

2019 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

**For the year ended
December 31, 2019**

**The County of
Hamilton, Ohio**



**Issued by
Dusty Rhodes
Hamilton County
Auditor**

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**2019 Comprehensive
Annual Financial Report**
*For the fiscal year ended
December 31, 2019*



Issued by

Dusty Rhodes

**Auditor
Hamilton County, Ohio**

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**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
 COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
 Year Ended December 31, 2019**

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**Introductory
Section**

**The County of
Hamilton, Ohio**

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County of Hamilton

DUSTY RHODES
— AUDITOR —

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
138 EAST COURT STREET
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202

August 27, 2020

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners
and Citizens of Hamilton County:

I am pleased to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the County of Hamilton for the year ended December 31, 2019. This report contains the financial and statistical data that provide a complete and full disclosure of all material financial aspects of the County.

Ohio Revised Code Section 117.38 and Ohio Administrative Code Section 117-2-03(B) require that the County produce annual financial statements pursuant to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and other recognized authoritative sources. The County's management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report, based upon a comprehensive framework of internal control that it has established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

The County of Hamilton is required to undergo an annual single audit in conformity with the provisions of 2 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Part 200. Information related to this single audit, including a schedule of federal financial assistance, the independent auditor's report on internal control and compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and a schedule of findings are included in a separately issued audit report.

The basic financial statements of the County as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, included in this CAFR have been audited by the Ohio Auditor of State. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report. The State Auditor has issued an unmodified ("clean") opinion on the County's financial statements.

GAAP requires that management provide a Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A), a narrative introduction, overview and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements. The MD&A complements this letter and should be read in conjunction with it. The MD&A appears immediately after the independent auditor's report.

Reporting Entity

The County of Hamilton was named for the former Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, and was created by proclamation of Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, on January 2, 1790. The County was the second county formed in the State of Ohio, with Cincinnati as the County seat. The County is situated in the extreme southwestern corner of the State and covers an area of 407.4 square miles. The County encompasses 49 cities, villages and townships, of which Cincinnati is the largest. The County is the third largest in the State of Ohio in terms of population (currently estimated at 817,473). Located on the Ohio River, Hamilton County forms the core of the Cincinnati-Middletown Metropolitan Statistical Area, a 15-county, three-state area located at the intersection of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. The metro area has an estimated population of 2,221,208, which makes it the 30th largest metropolitan area in the country per the U.S. Census Bureau.

The County has operated under the statutory form of government since its founding. As an agent of the State, County government serves the entire County in a variety of ways.

The County's legislative and taxing authority are vested in an elected, three-member Board of County Commissioners that is responsible for, among other things, passing resolutions, issuing bonds, adopting budgets and hiring the County Administrator. The County Administrator is responsible for carrying out the policies and resolutions of the Board of County Commissioners, and for appointing the heads of the departments under the control of the Board.

The County Auditor is also elected and serves as both the chief fiscal officer for the County and the real property assessor for all political subdivisions within the County. As chief fiscal officer, the Auditor is responsible for maintaining the County's centralized accounting, payroll and benefits systems; for preparing the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report; and for issuing warrants and processing payments made on behalf of County agencies. The Auditor prepares the general tax list of the County, calculates the voted and unvoted tax rates for real estate and, once collected, distributes the tax receipts to the appropriate political subdivisions and agencies within the County. As real property assessor, the Auditor is responsible for a full reappraisal of approximately 353,000 parcels of real property in the County every six years, with an interim update three years later.

The Treasurer is the custodian of County funds and is responsible for collecting all tax moneys and applying payments to the appropriate tax accounts. As specified by law, the Treasurer is also responsible for investing idle County funds.

In addition to those discussed immediately above, other elected officials serving four-year terms are the Clerk of Courts, Coroner, Engineer, Prosecutor, Recorder and Sheriff. The Court of Appeals Judges, Common Pleas Judges and the County-wide Municipal Court Judges are all elected to six-year terms.

The County provides its citizens with a wide range of services that include tax collection and distribution, public safety and social services, health assistance, economic and community development services, civil and criminal justice systems, road and bridge maintenance, and other general and administrative support services. The County maintains enterprise funds to account for the operations of the stadium, parking facilities and communications center. The County-owned Metropolitan Sewer District, operated by the City of Cincinnati under a management contract, is also reported as an enterprise fund. The County maintains internal service funds for workers' compensation, health insurance and the Auditor's computer center.

The financial statements contained within this CAFR include all funds, agencies, boards and commissions for which the County's elected officials are financially accountable. Also included in these financial statements is reporting for a component unit of Hamilton County, the Convention Facilities Authority (CFA) for Hamilton County, Ohio. The CFA is a legally separate entity for which the County is financially accountable because the County appoints a voting majority of CFA's governing body and has the ability to impose its will on the CFA. The CFA was created in 2002 for the purpose of financing the Cincinnati

Convention Center (now known as the Duke Energy Center) renovation and expansion. (See the notes to the financial statements for additional information about the CFA.) A complete discussion of the County's reporting entity is provided in note I A to the basic financial statements.

The annual budget is the starting point for the County's financial planning and control. The budgeting process is primarily the province of the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) but involves collective review by County officials at several stages. The BOCC typically adopts the final budget by December. If a final budget is not adopted before January 1, the start of the County's fiscal year, then the BOCC must adopt a temporary appropriation measure, and then approve the final budget by April 1.

The appropriated budget is prepared by (1) fund, (2) agency/function and (3) appropriation level (personnel services, other expenditures and capital outlay), otherwise known as the legal level of budgetary control (the level at which agencies may not overspend appropriations). Annual appropriations may not exceed the County Budget Commission's official estimates of resources, and appropriation measures are to be certified by the County Auditor as not appropriating more moneys than set forth in those latest official estimates.

Factors Affecting Financial Condition

Local Economy

Hamilton County has been a transportation and industrial center since the early development of the territory west of the Appalachians. Our key industries are advanced manufacturing, biohealth, business and professional services, and technology.

The metropolitan area's operating costs for businesses are consistently ranked among the lowest in the nation. The region also has an affordable cost of living for our residents, and our County seat has been ranked number 39 on the *U.S. News & World Report's* 2019 Best Places to Live List.

As of December 2019, total employment was estimated at 415,000 for Hamilton County. The unemployment rate was 3.3 percent, 0.1 points lower than the national rate and 0.5 points lower than the rate for the State of Ohio. The County's unemployment rate decreased 0.9 percent from December 2018, while the State of Ohio and national rates decreased 0.4 percent. The County's unemployment rate has remained at 4.4 percent or lower in the past four years.

Long-Term Financial Planning and Major Initiatives

One of the County's fiscal goals is to maintain a General Fund reserve of 15.0 percent of annual expenditures. The reserve balance at December 31, 2019, was at 15.1 percent. The Board of County Commissioners strives to achieve a budget that is structurally balanced; that is, ongoing revenues meet or exceed ongoing expenditures in each fund. For 2019, final budgeted expenditures for the General Fund were \$11.6 million more than final 2018 appropriations. Though there were other increases and decreases to appropriations throughout 2019, the significant pieces were to cover the 27th pay period (\$7.6 million) and to cover the need for increased contributions to the medical self-insurance fund (\$4.1 million).

The General Fund's major revenue sources are sales tax, service fees and property tax. Service fees include, most significantly, a number of real estate-related transaction fees, payments to the Sheriff for patrol services provided to some of the political jurisdictions of the County, and fees between County departments. In 2019, both sales tax revenues and charges for services increased over 2018 receipts in these categories.

See additional discussion of the County's General Fund and other funds in the MD&A in the Financial Section of this report.

Currently the largest economic development project in Hamilton County and the region is The Banks riverfront development. The Banks is a multi-phase mixed-use project. It includes offices, retail space, a hotel, residential units, restaurant/entertainment venues, and parking. When completed, The Banks development is expected to generate over \$1 billion in annual economic impact. The project is 66 percent complete. Phase IIIB launched during 2019. This will include construction of public infrastructure to form the foundation for a music center.

The County's most significant capital project in progress is the construction of the new Coroner's facility, whose anticipated cost is \$55 million.

GFOA Certificate of Achievement

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to Hamilton County for its comprehensive annual financial report for the year ended December 31, 2018. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

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

Acknowledgments

The preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the dedicated services of the Auditor's Finance Department, as well as other Auditor's Office staff. I would like to express my appreciation to all members of the Department who assisted and contributed to the preparation of this report. Due credit also should be given to the County administration for their efforts to fulfill their responsibilities with regard to the operations of the County. I would also like to thank all of the elected officials, department heads, and their staff for their support and assistance in this endeavor.

Sincerely,

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dusty Rhodes". The letters are bold and somewhat irregular, with a cursive-like flow.

Dusty Rhodes
Auditor



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

County of Hamilton
Ohio

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2018

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO ELECTED OFFICIALS

As of December 31, 2019

Board of County Commissioners

Denise Driehaus, President
Stephanie Summerow Dumas, Vice-President
Todd Portune

Dusty Rhodes
Aftab Pureval
Lakshmi K. Sammarco, M.D.
Theodore B. Hubbard
Joseph T. Deters
Norbert A. Nadel
James C. Neil
Robert A. Goering

Auditor
Clerk of Courts
Coroner
Engineer
Prosecutor
Recorder
Sheriff
Treasurer

Ohio Court of Appeals First District

Russell J. Mock II, Presiding Judge
Pierre Bergeron
Candace Crouse

Beth A. Myers
Robert Winkler
Marilyn Zayas

Common Pleas Court Judges

General Division

Charles J. Kubicki, Presiding Judge
Lisa Allen
Thomas Beridon
Kim Wilson Burke
Elizabeth Callan
Ethna M. Cooper
Patrick T. Dinkelacker
J. Patrick Foley III

Leslie Ghiz
Tom Heekin
Jody M. Luebbers
Melba D. Marsh
Jerome J. Metz Jr.
Terry Nestor
Robert P. Ruehlman
Megan E. Shanahan

