

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

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

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

Valuation Date	January 1, 2018, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
Investment Rate of Return	8.00%
Projected Salary Increases	3.75% to 10.50%
Payroll Growth	Inflation rate of 2.75% plus productivity increase rate of 0.50%
Single discount rate:	
Current measurement date	4.66%
Prior measurement date	3.24%
Cost of Living Adjustments	3.00% simple; 2.20% simple for increases based on the lesser of the increase in CPI and 3.00%

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

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

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

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

<u>Age</u>	<u>Police</u>
59 or less	35%
60-69	60%
70-79	75%
80 and up	100%

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

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

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>10 Year Expected Real Rate of Return **</u>	<u>30 Year Expected Real Rate of Return **</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents	- %	1.00 %	0.80 %
Domestic Equity	16.00	5.30	5.50
Non-US Equity	16.00	6.10	5.90
Private Markets	8.00	8.40	8.40
Core Fixed Income *	23.00	2.20	2.60
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00	4.20	4.80
Private Credit	5.00	8.30	7.50
U.S. Inflation			
Linked Bonds *	17.00	1.30	2.30
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00	6.70	6.40
Real Assets	8.00	7.00	7.00
Private Real Estate	12.00	5.70	6.10
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>120.00 %</u></b>		

Note: assumptions are geometric.

\* levered 2x

\*\* numbers include inflation

OP&F's Board of Trustees has incorporated the risk parity concept into OP&F's asset liability valuation with the goal of reducing equity risk exposure, which reduces overall Total Portfolio risk without sacrificing return, and creating a more risk-balanced portfolio based on their relationship between asset classes and economic environments. From the notional portfolio perspective above, the Total Portfolio may be levered up to 1.20 times due to the application of leverage in certain fixed income asset classes.

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 17 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

**Discount Rate** - The total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 4.66%. A discount rate of 3.24% was used to measure the total OPEB liability at December 31, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contribution from employers and from members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by state statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 8.00%. Based on those assumptions, OP&F's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a municipal bond rate of 4.13% at December 31, 2018 and 3.16% at December 31, 2017, was blended with the long-term rate of 8.00%, which resulted in a blended discount rate of 4.66%.

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 626,093	\$ 513,918	\$ 419,757

**Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate** - Due to the change from a self-funded plan to the stipend plan, disclosure of the healthcare cost trend rate for OP&F is no longer available.

**Changes Between Measurement Date and Report Date** - Beginning January 1, 2019 OP&F is changing its retiree health care model and the current self-insured health care plan will no longer be offered. In its place will be a stipend-based health care model. OP&F has contracted with a vendor who will assist eligible retirees in choosing health care plans from their marketplace (both Medicare-eligible and pre-Medicare populations). A stipend funded by OP&F will be placed in individual Health Reimbursement Accounts that retirees will use to be reimbursed for health care expenses. As a result of changing from the current healthcare model to the stipend based healthcare model, management expects that it will be able to provide stipends to eligible participants for the next 15 years. Although the exact amount of these changes is not known, the overall decrease to the City's net OPEB liability is expected to be significant. Beginning in 2020, the Board approved a change to the Deferred Retirement Option Plan. The minimum interest rate accruing will be 2.50%.

**NOTE 18 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts and disbursements.

The statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balance - budget and actual (non-GAAP budgetary basis) presented for the general fund and the 35% street construction fund are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

- (a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 18 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)**

- (b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- (c) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to assigned or committed fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis); and,
- (d) Investments are reported at fair value (GAAP basis) rather than cost (budget basis).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements (as reported in the fund financial statements) to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund and the 35% street construction fund.

**Net Change in Fund Balance**

	<u>General fund</u>	35% Street <u>Construction fund</u>
Budget basis	\$ (782,484)	\$ 303,944
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	76,815	(11,260)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	133,804	(263,914)
Adjustment for financing sources (uses)	<u>(2,523)</u>	<u>305,354</u>
GAAP basis	<u>\$ (574,388)</u>	<u>\$ 334,124</u>

**NOTE 19 - CONTINGENCIES**

**A. Grants**

The City receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements of the individual fund types included herein or on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2019.