Domestic Relations Division

Jon Sieve, Administrative Judge
Amy L. Searcy

Susan Tolbert

Probate Court Division

Ralph E. Winkler, Presiding Judge

Juvenile Court Division

John M. Williams, Administrative Judge

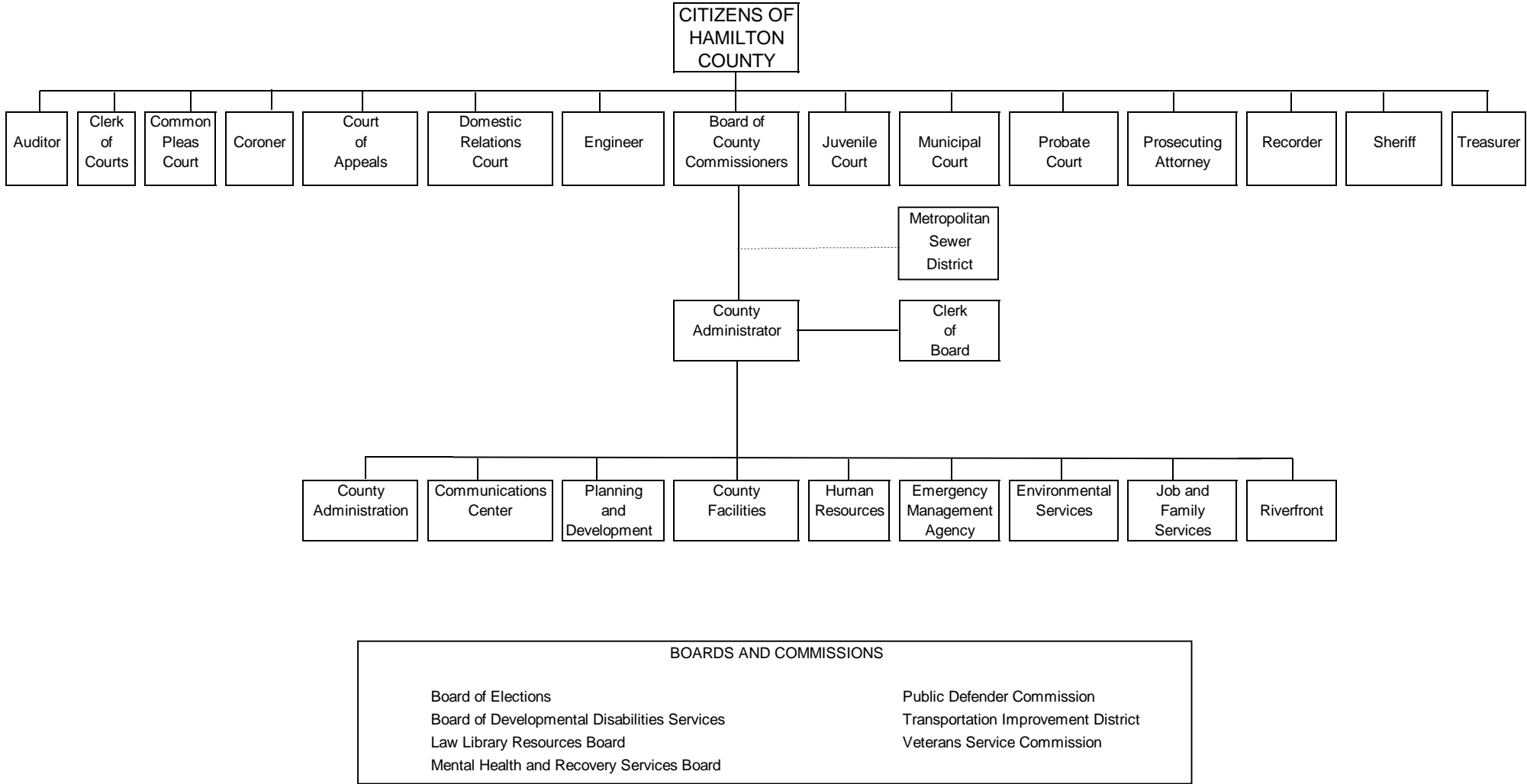
Melissa Powers

Municipal Court Judges

Bernie Bouchard, Presiding and Administrative Judge
Gwen Bender
Josh Berkowitz
Richard Bernat
Ted N. Berry
Janaya Bratton
Jackie Ginocchio

Brad Greenberg
Curt Kissinger
Dwane Mallory
William Mallory
Heather Russell
Alan C. Triggs
Tyrone Yates

**ORGANIZATION CHART
COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO**



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**Financial
Section**

**The County of
Hamilton, Ohio**

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



Corporate Centre of Blue Ash
11117 Kenwood Road
Blue Ash, Ohio 45242-1817
(513) 361-8550 or (800) 368-7419
SouthwestRegion@ohioauditor.gov

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Hamilton County
138 East Court Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

To the Board of County Commissioners:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Hamilton County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General and Health and Human Services Levies funds thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the County' basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The introductory section, the financial section's combining statements, individual fund statements and schedules and the statistical section information present additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The statements and schedules are management's responsibility, and derive from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. We subjected this information to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling this information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, this information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

We did not subject the introductory section and statistical section information to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion or any other assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 27, 2020, on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

August 27, 2020

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**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
UNAUDITED**

The discussion and analysis of Hamilton County's financial performance provides an overall review of the County's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to present a narrative overview of the County's financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the transmittal letter, at the front of this report, and the County's financial statements and notes, which follow this section, to enhance their understanding of the County's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- ❑ The net position of the County as of December 31, 2019, was \$1,506.4 million, including \$271.2 million in governmental activities and \$1,235.2 million in business-type activities.
- ❑ In total, net position increased \$2.2 million in 2019. Net position of governmental activities decreased \$2.5 million. Net position of business-type activities increased \$4.7 million.
- ❑ Government-wide long-term obligations outstanding, exclusive of issuance premiums and discounts and inclusive of the net pension and other postemployment benefit (OPEB) obligations, increased \$314.8 million over prior year. Eliminating the pension and OPEB liabilities, long-term obligations decreased \$56.9 million.
- ❑ The revenues of the governmental activities were \$858.0 million; \$355.9 million was from program revenues, and \$502.1 million was from general revenues. During this same period, expenses related to the governmental activities were \$856.6 million. The largest category of expenses was for social services-related purposes in the amount of \$218.0 million.
- ❑ The 2019 revenues of the business-type activities were \$402.8 million—\$298.8 million from program revenues and \$104.0 million from general revenues. Expenses related to the business-type activities were \$402.0 million. The largest expenses were in the operations of Metropolitan Sewer District in the amount of \$302.7 million.
- ❑ General revenues accounted for \$606.1 million of total revenues for 2019. Program-specific revenues—charges for services, grants and contributions—accounted for \$654.7 million of total revenues of \$1,260.8 million in 2019.
- ❑ As of December 31, 2019, the County's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$554.0 million, an increase of \$44.4 million compared to 2018. Just under 14 percent of this combined fund balance (\$76.9 million) is available for spending at the government's discretion (unassigned fund balance).
- ❑ The fund balance of the County's General Fund increased \$16.9 million in 2019.
- ❑ The General Fund's unassigned fund balance was \$78.9 million at December 31, 2019, a 29 percent change from the \$61.4 million at December 31, 2018. This portion of fund balance represents 33 percent of General Fund expenditures and other financing uses.

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
UNAUDITED**

USING THIS COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

The discussion and analysis in this section is intended to serve as an introduction to the County's basic financial statements. The County's basic financial statements include three components: (1) the government-wide financial statements, (2) the fund financial statements and (3) the notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information that further explains and supports information in the basic financial statements.

1. The government-wide financial statements—the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities—are designed to provide both long-term and short-term information about the County's overall financial status.
2. The fund financial statements report detailed financial information about individual parts of the County's operations. All of the funds of the County can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds. The most significant funds—major funds—are presented in separate columns on the fund financial statements. All other funds—nonmajor funds—are presented in total in one column.
3. The financial statement notes provide more detailed data and explanations for some financial statement information.

REPORTING HAMILTON COUNTY AS A WHOLE

Government-Wide Financial Statements

This document contains information about the separate funds used by Hamilton County to account for services and programs provided to our citizens. Additionally, the review of the County as a financial whole assesses all financial transactions and measures the County's financial position and liquidity. The government-wide financial statements—the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities—are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the County's finances.

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report both long-term and short-term information about the County's overall financial status using the accrual basis of accounting, similar to the method of accounting used by private-sector companies.

- **Statement of Net Position.** The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the County's assets, liabilities and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference between all elements reported as net position. This statement provides information about the nature and amounts of investments in

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
UNAUDITED**

resources (assets) and the obligations to County creditors (liabilities), and supplies the basis for evaluating the County's capital structure, for computing the rates of return and for assessing the liquidity and financial flexibility of the County.

- **Statement of Activities.** The Statement of Activities provides information about all of the County's current-year revenues and expenses, and measures the success of the County's operations over the past year. Use of the accrual basis of accounting for financial reporting means all current-year revenues and expenses are reported regardless of when cash is received or paid. These two government-wide statements report the County's net position and the change in net position. The change is important because it tells the reader whether, for the County as a whole, the financial position has improved or diminished. In evaluating the overall position of the County, nonfinancial information—such as changes in the County's tax or employment base, the condition of County capital assets, changing economic conditions, population and customer growth, and new or changed rules and regulations—also need to be considered.

All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in the Statement of Activities for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, County functions are divided into the following two distinct kinds of activities:

- ◆ **Governmental Activities**—Most of the County's programs and services mandated by State statute are reported as governmental activities, including general government, judicial, public safety, social services, health, public works, environmental control, economic and community development, and recreational activities. These services are funded primarily by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, including federal and state grants and other shared revenues.
- ◆ **Business-Type Activities**—Most of the County's programs or services intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges are reported as business-type activities. The County charges fees to recoup the cost of operations and capital expenses associated with these activities.

The separately audited financial statements of the Metropolitan Sewer District of Greater Cincinnati (MSD), the County-owned sewer district operated by the City of Cincinnati under a management contract, have been included in this report as a proprietary enterprise fund with appropriate note disclosure.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the County itself (known as the primary government) but also any component units, if applicable. Component units are legally separate entities for which the primary government is financially accountable. For 2019, the Convention Facilities Authority (CFA) is a discretely presented component unit, and its financial data is reported on the government-wide statements.

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
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The Hamilton County Transportation Improvement District (TID) is reported as a blended component unit. Even though the TID is a legally separate entity, it is reported as if it were part of the County because its governing board is substantively the same as that of the County. The TID is reported as part of the other governmental funds.

The government-wide financial statements can be found in this report immediately following this narrative.

REPORTING HAMILTON COUNTY'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The County, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Based on restrictions on the use of moneys, the County maintains many funds that account for the multitude of services provided to its citizens.

The fund financial statements report detailed financial information about individual parts of the County's operations, focusing on the County's most significant funds—major funds. Major funds are presented in separate columns on the fund financial statements, with all nonmajor funds presented in total in one column.

Governmental Funds, Proprietary Funds and Fiduciary Funds

All of the funds of the County can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary 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 current sources and uses of spendable resources (cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out), as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Governmental fund statements explain how services were financed in the short term, as well as what dollars remain for future spending. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of 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, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances for the governmental funds provide reconciliations to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The County maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the Balance Sheet and in the Statement of Revenues,

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Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances for the General Fund and the Health and Human Services Levies fund, which are considered to be major governmental funds. Data from the other nonmajor governmental funds, which include special revenue, debt service and capital projects funds, are combined into a single, aggregate presentation. Individual fund data for each of the nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements in the supplementary information section of this report.

The County is required by Ohio law to adopt budgets for the General Fund, special revenue funds and debt service funds. A budgetary comparison statement for the General Fund and each annually budgeted major special revenue fund has been provided as part of the basic governmental fund financial statements. In the supplementary information, budgetary comparisons are presented at the legal level of budgetary control for all governmental funds with legally adopted annual budgets.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found in this report immediately following the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary Funds. Proprietary fund statements present both short-term and long-term financial information about County operations financed and operated in a manner similar to a private business. On the Statement of Fund Net Position and the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position, proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The final required statement for proprietary funds is the Statement of Cash Flows. This statement reports cash receipts, cash payments and net changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from operations, investing and financing activities. This statement provides answers to such questions as where did cash come from, what was cash used for and what was the change in the cash balance during the reporting period.

Generally, the purpose of a proprietary fund is to provide a service or product to operating units within the reporting entity (the County) or to the public at a reasonable cost. Proprietary funds may also be used where the Board of County Commissioners has decided that the determination of revenues earned, costs incurred and/or net income is necessary for management accountability. The County charges fees to recoup the cost of operations and capital expenses associated with these activities.

The County maintains two different types of proprietary funds: enterprise funds and internal service funds.

- ❖ ***Enterprise Funds.*** Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The County maintains five enterprise funds: the Metropolitan Sewer District of Greater Cincinnati (MSD) fund, to account for sewer services provided to County residents; the Paul Brown Stadium fund, to account for the operations of the Bengals football stadium; the Baseball Stadium fund, to account for the operations of the Great American Ball Park and the Cincinnati Reds Hall of Fame and Museum; the Parking fund, to account for various parking construction projects and operations of parking facilities located between the stadiums and elsewhere around the County; and the Communications Center fund, to account for the financial activity relating to 911 services for Hamilton County.

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Financial information is presented separately in the proprietary funds financial statements for the Metropolitan Sewer District fund, the Paul Brown Stadium fund and the Baseball Stadium fund, all of which are considered to be major enterprise funds. The nonmajor enterprise funds are combined in total in one column.

- ❖ *Internal Service Funds.* Internal service funds are used to accumulate and allocate costs internally between the County's various functions, or to account for operations that provide services to County departments, agencies or other governments on a cost-reimbursement basis. Because the services provided by the County's governmental internal service funds—the Workers' Compensation Reserve fund, the Auditor's Computer Center fund, and the Medical Self-Insurance fund—benefit governmental functions, they have been included with governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found in this report immediately following the basic governmental fund financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds. The fiduciary fund financial statements provide information about funds used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the County's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

The basic fiduciary fund financial statement can be found in this report immediately following the basic proprietary fund financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data that is essential to a full understanding of the information provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

The notes to the financial statements can be found in this report immediately following the basic fiduciary fund financial statement.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents individual fund data for each of the nonmajor governmental funds, nonmajor enterprise funds, and internal service funds. There is also certain required supplementary information related to the net pension liability, net other postemployment benefits, and retirement systems.

This supplementary information can be found in this report immediately following the notes to the financial statements.

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
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GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Hamilton County's financial statements comply with the reporting model required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). A comparative analysis of current-year and prior-year financial data is included in this report.

Net Position

Net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the County's financial health. At the end of 2019, Hamilton County was able to report positive balances in all categories of net position for the County as a whole except the unrestricted net position. While business-type activities had positive balances in all net position categories, its unrestricted balance decreased \$98.8 million. This decrease as well as the negative unrestricted net position of governmental activities (\$501.4) are due to the implementation of GASB statements 68 and GASB 75 (further discussion below.)

Hamilton County's assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$1,506.4 million in 2019. This represents \$271.2 million in governmental activities and \$1,235.2 million in business-type activities.

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**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
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Table 1 summarizes the County's net position at December 31, 2019, compared to net position at December 31, 2018.

Table 1
HAMILTON COUNTY'S NET POSITION
(In Millions)

	Governmental		Business-Type		Total	
	Activities		Activities			
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
ASSETS						
Current and Other Assets	\$1,003.6	\$ 934.7	\$ 623.9	\$ 618.2	\$1,627.5	\$1,552.9
Net Pension Asset	1.4	1.8	-	-	1.4	1.8
Capital Assets, Net	323.1	308.7	2,291.7	2,225.2	2,614.8	2,533.9
TOTAL ASSETS	1,328.1	1,245.2	2,915.6	2,843.4	4,243.7	4,088.6
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred Charge on Refunding Pension	-	-	22.7	25.5	22.7	25.5
Other Postemployment Benefit Obligation	133.6	64.3	64.8	11.9	198.4	76.2
	17.7	13.8	16.3	7.9	34.0	21.7
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	151.3	78.1	103.8	45.3	255.1	123.4
LIABILITIES						
Current and Other Liabilities	101.1	89.5	60.6	44.2	161.7	133.7
Long-Term Liabilities						
Due Within One Year	9.8	10.2	77.5	87.5	87.3	97.7
Due in More Than One Year	135.5	156.6	1,361.4	1,376.5	1,496.9	1,533.1
Net Pension Liability	447.2	255.2	240.6	114.2	687.8	369.4
Net Other Postemployment Benefit Obligation	210.0	174.2	33.3	15.9	243.3	190.1
TOTAL LIABILITIES	903.6	685.7	1,773.4	1,638.3	2,677.0	2,324.0
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Property Taxes Not Levied to Finance Current Year Operations	297.4	289.8	-	-	297.4	289.8
Deferred Charge on Refunding Pension	0.1	0.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.4
Other Postemployment Benefit Obligation	6.5	61.0	1.0	1.8	7.5	62.8
	0.6	13.0	6.7	14.8	7.3	27.8
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	304.6	363.9	10.8	19.9	315.4	383.8
NET POSITION						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	279.5	277.9	951.6	848.2	1,231.1	1,126.1
Restricted for:						
Debt Service	-	-	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.1
Capital Projects	38.2	71.1	-	-	38.2	71.1
Special Revenue Funds	454.9	389.7	-	-	454.9	389.7
Unrestricted	(501.4)	(465.0)	276.4	375.2	(225.0)	(89.8)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$271.2	\$273.7	\$1,235.2	\$1,230.5	\$1,506.4	\$1,504.2

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The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the County at December 31, 2019. GASB notes that pension and OPEB, 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 County 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.

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.

By far, the largest portion of the County's net position, \$1,231.1 million, reflects its investment in capital assets, which includes property, plant, equipment, sewer laterals and infrastructure assets, net of accumulated depreciation and less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The County uses these capital assets to provide services to its citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the County's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the County's net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. Restricted net position was \$493.1 million of governmental activities and \$7.2 million of business-type activities in 2019.

Changes in Net Position

Hamilton County's total revenues were \$1,260.8 million. Various taxes make up 43 percent of the County's revenue. Another 34 percent of the County's revenue comes from fees charged for services, and 18 percent is state and federal aid. Overall revenues in governmental activities were up \$94.4 million in 2019 versus the prior year, and expenditures increased by \$56.2 million. Net transfers were (\$3.9).

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, Table 2 provides further details regarding the results of activities for 2019 and 2018.

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Table 2
HAMILTON COUNTY'S CHANGES IN NET POSITION
(In Millions)

	Governmental		Business-Type		Total	
	Activities		Activities			
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
REVENUES						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$131.6	\$119.1	\$292.6	\$291.6	\$424.2	\$410.7
Operating Grants and Contributions	223.1	196.1	-	0.3	223.1	196.4
Capital Grants and Contributions	1.2	4.1	6.2	5.1	7.4	9.2
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	288.8	248.8	-	-	288.8	248.8
Sales and Use Taxes	145.3	141.7	71.4	65.6	216.7	207.3
Other Taxes	41.3	36.4	-	-	41.3	36.4
Grants and Entitlements	0.6	1.5	-	-	0.6	1.5
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	25.7	15.4	18.6	14.8	44.3	30.2
Other	0.4	0.5	14.0	9.3	14.4	9.8
TOTAL REVENUES	858.0	763.6	402.8	386.7	1,260.8	1,150.3
EXPENSES						
Program Expenses:						
General Government	67.8	80.1	-	-	67.8	80.1
Judicial	130.0	115.3	-	-	130.0	115.3
Public Safety	157.9	141.6	-	-	157.9	141.6
Social Services	218.0	193.2	-	-	218.0	193.2
Health	172.5	160.9	-	-	172.5	160.9
Public Works	37.5	31.8	-	-	37.5	31.8
Environmental Control	7.6	6.6	-	-	7.6	6.6
Economic and Community Dev.	20.0	18.9	-	-	20.0	18.9
Recreational Activities	42.6	48.3	-	-	42.6	48.3
Interest and Fiscal Charges	2.7	3.7	-	-	2.7	3.7
Metropolitan Sewer District	-	-	302.7	226.8	302.7	226.8
Paul Brown Stadium	-	-	40.0	38.0	40.0	38.0
Baseball Stadium	-	-	25.9	25.7	25.9	25.7
Riverfront Development	-	-	22.1	20.4	22.1	20.4
Main Street Parking Garage	-	-	-	0.8	-	0.8
Sales Tax Stabilization	-	-	-	30.1	-	30.1
Rotary Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications Center	-	-	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.2
Total Program Expenses	856.6	800.4	402.0	353.0	1,258.6	1,153.4
Indirect Expenses Allocation	(4.4)	4.2	-	-	(4.4)	4.2
Indirect Expenses Reimbursement	4.4	(4.2)	-	-	4.4	(4.2)
TOTAL EXPENSES	856.6	800.4	402.0	353.0	1,258.6	1,153.4