**B. Litigation**

The City is not party to legal proceedings which will have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City.

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 20 - FUND BALANCE**

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

Fund balance	General	35% Street Construction	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:				
Materials and supplies inventory	\$ 14,578	\$ 112,205	\$ 161,009	\$ 287,792
Prepays	84,904	-	-	84,904
Assets held for resale	2,103,155	-	-	2,103,155
Total nonspendable	<u>2,202,637</u>	<u>112,205</u>	<u>161,009</u>	<u>2,475,851</u>
Restricted:				
Debt service	-	-	137,075	137,075
Transportation improvement projects	-	-	756,961	756,961
Mayor's court programs	-	-	12,091	12,091
Cemetery	-	-	31,674	31,674
Police programs	-	-	86,642	86,642
Tax increment financing	-	-	123,837	123,837
Other purposes	-	-	47,202	47,202
Total restricted	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,195,482</u>	<u>1,195,482</u>
Committed:				
Capital outlays	-	-	304,383	304,383
Transportation improvement projects	-	1,183,505	-	1,183,505
Total committed	<u>-</u>	<u>1,183,505</u>	<u>304,383</u>	<u>1,487,888</u>
Assigned:				
Subsequent year appropriations	1,262,253	-	-	1,262,253
Total assigned	<u>1,262,253</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,262,253</u>
Unassigned	3,207,652	-	-	3,207,652
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 6,672,542</u>	<u>\$ 1,295,710</u>	<u>\$ 1,660,874</u>	<u>\$ 9,629,126</u>

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**NOTE 21 - TAX ABATEMENTS**

As of December 31, 2019, the City provides tax abatements through an income tax credit agreement and Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) programs. This program relates to the abatement of property taxes.

CRA - Under the authority of Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 3735.67, the CRA program is an economic development tool administered by municipal and county governments that provides real property tax exemptions for property owners who renovate existing or construct new buildings. CRA's are areas of land in which property owners can receive tax incentives for investing in real property improvements. Under the CRA program, local governments petition to the Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA) for confirmation of a geographical area in which investment in housing is desired. Once an area is confirmed by the ODSA, local governments may offer real property tax exemptions to taxpayers that invest in that area. Property owners in the CRA can receive temporary tax abatements for renovation of existing structures and new construction in these areas. Property owners apply to the local legislative authority for approval to renovate or construct in the CRA. Upon approval and certification of completion, the amount of the abatement is deducted from the individual or entity's property tax bill. As of December 31, 2019, there were no participants in the City's CRA programs.

Income Tax Credit Agreement - Under Ordinance No. 14-79 the City established an income tax abatement agreement with Cole Tool & Die. Under the agreement, the City agrees to offer a tax credit to Cole Tool and Die of 50% of their annual withholding taxes. This credit is reduced by any profit in Cole Tool and Die's business account. The agreement was established on December 18, 2014 and will remain in effect for seven years.

Under Ordinance No. 17-02 the City established an income tax abatement agreement with ES Consulting, Inc. Under the agreement, the City agrees to offer a tax credit to ES Consulting Inc. of 50% of their annual withholding taxes. This credit is reduced by any profit in ES Consulting Inc.'s business account. The agreement was established on January 4, 2017 and will remain in effect for ten years.