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
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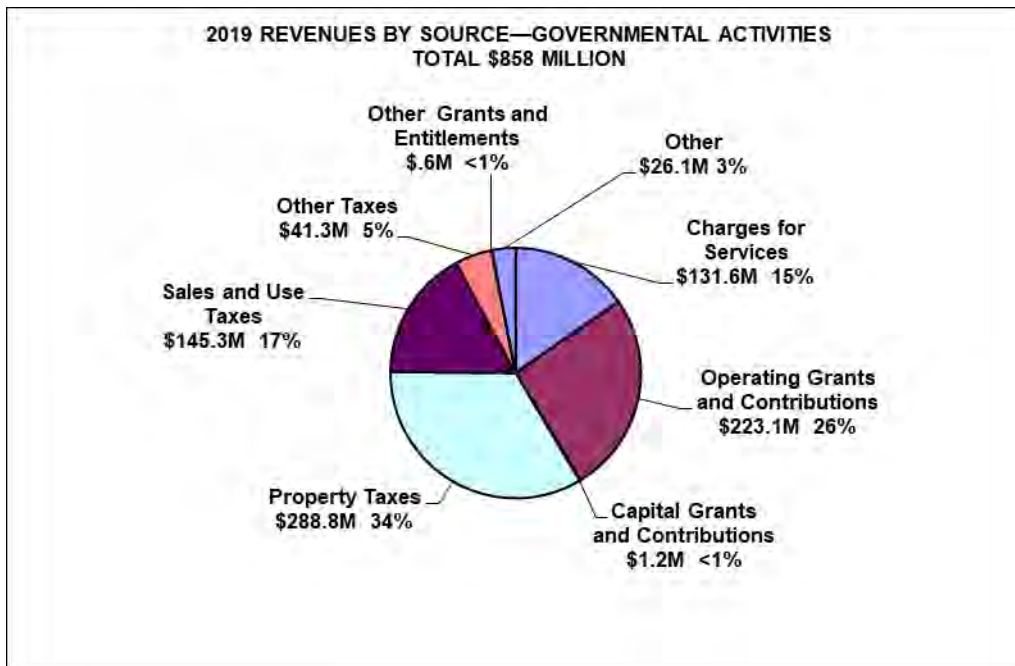
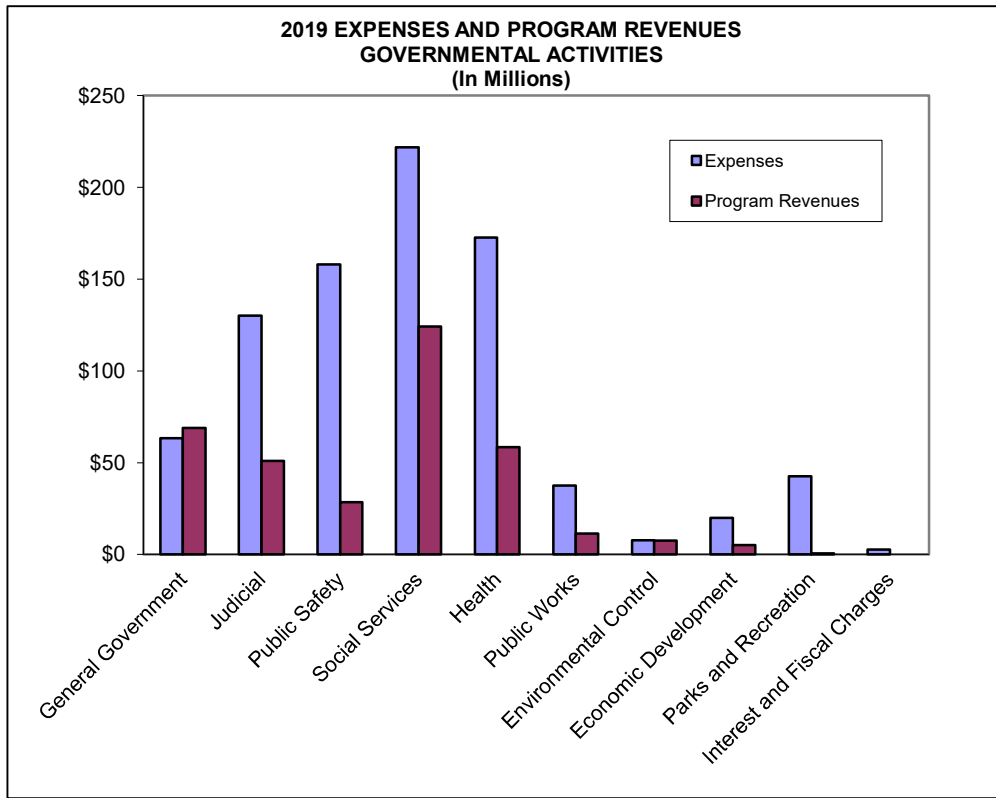
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position Before Transfers	1.4	(36.8)	0.8	33.7	2.2	(3.1)
Transfers	(3.9)	(4.3)	3.9	4.3	-	-
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET POSITION	(2.5)	(41.1)	4.7	38.0	2.2	(3.1)
NET POSITION—BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>273.7</u>	<u>314.8</u>	<u>1,230.5</u>	<u>1,192.5</u>	<u>1,504.2</u>	<u>1,507.3</u>
NET POSITION—END OF YEAR	<u>\$271.2</u>	<u>\$273.7</u>	<u>\$1,235.2</u>	<u>\$1,230.5</u>	<u>\$1,506.4</u>	<u>\$1,504.2</u>

Governmental Activities. Governmental activities decreased Hamilton County's net position by \$2.5 million (less than 1 percent decrease compared to 2018's total net position). Of the \$56.2 million in increased expenses over prior year, the biggest changes were in social services (increased 13 percent), public safety (increased 12 percent), and judicial functions (increased 13 percent). These changes in governmental activities compared to the changes in the fund statements (see discussion later in the Governmental Funds section) are attributable to the allocations of the net pension liability and the deferred outflows/inflows related to pension and OPEB, which have a material effect on net position, as noted in the earlier discussion of net position. Compared to 2018, the decrease in net position due to pension and OPEB amounts was \$88.1 million.

Total program expenses of the County's governmental activities were \$856.6 million in 2019. The social services category accounts for \$218.0 million (25 percent) of the total expenses for governmental activities. Health expenses was the next largest program within the County at \$172.5 million (20 percent) of total expenses for governmental activities for the year.

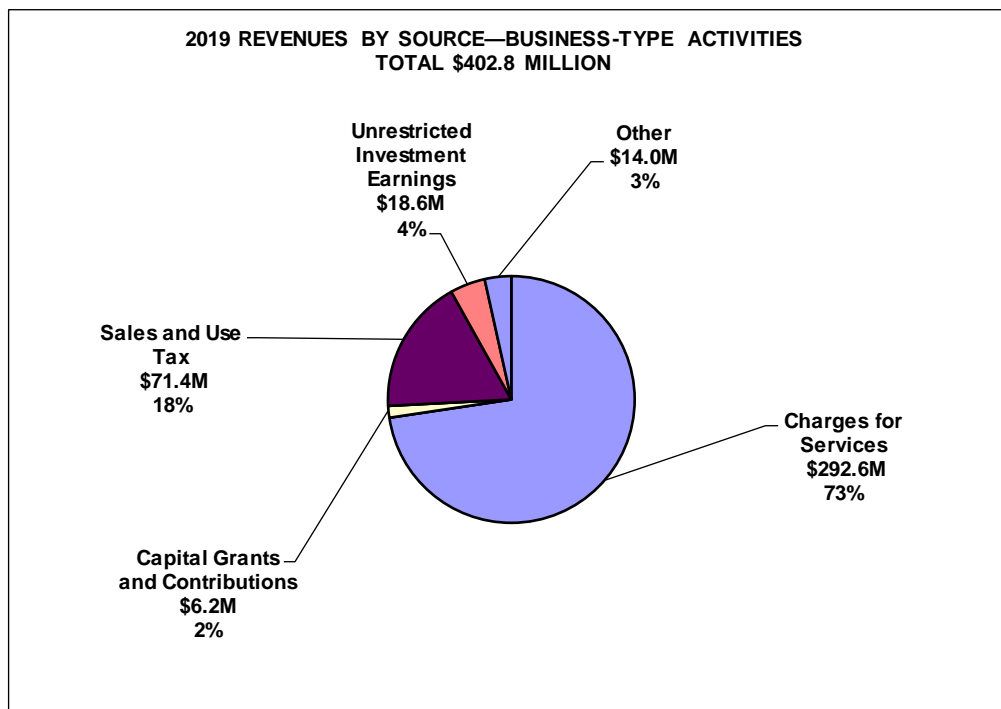
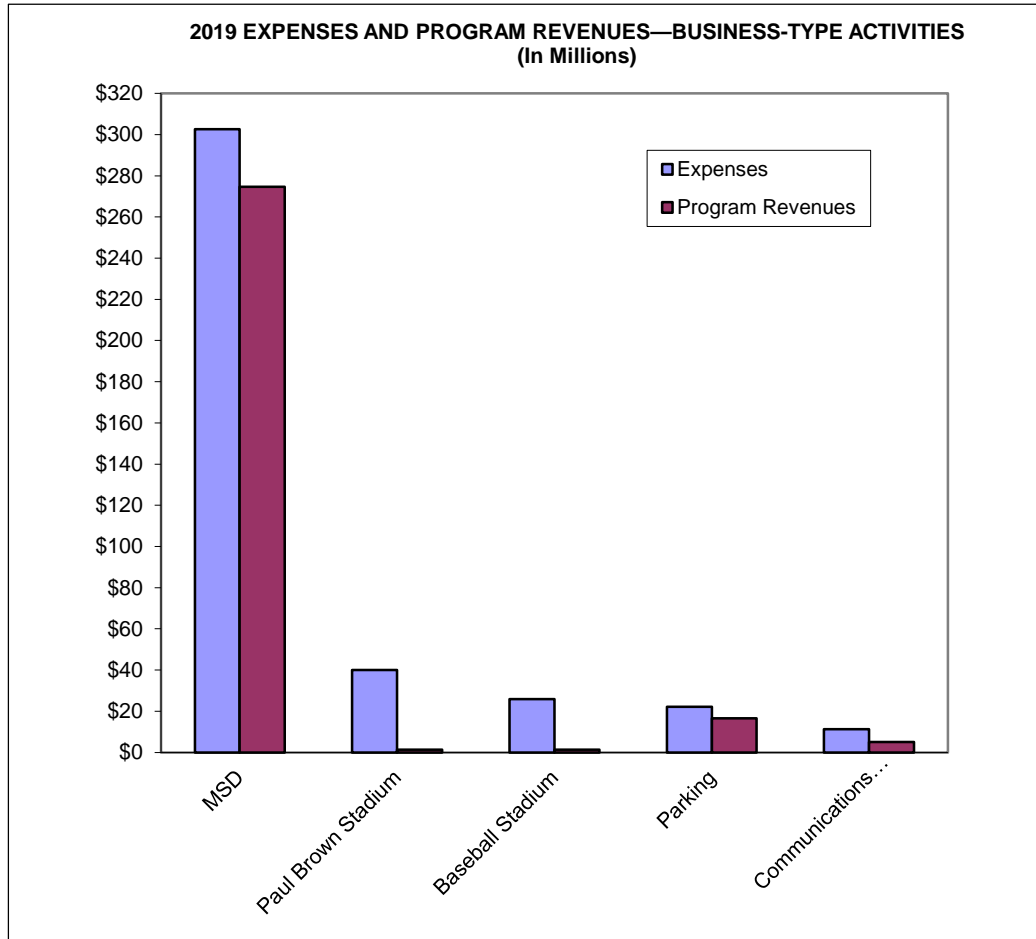
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Business-Type Activities. Business-type activities increased Hamilton County's net position by \$4.7 million, less than 1 percent, in 2019.



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The County's direct charges to users of County business-type services, charges for services, were \$292.6 million or 73 percent of business-type activities' revenues in 2019. A significant portion of these charges, \$268.5 million, were Metropolitan Sewer District sewer service charges and surcharges that will provide for necessary operating expenses, annual debt support, support of the District's capital program and the satisfaction of bond covenants. The other major revenue source in 2019 was sales and use tax revenues of \$71.4 million.

Overall expenses of the County's business-type activities were \$402.0 million. Metropolitan Sewer District accounted for \$302.7 million (75 percent) of the total expenses for business-type activities in 2019. Paul Brown Stadium accounted for the next largest amount of business-type expenses at \$40.0 million (10 percent) of the 2019 total.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY'S FUNDS

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

Governmental Funds

The focus of Hamilton County's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the County's net resources available for discretionary use as they represent the portion of fund balance that has not yet been limited to use for a particular purpose by either an external party, the County itself, or a group or individual that has been delegated authority to assign resources for use for particular purposes by the County commissioners.

As the County completed the year, its governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$554.0 million. Almost 14 percent of this amount (\$76.9 million) constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is either nonspendable, restricted, committed, or assigned to indicate that it is (1) not in spendable form (\$0.3 million); (2) legally required to be maintained intact (\$5.8 million); (3) restricted for particular purposes (\$411.5 million); (4) committed for particular purposes (\$51.5 million), or (5) assigned for particular purposes (\$8.0 million).

General Fund. The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the County, available for any authorized purpose and used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. In 2019, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$78.9 million, while total fund balance was \$93.1 million. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. In 2019, unassigned fund balance represents approximately 33 percent of the total General Fund expenditures and net other financing uses, while total fund balance represents 40 percent of that same amount.

The fund balance of the County's General Fund increased \$16.9 million during 2019. The biggest changes over prior year were in the revenues, which increased \$9.4 million on a

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modified accrual basis. Sales tax increased \$4.4 million, reflecting a continuing positive trend in collections. Charges for services increased \$6.3 million. Two main factors contributed to this change: (1) the legislated increase in property tax fees for 2019 and (2) the move to a consistent formula for charging contracted jurisdictions for Sheriff patrol fees. Investment earnings increased \$3.5 million, continuing the trend started in 2018, resulting from the investment authority shortening duration and taking advantage of the large percentage increase in interest rates. One significant decrease in revenues was in intergovernmental revenues. In 2019, there were no Medicaid Sales Tax Transition revenues, causing the majority of the negative \$7.2 million change versus 2018.

Health and Human Services Levies Fund. The Health and Human Services Levies fund, a major special revenue fund, is budgeted annually. It is used to account for the revenue from health and human services levies. Levies and expenditures are determined by policies of the Board of County Commissioners. The fund balance of the County's Health and Human Services Levies fund increased by \$44.8 million in 2019. Significant changes: (1) Property tax collections increased \$39.1 million, due to a voted three-year Children's Services levy, and (2) expenditures in the recreational activities function decreased by \$5.6 million, because of the reduction in payments to reimburse project costs of the Union Terminal renovation that are financed by the voted sales tax collected for this purpose.

Other Governmental Funds. In the Other Governmental Funds, the most significant changes compared to 2018 were reduced general government expenditures (\$15.1 million) and increased capital outlay expenditures (\$14.6 million). The general government change is due to the fact that 2018 included the distribution of excess monies in the Real Estate Assessment fund. The increase in capital outlay expenditures resulted mostly from the increased spending on the construction project for the new Coroner's lab.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary enterprise funds provide the same type of information reported in the government-wide financial statements as business-type activities but in more detail.

Metropolitan Sewer District Fund, Paul Brown Stadium Fund and Baseball Stadium Fund. The Metropolitan Sewer District fund, the Paul Brown Stadium fund and the Baseball Stadium fund are major enterprise funds. The expenses (including depreciation) of providing goods and services primarily or solely to the general public are financed or recovered mainly through fees and user charges.

*Metropolitan Sewer District Fund.** The Metropolitan Sewer District fund is used to account for County-provided sewer services to residential, commercial and industrial users in Hamilton County. Sewerage service charges are the major revenue source for financing operations and maintenance for the sewer system.

The fund assets and deferred outflows of MSD exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$1,136.0 million in 2019. Assets increased by \$69.9 million (3 percent). Long-term liabilities increased by \$142.8 million, mostly due to the increased net pension liability and OPEB. Net position decreased by \$6.1 million (less than 1 percent) during 2019.

*Source: Metropolitan Sewer District of Greater Cincinnati 2019 Audited Financial Statements

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Paul Brown Stadium Fund. The Paul Brown Stadium fund is used to account for revenue received from stadium tenants and for the operation of Paul Brown Football Stadium. The fund net position of the Paul Brown Stadium fund was a negative \$51.3 million in 2019, an increase of \$7.2 million over 2018. The largest change from 2018 to 2019 was in sales tax collections, which increased \$2.9 million. As in the General Fund, this is due to the recent trend of increased sales taxes receipts.

Baseball Stadium Fund. The Baseball Stadium fund is used to account for the operations of Great American Ball Park Baseball Stadium and the Cincinnati Reds Hall of Fame and Museum. The fund net position of the Baseball Stadium fund was \$19.4 million, an increase of \$8.1 million compared to 2018. There was little change in expenditures compared to last year, but sales tax increased \$2.0 (see note above) and there was new revenue from the Cincinnati Reds (\$8.0) for their contribution toward the new scoreboard.

Both stadia continue to have significant depreciation expense with minimal operating revenue offset.

Other Enterprise Funds. The activity of the Other Enterprise Funds includes a special item of negative \$15.8 related to general obligation debt that was repurposed to be used for a parking construction project. For more information about Other Enterprise Funds, refer to the Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position found in the section following the Notes to the Financial Statements.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

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

Typically, the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) adopts the annual operating budget for the County, including MSD, on or about the first of each year. All disbursements and transfers of cash between funds require appropriation by the County Commissioners.

The adopted budget may be amended in one of three ways: (1) transfer of appropriations between funds, departments or appropriation levels, all of which must be approved by the BOCC; (2) additional appropriations, which also require BOCC approval; and (3) transfers within appropriated levels, which require County Administrator approval. (With regard to this latter category, however, such transfers within appropriated levels are not necessary since agencies may legally spend within their total budget for a given appropriation level without further approval.) The Office of Budget and Strategic Initiatives reviews departmental requests for transfers and supplemental appropriations throughout the year and assists departments in monitoring budget activity. All budgetary amendments and supplemental appropriations made during 2019 are included in the revised budget amounts presented in the budget-to-actual comparisons.

The final revised General Fund appropriations for 2019 were \$252.0 million, excluding transfers and advances out. The County spent 98 percent of the amount appropriated in the General Fund. Expenditures in the areas of public safety and the court system

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
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combine for 79 percent of General Fund expenditures. The cost of employee wages and benefits continues to be the largest expenditure category, accounting for approximately 75 percent of expenditures.

The final revised estimated resources for the General Fund for 2019 were \$240.4 million. Actual General Fund revenues received were \$256.7 million, a variance of 7 percent from final budgeted General Fund revenues.

Significant changes in final versus original budget occurred in the following General Fund departments:

- All departments, \$7.7 million increase, to cover 27th pay and increased medical charges
- Sheriff, \$4.0 million increase, to cover adjustments and other salaries, overtime and compensatory time

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

Hamilton County has invested \$2,614.8 million (net of accumulated depreciation) as of 2019 year-end in a broad range of capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, sewer laterals and infrastructure assets.

Net capital assets related to governmental activities amount to \$323.1 million. Net capital assets related to business-type activities amount to \$2,291.7 million and include \$1,757.1 million net capital assets of MSD.

Table 3 summarizes capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, for 2019 and 2018.

Table 3

**HAMILTON COUNTY'S
CAPITAL ASSETS AT YEAR-END**

(Net of Accumulated Depreciation, in Millions)

	Governmental		Business-Type		Total	
	Activities		Activities			
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Land and Improvements	\$ 96.1	\$ 96.2	\$ 101.3	\$ 101.3	\$ 197.4	\$ 197.5
Buildings, Structures and Improvements	57.0	61.5	595.8	601.0	652.8	662.5
Infrastructure	106.8	112.9	-	-	106.8	112.9
Sewer Laterals	-	-	776.7	792.8	776.7	792.8
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	20.5	18.4	369.8	376.7	390.3	395.1
Construction in Progress	42.7	19.7	448.1	353.4	490.8	373.1
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	\$323.1	\$308.7	\$2,291.7	\$2,225.2	\$2,614.8	\$2,533.9

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
UNAUDITED**

Major Capital Asset Events. The following are the major capital asset events for 2019:

- Continued construction on the new Coroner's lab increased Construction in Progress (CIP) by \$15.7 million in governmental activities.
- Completed and new road improvement projects combined for \$6.9 million net increase to infrastructure CIP.
- In business-type activities, \$38.3 million was capitalized from CIP and 2019 expenses for the two energy projects at the stadia and for a new parking garage.
- MSD's capital assets increased \$84.6 million on system improvement projects, land acquired for those projects and equipment replacement in 2019.*

*Source: Metropolitan Sewer District of Greater Cincinnati 2019 Audited Financial Statements

Additional information regarding the County's capital assets can be found later in this report in the Capital Assets section of the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

Long-Term Obligations

Hamilton County's total long-term obligations outstanding at year-end, excluding premiums and discounts, were \$2,389.5 million (\$791.9 million related to governmental activities and \$1,597.6 million related to business-type activities). This includes liabilities for bonds, loans, a capital lease, forgivable mortgages and loan, workers' compensation, compensated absences, net pension liability and other postemployment obligations. (See Table 4 for a breakdown of year-end outstanding obligations.)

General obligation bonds and notes are backed by the full faith and credit of the government. General obligation special assessment bonds are debt for which the County is liable in the event of default by the property owners subject to the assessment. Sewer revenue bonds are backed by user charges against individual ratepayers. Sales tax bonds are backed by a lien on the receipts of an additional ½ percent sales tax approved by County voters in 1996.

Table 4 summarizes the outstanding long-term obligations for 2019 and 2018, excluding net pension liability and other postemployment obligations.

Table 4

**HAMILTON COUNTY'S
OUTSTANDING LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS AT YEAR-END**

(In Millions)

	Governmental		Business-Type		Total	
	Activities		Activities			
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
General Obligation Bonds—Unvoted	\$ 79.9	\$ 99.0	\$ 43.7	\$ 33.0	\$ 123.6	\$ 132.0
General Obligation Special Assessment Bonds	1.8	2.2	-	-	1.8	2.2
Metropolitan Sewer District Bonds and Loans	-	-	895.3	915.9	895.3	915.9
Sales Tax Bonds	-	-	362.3	388.2	362.3	388.2
Loans	2.2	2.0	2.7	4.2	4.9	6.2
Forgivable Mortgage and Loan Contracts	3.3	3.3	-	-	3.3	3.3
Capital Lease	-	-	8.9	11.2	8.9	11.2
Compensated Absences	46.7	44.7	10.8	10.9	57.5	55.6
Workers' Compensation	0.7	0.6	-	-	0.7	0.6
TOTAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS	\$134.6	\$151.8	\$1,323.7	\$1,363.4	\$1,458.3	\$1,515.2

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
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2019 Activity in Long-Term Obligations. During 2019, manuscript bonds of \$0.2 million were issued to reimburse MSD for costs of acquiring and constructing sewer system improvements. Manuscript bonds are accounted for as interfund liabilities.

Unspent general obligation bond proceeds were repurposed from governmental to business-type activities to be used for construction and improvements of parking structures and facilities. This resulted in \$13.6 million in debt being removed from governmental activities to be assumed by business-type activities.

MSD issued \$107.8 million in direct placement revenue bonds. These were used to defease series 2009B revenue bonds and to pay the costs of issuance. This refinancing resulted in a premium of \$23.0 million. MSD's debt service coverage ratio remains strong at 1.8.

Credit Ratings. The County currently obtains credit ratings on all of its bonds and maintains ratings as of 2019 as follows:

County Bonds Issued	Bond Rating			Insurer
	Moody's	Standard & Poor's (S&P)	Fitch	
General Obligation	Aa2			
MSD Revenue (Series 2007-2019)*	Aa2	AA+		
Sales Tax—Riverfront (2000B)	A1		A+	AMBAC
Sales Tax—Riverfront (2011)	A1		A+	
Sales Tax—Riverfront (2016)	A1	AA-	A+	

Sources: Hamilton County Office of Budget and Strategic Initiatives and Metropolitan Sewer District of Greater Cincinnati 2019 Audited Financial Statements

Ratings

Aaa (Moody's), AAA (S&P, Fitch)—prime, maximum safety
Aa1, Aa2, Aa3 (Moody's), AA+, AA, AA- (S&P, Fitch)—high grade, high quality
A1, A2, A3 (Moody's), A+, A, A- (S&P, Fitch)—upper medium grade

Insurer

AMBAC—American Municipal Bond Assurance Corporation

* Underlying rating is A1 by Moody's Investors Service and A+ by Fitch.