The City has entered into an agreement to abate income taxes through this program. During 2019, the City's income tax revenues were reduced as a result of this agreement as follows:

<u>Tax Abatement Program</u>	<u>City Taxes Abated</u>
Income tax abatement	<u>\$ 13,385</u>

**NOTE 22 – SUBSEQUENT EVENT**

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 City. The City's investment portfolio and the investments of the pension and other employee benefit plan in which the City participates have incurred 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 City's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF  
THE NET PENSION LIABILITY/NET PENSION ASSET  
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

LAST SIX YEARS

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<i>Traditional Plan:</i>				
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.011446%	0.011171%	0.011374%	0.011585%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 3,134,827	\$ 1,752,512	\$ 2,582,842	\$ 2,006,668
City's covered payroll	\$ 1,587,071	\$ 1,501,631	\$ 1,489,417	\$ 1,469,617
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	197.52%	116.71%	173.41%	136.54%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%
<i>Combined Plan:</i>				
City's proportion of the net pension asset	0.014687%	0.014650%	0.015349%	0.016420%
City's proportionate share of the net pension asset	\$ 16,423	\$ 19,943	\$ 8,543	\$ 7,990
City's covered payroll	\$ 62,814	\$ 60,000	\$ 59,750	\$ 59,750
City's proportionate share of the net pension asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	26.15%	33.24%	14.30%	13.37%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset	126.64%	137.28%	116.55%	116.90%
<i>Member Directed Plan:</i>				
City's proportion of the net pension asset	0.001296%	0.002586%	0.003163%	0.002453%
City's proportionate share of the net pension asset	\$ 30	\$ 90	\$ 13	\$ 9
City's covered payroll	\$ 7,410	\$ 14,170	\$ 16,421	\$ 17,253
City's proportionate share of the net pension asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	0.40%	0.64%	0.08%	0.05%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset	113.42%	124.46%	103.40%	103.91%

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the City's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	0.011831%	0.011831%
\$	1,426,951	\$ 1,394,721
\$	1,428,825	\$ 1,255,554
	99.87%	111.08%
	86.45%	86.36%
	0.016101%	0.016101%
\$	6,199	\$ 1,689
\$	58,858	\$ -
	10.53%	0.00%
	114.83%	104.56%
	n/a	n/a
	n/a	n/a
	n/a	n/a
	n/a	n/a
	n/a	n/a

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF  
THE NET PENSION LIABILITY  
OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

	LAST SIX YEARS			
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.05643400%	0.05673700%	0.05383500%	0.05478600%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 4,606,506	\$ 3,482,235	\$ 3,409,874	\$ 3,524,435
City's covered payroll	\$ 1,441,911	\$ 1,408,905	\$ 1,279,863	\$ 1,229,737
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	319.47%	247.16%	266.42%	286.60%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	63.07%	70.91%	68.36%	66.77%

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the City's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
0.05414130%	0.05414130%
\$ 2,804,745	\$ 2,636,851
\$ 1,185,121	\$ 1,163,180
236.66%	226.69%
72.20%	73.00%

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CITY PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS  
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

LAST TEN YEARS

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<i>Traditional Plan:</i>				
Contractually required contribution	\$ 216,712	\$ 222,190	\$ 195,212	\$ 178,730
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(216,712)</u>	<u>(222,190)</u>	<u>(195,212)</u>	<u>(178,730)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City's covered payroll	\$ 1,547,943	\$ 1,587,071	\$ 1,501,631	\$ 1,489,417
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%
<i>Combined Plan:</i>				
Contractually required contribution	\$ 8,908	\$ 8,794	\$ 7,800	\$ 7,170
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(8,908)</u>	<u>(8,794)</u>	<u>(7,800)</u>	<u>(7,170)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City's covered payroll	\$ 63,629	\$ 62,814	\$ 60,000	\$ 59,750
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%
<i>Member Directed Plan:</i>				
Contractually required contribution	\$ 741	\$ 741	\$ 1,417	\$ 1,560
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(741)</u>	<u>(741)</u>	<u>(1,417)</u>	<u>(1,560)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City's covered payroll	\$ 7,410	\$ 7,410	\$ 14,170	\$ 13,000
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	12.00%