Legal Debt Margins. The Uniform Bond Law of the State of Ohio provides that the total net indebtedness created or incurred by any county shall never exceed a sum equal to 3 percent of the first \$100 million or part of the tax list, plus 1½ percent of the tax list in excess of \$100 million and not in excess of \$300 million, plus 2½ percent of the tax list in excess of \$300 million. In addition, the net indebtedness created or incurred by any county without vote of the electors shall never exceed a sum equal to 1 percent of the tax list of the County. Contained in the Uniform Bond Law of the State of Ohio are exceptions for debt limitations. Among the kinds of debt exempted are debt issued for special assessments, sewer works, self-supported revenue bonds and jail facilities.

The total voted and unvoted non-exempt debt of the County that could be issued subject to the 3 percent, 1½ percent and 2½ percent limitation described above is \$490.7 million. The total County net debt subject to this limitation is \$141.2 million, leaving a borrowing capacity of \$349.5 million within the limitation from combined voted and unvoted non-exempt debt. The total County unvoted, non-exempt debt that could be issued subject to

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
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the 1 percent limitation is \$196.9 million. The total County debt subject to such limitation is \$141.2 million, leaving a borrowing capacity of \$55.7 million within the 1 percent limitation for unvoted non-exempt debt.

Interest and Fiscal Charges. Governmental activities included \$2.7 million for interest and fiscal charges, less than 1 percent of the total expenses in 2019.

For more information regarding the County's debt, see the section of the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (found later in this report) titled Long-Term Debt and Other Obligations.

ECONOMIC FACTORS, NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES, AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT MATTERS*

Here are some highlights of the region's economic picture:

- Lowest cost of living of any major metropolitan area
- One of the most affordable real estate markets in the country
- #1 best city in the nation for college graduates
- Average unemployment rate of 3.3 percent, slightly below both the national and the Ohio rates
- Eight Fortune 500 companies
- Key industries: advanced manufacturing, biohealth, technology, business and professional services
- #39 on the 2019 Best Places to Live List (*U.S. News & World Report*)
- Strategically located, within 500 miles of almost 60 percent of U.S. population

For 2020, the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) approved a total budget of \$1,038.2 million. General Fund appropriations and estimated revenues are \$276.9. The total 2020 budget for the County's restricted funds (excluding MSD) is \$761.3 million. MSD's original 2020 appropriations are \$217.7 million.

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

Until 1968, Hamilton County and the City of Cincinnati operated separate sewer enterprises. In that year, pursuant to a Board of County Commissioners resolution and City Council ordinance, the two entities executed an agreement with an initial 50-year term. Per the agreement, the city is responsible for operational management. The

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
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original 50-year agreement was set to expire in April 2018 but was extended through September 2018. It was then extended indefinitely by the Federal District Court. In May 2020, the Federal District Court encouraged the parties to resume mediation.

*Sources: Hamilton County Office of Budget and Strategic Initiatives; Metropolitan Sewer District of Greater Cincinnati 2019 Audited Financial Statements; choosecincy.com; redicincinnati.com; *Cincinnati Business Courier*; Ohio Department of Job and Family Services Labor Market Information

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, creditors and investors with a general overview of the County's finances and to show the County's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Hamilton County Auditor Dusty Rhodes, 138 East Court Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, (513) 946-4000, or visit the Auditor's website at www.hamiltoncountyauditor.org.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2019

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Totals	Convention Facility Authority
ASSETS				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 537,949	\$ 47,206	\$ 585,155	\$ 10,217
Cash and Cash Equivalents—Segregated Accounts	16,348	20,975	37,323	-
Accounts Receivable	6,720	41,987	48,707	-
Lease Rent Receivable	-	100	100	-
Sales Tax Receivable	25,433	8,528	33,961	-
Interest Receivable	2,781	74	2,855	-
Intergovernmental Receivable	61,518	-	61,518	-
Real and Other Taxes Receivable	328,068	-	328,068	3,387
Internal Balances	19,871	(19,871)	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	5,228	5,228	-
Inventories	168	-	168	-
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents Held by the City of Cincinnati:				
Construction Account	-	67,394	67,394	-
Amount to Be Transferred to Surplus Account	-	64,881	64,881	-
Held by Trustees:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	94,833	94,833	-
Investments—Held to Maturity	-	292,427	292,427	-
Special Assessments Receivable	4,728	-	4,728	-
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	138,595	549,374	687,969	-
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	184,476	1,742,315	1,926,791	-
Net Pension Asset	1,435	-	1,435	-
Other Long-Term Assets	-	156	156	-
TOTAL ASSETS	1,328,090	2,915,607	4,243,697	13,604
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Charge on Refunding	-	22,703	22,703	-
Pension	133,619	64,764	198,383	-
Other Postemployment Benefit Obligation	17,677	16,298	33,975	-
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	151,296	103,765	255,061	-
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	41,402	9,930	51,332	5
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	3,527	2,184	5,711	-
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	407	-	407	-
Intergovernmental Payable	3,956	10,070	14,026	-
Accrued Interest Payable	387	4,680	5,067	224
Construction Accounts Payable	-	19,373	19,373	-
Retainage Payable	1,435	809	2,244	-
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	8,477
Due to Component Unit	2,120	-	2,120	-
Unearned Revenue	37,382	13,588	50,970	-
Escheat	5,796	-	5,796	-
Estimated Future Claims	4,700	-	4,700	-
Long-Term Liabilities:				
Due Within One Year	9,765	77,497	87,262	3,155
Due in More Than One Year	135,555	1,361,380	1,496,935	58,883
Net Pension Liability	447,204	240,604	687,808	-
Net Other Postemployment Benefit Obligation	210,060	33,250	243,310	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	903,696	1,773,365	2,677,061	70,744
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Property Taxes Not Levied to Finance Current-Year Operations	297,374	-	297,374	-
Deferred Charge on Refunding	91	3,061	3,152	1,050
Pension	6,458	1,004	7,462	-
Other Postemployment Benefit Obligation	570	6,722	7,292	-
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	304,493	10,787	315,280	1,050
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	279,505	951,610	1,231,115	-
Restricted for:				
Debt Service	-	7,172	7,172	-
Capital Projects	38,191	-	38,191	-
Public Assistance	36,990	-	36,990	-
Health and Human Services Levies	295,810	-	295,810	-
Motor Vehicle Gas Tax	49,099	-	49,099	-
Health and Community Services Nongrants	67,708	-	67,708	-
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	1,176
Other Purposes	5,300	-	5,300	-
Unrestricted	(501,406)	276,438	(224,968)	(59,366)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 271,197	\$ 1,235,220	\$ 1,506,417	\$ (58,190)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

FUNCTION/PROGRAMS	Program Revenues					Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			Component Unit Convention Facility Authority
	Expenses	Indirect Expenses Allocation	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government			
						Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
Primary Government:									
Governmental Activities									
General Government	\$ 67,760	\$ (4,363)	\$ 54,082	\$ 14,834	\$ -	\$ 5,519	\$ -	\$ 5,519	\$ -
Judicial	130,031	185	28,167	22,897	-	(79,152)	-	(79,152)	-
Public Safety	157,858	87	24,810	3,720	41	(129,374)	-	(129,374)	-
Social Services	217,975	3,777	9,273	114,971	-	(97,508)	-	(97,508)	-
Health	172,475	67	3,238	55,109	-	(114,195)	-	(114,195)	-
Public Works	37,490	-	3,175	7,127	1,126	(26,062)	-	(26,062)	-
Environmental Control	7,649	198	4,024	3,473	-	(350)	-	(350)	-
Economic and Community Development	19,958	-	4,864	227	-	(14,867)	-	(14,867)	-
Recreational Activities	42,621	49	-	660	-	(42,010)	-	(42,010)	-
Debt Service:									
Interest and Fiscal Charges	2,755	-	-	-	-	(2,755)	-	(2,755)	-
Total Governmental Activities	<u>856,572</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>131,633</u>	<u>223,018</u>	<u>1,167</u>	<u>(500,754)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(500,754)</u>	
Business-Type Activities									
Metropolitan Sewer District	302,723	-	268,451	-	6,195	-	(28,077)	(28,077)	-
Paul Brown Stadium	39,954	-	1,356	-	-	-	(38,598)	(38,598)	-
Baseball Stadium	25,928	-	1,258	-	-	-	(24,670)	(24,670)	-
Parking	22,061	-	16,544	28	-	-	(5,489)	(5,489)	-
Communications Center	11,340	-	4,999	-	-	-	(6,341)	(6,341)	-
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>402,006</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>292,608</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>6,195</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(103,175)</u>	<u>(103,175)</u>	
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 1,258,578</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 424,241</u>	<u>\$ 223,046</u>	<u>\$ 7,362</u>	<u>(500,754)</u>	<u>(103,175)</u>	<u>(603,929)</u>	
Component Unit:									
Convention Facility Authority	<u>\$ 11,479</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 656</u>				<u>(10,823)</u>
General Revenues									
Property Taxes						288,829	-	288,829	-
Sales and Use Taxes						145,267	71,416	216,683	-
Hotel Occupancy Taxes						-	-	-	14,241
Other Taxes						41,345	-	41,345	-
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs						660	-	660	-
Gifts and Donations						219	-	219	-
Unrestricted Investment Earnings						25,673	18,535	44,208	-
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets						77	-	77	-
Other						93	13,990	14,083	-
Transfers						(3,880)	3,880	-	-
Total General Revenues and Transfers						<u>498,283</u>	<u>107,821</u>	<u>606,104</u>	<u>14,241</u>
Change in Net Position						<u>(2,471)</u>	<u>4,646</u>	<u>2,175</u>	<u>3,418</u>
Net Position—Beginning						<u>273,668</u>	<u>1,230,574</u>	<u>1,504,242</u>	<u>(61,608)</u>
Net Position—Ending						<u>\$ 271,197</u>	<u>\$ 1,235,220</u>	<u>\$ 1,506,417</u>	<u>\$ (58,190)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	General	Health and Human Services Levies	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 76,056	\$ 256,297	\$ 193,559	\$ 525,912
Cash and Cash Equivalents—Segregated Accounts	-	3,523	12,825	16,348
Accounts Receivable	4,591	20	2,045	6,656
Interfund Receivable	-	19,870	-	19,870
Sales Tax Receivable	14,376	7,149	3,908	25,433
Interest Receivable	2,781	-	-	2,781
Intergovernmental Receivable	7,850	23,473	30,195	61,518
Real and Other Taxes Receivable	48,615	269,739	9,714	328,068
Due from Other Funds	1,183	-	4,543	5,726
Inventories	-	-	168	168
Due from Advances to Other Funds	113	-	500	613
Special Assessments Receivable	-	-	4,728	4,728
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 155,565	\$ 580,071	\$ 262,185	\$ 997,821
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	\$ 4,228	\$ 19,940	\$ 16,725	\$ 40,893
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	2,064	432	1,010	3,506
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	200	49	158	407
Intergovernmental Payable	418	1,554	1,982	3,954
Retainage Payable	20	-	1,415	1,435
Due to Component Unit	-	-	2,120	2,120
Due to Other Funds	3	4,889	833	5,725
Advances from Other Funds	-	-	613	613
Unearned Revenue	4,819	655	31,908	37,382
Escheat	5,796	-	-	5,796
TOTAL LIABILITIES	17,548	27,519	56,764	101,831
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Property Taxes Not Levied to Finance Current-Year Operations	40,632	256,742	-	297,374
Unavailable Revenue	4,254	32,380	7,987	44,621
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	44,886	289,122	7,987	341,995
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)				
Nonspendable	5,909	-	168	6,077
Restricted	-	263,430	148,072	411,502
Committed	314	-	51,183	51,497
Assigned	7,967	-	-	7,967
Unassigned (Deficit)	78,941	-	(1,989)	76,952
TOTAL FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)	93,131	263,430	197,434	553,995
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)	\$ 155,565	\$ 580,071	\$ 262,185	\$ 997,821

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
RECONCILIATION OF BALANCE SHEET—GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2019

(Amounts in Thousands)

Total Governmental Funds Balances	\$	553,995
<p>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different from the amounts reported in the governmental funds because of the following:</p>		
<p>Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.</p>		
Capital Assets	\$ 1,349,089	
Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(1,026,304)</u>	
Total		322,785
<p>Other long-term assets that are not available to pay for current-period expenditures are deferred in the funds but not in the governmental activities.</p>		
Property Taxes	15,060	
Grants and Other Intergovernmental Revenue	24,733	
Nongrants	100	
Special Assessments	<u>4,728</u>	
Total		44,621
<p>Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of workers' compensation, the Auditor's computer center, and medical self-insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of these internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position.</p>		
		6,297
<p>Long-term liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows, including bonds and notes payable, loans and loan contracts, compensated absences, and accrued interest payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds but are included in governmental activities.</p>		
General Obligation Bonds and Notes	(79,857)	
Deferred Amount on Refunding	(91)	
Unamortized Premium	(10,695)	
Special Assessment Bonds	(1,842)	
Loan Contracts	(3,320)	
State Loan	(2,155)	
Compensated Absences	(46,593)	
Accrued Interest Payable	<u>(387)</u>	
		(144,940)
<p>The net pension asset, net pension liability, and net OPEB liability are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the asset, liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds but are included in governmental activities.</p>		
Net Pension Asset	1,435	
Deferred Outflows—Pension	133,619	
Deferred Inflows—Pension	(6,458)	
Net Pension Liability	(447,204)	
Deferred Outflows—OPEB	17,677	
Deferred Inflows—OPEB	(570)	
Net OPEB Liability	<u>(210,060)</u>	
Total		<u>(511,561)</u>
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	<u><u>271,197</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	General	Health and Human Services Levies	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Property Taxes and Special Assessments	\$ 38,913	\$ 247,826	\$ 430	\$ 287,169
Sales and Use Tax	83,876	41,821	19,570	145,267
State Shared Taxes	13,579	-	27,766	41,345
Charges for Services	56,470	630	38,927	96,027
Licenses and Permits	2,664	-	4,810	7,474
Fines and Forfeitures	7,926	-	4,147	12,073
Intergovernmental	24,733	82,361	114,114	221,208
Investment Earnings	19,403	2,659	3,317	25,379
Other	5,601	501	11,414	17,516
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>253,165</u>	<u>375,798</u>	<u>224,495</u>	<u>853,458</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General Government	33,141	-	16,740	49,881
Judicial	81,967	6,250	21,056	109,273
Public Safety	100,165	19,791	7,071	127,027
Social Services	970	119,593	77,812	198,375
Health	-	141,506	21,567	163,073
Public Works	3,160	-	39,329	42,489
Environmental Control	-	-	6,486	6,486
Economic and Community Development	2,235	-	17,710	19,945
Recreational Activities	-	43,119	-	43,119
Capital Outlay	-	-	21,308	21,308
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	-	-	5,967	5,967
Interest and Fiscal Charges	38	-	4,946	4,984
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>221,676</u>	<u>330,259</u>	<u>239,992</u>	<u>791,927</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>31,489</u>	<u>45,539</u>	<u>(15,497)</u>	<u>61,531</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	1,436	100	14,164	15,700
Transfers Out	(15,966)	(828)	(16,406)	(33,200)
Proceeds of OPWC Loan	-	-	341	341
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES), NET	<u>(14,530)</u>	<u>(728)</u>	<u>(1,901)</u>	<u>(17,159)</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	16,959	44,811	(17,398)	44,372
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>76,172</u>	<u>218,619</u>	<u>214,832</u>	<u>509,623</u>
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 93,131</u>	<u>\$ 263,430</u>	<u>\$ 197,434</u>	<u>\$ 553,995</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
RECONCILIATION OF STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

(Amounts in Thousands)

Net Change in Fund Balance—Total Governmental Funds \$ 44,372

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different from amounts reported in the governmental funds because of the following:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the costs of the capital assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation expense in the current period.

Capital Outlays	\$ 34,587	
Depreciation Expense	(19,964)	
Excess of Capital Outlays over Depreciation		14,623

In the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sales of capital assets increase financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, however, the assets sold had been capitalized previously and have book values that need to be removed. The difference between the proceeds and the book values is the gain or loss that is recognized in the Statement of Activities. The change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book values of the capital assets sold. Also included here is the removal of previously booked Construction in Progress that did not become a capital asset.

Reduction of Revenue for Proceeds Received on Sale of Capital Assets	(88)	
Gain Earned on Sale of Capital Assets	77	
Loss on Sale of Capital Assets	(145)	
Removal of Construction in Progress	(69)	
Net Book Value of Capital Assets Sold		(225)

Property taxes that will not be collected for several months after the County's fiscal year ends, not considered to be available revenues to pay for current-period expenditures, are deferred in the governmental funds. Similarly, certain other revenues that do not provide current financial resources are deferred and not reported as revenues in the governmental funds but are included in the Statement of Activities.

Property Taxes	2,083	
Grants and Other Intergovernmental Revenue	3,595	
Nongrants	(1,132)	
Special Assessments	(286)	
Total Revenues		4,260

Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the Statement of Net Position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.

Pension	31,957	
OPEB	336	
		32,293

Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability are reported as pension expense in the Statement of Activities.

Pension	(100,477)	
OPEB	(19,915)	
		(120,392)

The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Governmental funds also report premiums and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities.

Loan Contracts Issued	(341)	
Principal Retirement	5,967	
Principal Repurposed and Transferred to Business-Type Activities	13,620	
Total		19,246

In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in the governmental funds, interest is expensed when due.

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Some revenues and expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not increase or require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as revenues and expenditures in the governmental funds.

Compensated Absences Payable	(2,020)	
Amortization of Deferred Amount on Refundings	52	
Amortization of Premium on Bonds	4,357	
Amortization of Mortgages Payable and Forgiveness of Loan Contracts	260	
Additions to Loan Contracts	(285)	
Total		2,364

The governmental internal services funds are used by management to charge the costs of workers' compensation, the Auditor's computer center, and medical self-insurance to individual funds. The net decrease of these internal service funds are reported with governmental activities.

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Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ (2,471)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
REVENUES				
Property Taxes and Special Assessments	\$ 38,240	\$ 38,240	\$ 38,913	\$ 673
Sales and Use Tax	78,720	78,720	83,111	4,391
State Shared Taxes	12,915	12,915	13,471	556
Charges for Services	57,271	57,371	61,272	3,901
Licenses and Permits	2,749	2,749	2,924	175
Fines and Forfeitures	7,128	7,128	7,808	680
Intergovernmental	19,814	19,814	24,744	4,930
Investment Earnings	11,236	11,236	17,065	5,829
Other	11,497	12,202	7,353	(4,849)
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>239,570</u>	<u>240,375</u>	<u>256,661</u>	<u>16,286</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General Government	43,489	46,770	44,989	1,781
Judicial	84,618	89,075	87,681	1,394
Public Safety	97,717	107,661	105,598	2,063
Social Services	1,276	1,276	1,005	271
Public Works	4,609	4,269	3,985	284
Economic and Community Development	3,111	2,811	2,737	74
Debt Service	34	134	49	85
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>234,854</u>	<u>251,996</u>	<u>246,044</u>	<u>5,952</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>4,716</u>	<u>(11,621)</u>	<u>10,617</u>	<u>22,238</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	2,775	7,952	6,916	(1,036)
Advances In	-	-	100	100
Transfers Out	(17,275)	(24,239)	(21,446)	2,793
Advances Out	(100)	(100)	(100)	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES), NET	<u>(14,600)</u>	<u>(16,387)</u>	<u>(14,530)</u>	<u>1,857</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(9,884)	(28,008)	(3,913)	24,095
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	56,553	56,553	56,553	-
Prior-Year Encumbrances Appropriated	10,464	10,464	10,464	-
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 57,133</u>	<u>\$ 39,009</u>	<u>\$ 63,104</u>	<u>\$ 24,095</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES LEVIES—SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
REVENUES				
Property Taxes and Special Assessments	\$ 204,620	\$ 242,920	\$ 247,826	\$ 4,906
Sales Tax	35,909	35,909	41,427	5,518
Charges for Services	416	416	666	250
Intergovernmental	68,126	71,338	82,509	11,171
Other	1,091	1,091	1,122	31
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>310,162</u>	<u>351,674</u>	<u>373,550</u>	<u>21,876</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Judicial	6,716	6,732	6,626	106
Public Safety	24,440	24,244	22,030	2,214
Social Services	165,214	163,327	133,450	29,877
Health	173,559	174,202	170,605	3,597
Recreational Activities	46,093	46,294	46,124	170
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>416,022</u>	<u>414,799</u>	<u>378,835</u>	<u>35,964</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>(105,860)</u>	<u>(63,125)</u>	<u>(5,285)</u>	<u>57,840</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	49	166	132	(34)
Transfers Out	(1,770)	(1,803)	(860)	943
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES), NET	<u>(1,721)</u>	<u>(1,637)</u>	<u>(728)</u>	<u>909</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(107,581)	(64,762)	(6,013)	58,749
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	189,495	189,495	189,495	-
Prior-Year Encumbrances Appropriated	41,587	41,587	41,587	-
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 123,501</u>	<u>\$ 166,320</u>	<u>\$ 225,069</u>	<u>\$ 58,749</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities—Enterprise Funds		
	Metropolitan Sewer District	Paul Brown Stadium	Baseball Stadium
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ -	\$ 1,814	\$ 404
Cash and Cash Equivalents—Segregated Accounts	20,975	-	-
Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments:			
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments Held by Trustees	2,169	2,285	1,980
MSD Construction Account Held by the City of Cincinnati	19,373	-	-
Accounts Receivable	41,326	199	8
Lease Rent Receivable	-	-	-
Sales Tax Receivable	-	4,620	3,908
Interest Receivable	-	56	18
Prepaid Expenses	4,235	-	-
Total Current Assets	88,078	8,974	6,318
Noncurrent Assets:			
Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments:			
Held by the City of Cincinnati:			
Construction Account	48,021	-	-
Amount to Be Transferred to Surplus Account	64,881	-	-
Held by Trustees:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	88,399	-	-
Investments—Held to Maturity	292,427	-	-
Total Restricted Assets	493,728	-	-
Capital Assets:			
Nondepreciable Capital Assets:			
Land and Improvements	10,188	67,916	17,685
Construction in Progress	428,108	-	11,266
Total Nondepreciable Capital Assets	438,296	67,916	28,951
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net:			
Buildings, Structures and Improvements	356,666	394,939	363,412
Sewer Laterals	1,309,864	-	-
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	696,317	14,316	3,809
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(1,044,091)	(276,179)	(214,888)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	1,318,756	133,076	152,333
Total Capital Assets, Net	1,757,052	200,992	181,284
Prepaid Expense	-	549	398
Other	156	-	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	2,250,936	201,541	181,682
TOTAL ASSETS	2,339,014	210,515	188,000
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Charge on Refunding	8,675	7,156	6,591
Pension	64,764	-	-
Other Postemployment Benefit Obligation	16,298	-	-
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	89,737	7,156	6,591
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	\$ 2,428,751	\$ 217,671	\$ 194,591
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	\$ 5,876	\$ 452	\$ 1,366
Construction Accounts Payable	19,373	-	-
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	2,078	25	2
Intergovernmental Payable	-	14	-
Unearned Revenue	-	12	13
Accrued Interest Payable	-	-	-
Accrued Interest Payable from Restricted Assets	2,169	1,285	1,099
Retainage Payable	-	-	559
Accrued Compensated Absences	4,758	12	-
Current Portion of State Loans Payable	-	-	-
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt	49,771	11,532	9,393
Capital Lease Payable	720	-	-
Estimated Future Claims	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	84,745	13,332	12,432
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Estimated Future Claims	-	-	-
Accrued Compensated Absences	5,161	276	-
Unearned Lease Rent Revenue	-	3,832	9,709
Interfund Payable	-	-	-
Capital Lease Payable	8,150	-	-
State Loans Payable	-	-	-
Long-Term Debt	913,418	249,659	151,827
Net Pension Liability	240,604	-	-
Net Other Postemployment Benefit Obligation	33,250	-	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,200,583	253,767	161,536
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,285,328	267,099	173,968
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Gain on Refunding	-	1,858	1,203
Pension	1,004	-	-
Other Postemployment Benefit Obligation	6,722	-	-
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	7,726	1,858	1,203
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	847,027	(54,901)	24,893
Restricted for Debt Service	7,172	-	-
Unrestricted	281,498	3,615	(5,473)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 1,135,697	\$ (51,286)	\$ 19,420