Note: Information prior to 2010 for the City's combined plan and prior to 2015 for the City's member directed plan was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
\$ 176,354	\$ 171,459	\$ 163,222	\$ 107,308	\$ 139,796	\$ 125,405
<u>(176,354)</u>	<u>(171,459)</u>	<u>(163,222)</u>	<u>(107,308)</u>	<u>(139,796)</u>	<u>(125,405)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 1,469,617	\$ 1,428,825	\$ 1,255,554	\$ 1,073,080	\$ 1,397,960	\$ 1,405,886
12.00%	12.00%	13.00%	10.00%	10.00%	8.92%
\$ 7,170	\$ 7,063	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 442	\$ 539
<u>(7,170)</u>	<u>(7,063)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(442)</u>	<u>(539)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 59,750	\$ 58,858	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,560	\$ 5,562
12.00%	12.00%	13.00%	7.95%	7.95%	9.69%
\$ 1,639					
<u>(1,639)</u>					
<u>\$ -</u>					
\$ 13,658					
12.00%					

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CITY PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS  
OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

LAST TEN YEARS

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<i>Police:</i>				
Contractually required contribution	\$ 270,693	\$ 273,963	\$ 267,692	\$ 243,174
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(270,693)</u>	<u>(273,963)</u>	<u>(267,692)</u>	<u>(243,174)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City's covered payroll	\$ 1,424,700	\$ 1,441,911	\$ 1,408,905	\$ 1,279,863
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
\$ 233,650	\$ 225,173	\$ 184,713	\$ 148,315	\$ 140,294	\$ 139,907
<u>(233,650)</u>	<u>(225,173)</u>	<u>(184,713)</u>	<u>(148,315)</u>	<u>(140,294)</u>	<u>(139,907)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 1,229,737	\$ 1,185,121	\$ 1,162,936	\$ 1,163,255	\$ 1,100,345	\$ 1,097,310
19.00%	19.00%	15.88%	12.75%	12.75%	12.75%

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF  
THE NET OPEB LIABILITY  
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

LAST THREE YEARS

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.011143%	0.010950%	0.011151%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 1,452,784	\$ 1,189,089	\$ 1,126,314
City's covered payroll	\$ 1,657,295	\$ 1,575,801	\$ 1,565,588
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	87.66%	75.46%	71.94%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	46.33%	54.14%	54.05%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the City's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF  
THE NET OPEB LIABILITY  
OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

LAST THREE YEARS

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
City's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.05643400%	0.05673700%	0.05383500%
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 513,918	\$ 3,214,667	\$ 2,555,426
City's covered payroll	\$ 1,441,911	\$ 1,408,905	\$ 1,279,863
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	35.64%	228.17%	199.66%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	46.57%	14.13%	15.96%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the City's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CITY OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS  
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

LAST TEN YEARS

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 296	\$ 296	\$ 16,183	\$ 31,722
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(296)</u>	<u>(296)</u>	<u>(16,183)</u>	<u>(31,722)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City's covered payroll	\$ 1,618,982	\$ 1,657,295	\$ 1,575,801	\$ 1,562,167
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.02%	0.02%	1.03%	2.03%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
\$ 30,587	\$ 14,505	\$ 12,556	\$ 81,648	\$ 56,255	\$ 71,733
<u>(30,587)</u>	<u>(14,505)</u>	<u>(12,556)</u>	<u>(81,648)</u>	<u>(56,255)</u>	<u>(71,733)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 1,543,025	\$ 1,487,683	\$ 1,255,554	\$ 1,073,080	\$ 1,403,520	\$ 1,411,448
1.98%	0.98%	1.00%	7.61%	4.01%	5.08%

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CITY OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS  
OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

LAST TEN YEARS

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<i>Police:</i>				
Contractually required contribution	\$ 7,124	\$ 7,210	\$ 7,045	\$ 6,399
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(7,124)</u>	<u>(7,210)</u>	<u>(7,045)</u>	<u>(6,399)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City's covered payroll	\$ 1,424,700	\$ 1,441,911	\$ 1,408,905	\$ 1,279,863
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
\$ 6,315	\$ 60,021	\$ 41,020	\$ 78,519	\$ 74,273	\$ 74,069
<u>(6,315)</u>	<u>(60,021)</u>	<u>(41,020)</u>	<u>(78,519)</u>	<u>(74,273)</u>	<u>(74,069)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 1,229,737	\$ 1,185,121	\$ 1,162,936	\$ 1,163,255	\$ 1,100,345	\$ 1,097,310
0.50%	0.50%	3.62%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%

CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

PENSION

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*OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)*

*Changes in benefit terms* : There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014-2019.

*Changes in assumptions* : There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2014-2016. For 2017, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 8.00% down to 7.50%, (b) for defined benefit investments, decreasing the wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.25% and (c) changing the future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-10.05% to 3.25%-10.75%. There were no changes in assumptions for 2018. For 2019 the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of return and discount rate were reduced from 7.50% down to 7.20%.

OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

*Changes in benefit terms* : There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2014-2018.

*Changes in assumptions* : There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2014-2017. For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 8.50% down to 8.00%, (b) changing the future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-11.00% to 3.75%-10.50%, (c) reduction in payroll increases from 3.75% down to 3.25%, (d) reduction in inflation assumptions from 3.25% down to 2.75% and (e) Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) were reduced from 2.60% and 3.00% simple to 2.20% and 3.00% simple. There were no changes in assumptions for 2019.

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

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*OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)*

*Changes in benefit terms* : There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017-2019.

*Changes in assumptions* : There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2017. For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 4.23% down to 3.85%. For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.85% up to 3.96%, (b) The investment rate of return was decreased from 6.50% percent down to 6.00%, (c) the municipal bond rate was increased from 3.31% up to 3.71% and (d) the health care cost trend rate was increased from 7.50%, initial/3.25%, ultimate in 2028 up to 10.00%, initial/3.25%, ultimate in 2029.

OHIO POLICE AND FIRE (OP&F) PENSION FUND

*Changes in benefit terms* : There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2017-2018. For 2019, OP&F changed its retiree health care model from a self-insured health care plan to a stipend-based health care model.

*Changes in assumptions* : There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2017. For 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) DROP interest rate was reduced from 4.50% to 4.00%, (b) CPI-based COLA was reduced from 2.60% to 2.20%, (c) investment rate of return was reduced from 8.25% to 8.00%, (d) salary increases were reduced from 3.75% to 3.25% and (e) payroll growth was reduced from 3.75% to 3.25%. For 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.24% up to 4.66%.

**CITY OF ONTARIO, OHIO**



**Yellow Book Report**

**December 31, 2019**

**PLATTENBURG**  
Certified Public Accountants

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING  
AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL  
STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS***

Honorable Mayor and City Council  
City of Ontario

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Ontario (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated July 15, 2020.

**Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings that we consider to be a material weakness. Finding 2019-001.

**Compliance and Other Matters**

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

## City's Response to Finding

The City's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings. The responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

## Purpose of this Report

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

*Plattensburg & Associates, Inc.*

Plattensburg & Associates, Inc.

Cincinnati, Ohio

July 15, 2020

**CITY OF ONTARIO  
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS  
Year Ended December 31, 2019**

**2019-001-Material Weakness-Controls Related to Payroll**

During testing of payroll transactions, we noted 3 timesheets that were not properly approved by a supervisor. This is an important internal control procedure related to the review and approval of payroll transactions.

**Recommendation:**

We recommend that the City make improvements to internal control related to payroll.

**Management's Response:**

The City agrees.

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# OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



**CITY OF ONTARIO**

**RICHLAND COUNTY**

## **AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION**

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



**Certified for Release 9/15/2020**

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

This report is a matter of public record and is available online at  
[www.ohioauditor.gov](http://www.ohioauditor.gov)