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Business-Type Activities—Enterprise Funds		Governmental Activities
Other Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds
\$ 44,988	\$ 47,206	\$ 12,037
-	20,975	-
-	6,434	-
-	19,373	-
454	41,987	64
100	100	-
-	8,528	-
-	74	-
46	4,281	-
<u>45,588</u>	<u>148,958</u>	<u>12,101</u>
-	48,021	-
-	64,881	-
-	88,399	-
-	292,427	-
-	<u>493,728</u>	-
5,465	101,254	-
8,746	448,120	-
<u>14,211</u>	<u>549,374</u>	-
252,426	1,367,443	41
-	1,309,864	-
24,919	739,361	923
(139,195)	(1,674,353)	(678)
<u>138,150</u>	<u>1,742,315</u>	<u>286</u>
<u>152,361</u>	<u>2,291,689</u>	<u>286</u>
-	947	-
-	156	-
<u>152,361</u>	<u>2,786,520</u>	<u>286</u>
<u>197,949</u>	<u>2,935,478</u>	<u>12,387</u>
281	22,703	-
-	64,764	-
-	16,298	-
<u>281</u>	<u>103,765</u>	-
<u>\$ 198,230</u>	<u>\$ 3,039,243</u>	<u>\$ 12,387</u>
\$ 2,236	\$ 9,930	\$ 509
-	19,373	-
1	1	-
79	2,184	21
10,056	10,070	2
22	47	-
126	126	-
1	4,554	-
250	809	-
29	4,799	9
279	279	-
1,003	71,699	-
-	720	-
-	-	5,180
<u>14,082</u>	<u>124,591</u>	<u>5,721</u>
-	-	231
550	5,987	138
-	13,541	-
19,870	19,870	-
-	8,150	-
2,388	2,388	-
29,951	1,344,855	-
-	240,604	-
-	33,250	-
<u>52,759</u>	<u>1,668,645</u>	<u>369</u>
<u>66,841</u>	<u>1,793,236</u>	<u>6,090</u>
-	3,061	-
-	1,004	-
-	6,722	-
-	<u>10,787</u>	-
134,591	951,610	286
-	7,172	-
(3,202)	276,438	6,011
<u>\$ 131,389</u>	<u>\$ 1,235,220</u>	<u>\$ 6,297</u>

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES
AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities—		
	Enterprise Funds		
	Metropolitan Sewer District	Paul Brown Stadium	Baseball Stadium
OPERATING REVENUES			
Charges for Services	\$ -	\$ 766	\$ 719
Lease Rent Revenue	-	590	539
Sewerage Service Charges	251,239	-	-
Sewerage Surcharges	17,212	-	-
Other	3,822	43	8,062
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	272,273	1,399	9,320
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Personnel Services	57,314	1,983	142
Net Pension Expense	74,942	-	-
Utilities, Fuel and Supplies	20,983	2,354	1,014
Purchased Services	32,386	6,262	1,200
Claims	-	-	-
Depreciation and Amortization	66,628	14,731	13,156
Other	14,660	990	403
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	266,913	26,320	15,915
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	5,360	(24,921)	(6,595)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Investment Earnings	18,121	(25)	40
Sales and Use Tax for Debt Service	-	26,966	16,736
Sales and Use Tax	-	18,819	7,995
Federal Subsidy	-	-	-
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	-	(6,261)	(4,643)
Interest Expense	(35,810)	(7,373)	(5,368)
Fiscal Charges on Long-Term Debt	-	-	(2)
Reallocated Debt	-	-	-
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	(17,689)	32,126	14,758
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	(12,329)	7,205	8,163
Special Item	-	-	-
Capital Contributions	6,195	-	-
Transfers In	-	-	-
Transfers Out	-	-	-
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(6,134)	7,205	8,163
NET POSITION—BEGINNING	1,141,831	(58,491)	11,257
TOTAL NET POSITION—ENDING	\$ 1,135,697	\$ (51,286)	\$ 19,420

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Business-Type Activities— Enterprise Funds		Governmental Activities
Other Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds
\$ 21,380	\$ 22,865	\$ 59,550
163	1,292	-
-	251,239	-
-	17,212	-
2,063	13,990	215
<u>23,606</u>	<u>306,598</u>	<u>59,765</u>
6,175	65,614	1,978
-	74,942	-
1,266	25,617	53
10,653	50,501	6,334
-	-	50,552
11,172	105,687	69
1,469	17,522	107
<u>30,735</u>	<u>339,883</u>	<u>59,093</u>
<u>(7,129)</u>	<u>(33,285)</u>	<u>672</u>
399	18,535	294
-	43,702	-
900	27,714	-
28	28	-
-	(10,904)	-
(1,441)	(49,992)	-
-	(2)	-
975	975	-
<u>861</u>	<u>30,056</u>	<u>294</u>
<u>(6,268)</u>	<u>(3,229)</u>	<u>966</u>
(15,820)	(15,820)	-
-	6,195	-
20,158	20,158	-
<u>(2,658)</u>	<u>(2,658)</u>	<u>-</u>
(4,588)	4,646	966
<u>135,977</u>	<u>1,230,574</u>	<u>5,331</u>
<u>\$ 131,389</u>	<u>\$ 1,235,220</u>	<u>\$ 6,297</u>

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities—Enterprise Funds		
	Metropolitan Sewer District	Paul Brown Stadium	Baseball Stadium
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Received from Customers and Users	\$ 265,017	\$ 1,288	\$ 713
Lease Rent Revenue	-	-	-
Cash Received from Interfund Services Provided	-	-	-
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(69,187)	(9,212)	(2,206)
Cash Payments for Claims	-	-	-
Cash Payments for Personnel Costs	(57,296)	(2,000)	(145)
Other Operating Revenues	3,356	60	8,062
Other Operating Expenses	-	(1,009)	(403)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	141,890	(10,873)	6,021
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Sales and Use Tax	-	5,689	7,995
Federal Subsidy	-	75	-
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	-	(6,261)	(4,643)
Transfers from Other Funds	-	-	-
Transfers to Other Funds	-	-	-
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	(497)	3,352
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Sales and Use Tax for Debt Service	-	41,161	15,935
Other Non-Operating Revenue	-	-	-
Principal Payments on Long-Term Debt and Interfund Payable	(51,664)	(18,616)	(10,270)
Interest Payments on Long-Term Debt and Interfund Payable	(33,108)	(11,059)	(6,198)
Fiscal Charges on Long-Term Debt	-	-	(2)
Reimbursements from OWDA	19,588	-	-
Transfer from Operating Cash to Trustee Investment Account	(82,711)	-	-
Transfer In	-	-	-
Transfer Out	-	-	-
Tap-in Fees	4,244	-	-
Capital Contributions	6,195	-	-
Acquisition and Construction of Property, Plant and Equipment	(115,276)	(184)	(9,830)
Gain on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	119	-	-
NET CASH (USED) BY CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(252,613)	11,302	(10,365)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Government Securities	77,939	-	-
Investment Earnings	8,103	39	23
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	86,042	39	23
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	(24,681)	(29)	(969)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	268,499	4,128	3,353
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 243,818	\$ 4,099	\$ 2,384
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 5,360	\$ (24,921)	\$ (6,595)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation and Amortization	66,628	14,731	13,156
Capital Expenses Moved to Operating	87	-	-
Operating Expenses Moved to Capital	(141)	-	-
Net Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:			
Accounts Receivable	(1,670)	308	-
Lease Rent Receivable	-	-	-
Intergovernmental Receivables	-	-	-
Due from Other Funds	-	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	656	-	-
Other Assets	26	-	-
Operating Accounts Payable	(1,749)	(594)	8
Accrued Payroll and Other Related Withholdings	(92)	(43)	(3)
Intergovernmental Payable	-	(28)	(1)
Claims Payable	-	-	-
Unearned Lease Rent Revenue	-	(328)	(539)
Unearned Revenue	-	(31)	(5)
Compensated Absences	-	33	-
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-
Estimated Future Claims	-	-	-
Net Pension Liability	126,441	-	-
Net Other Post Employment Benefit Obligation	17,350	-	-
Deferred Pension Outflows/Inflows	(70,099)	-	-
Cash Received from Customers	221	-	-
Deferred Charges on Refunding Outflows	1,327	-	-
Capital Expenses Moved to Fixed Assets Fund	(2,455)	-	-
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 141,890	\$ (10,873)	\$ 6,021
RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ -	\$ 1,814	\$ 404
Cash and Cash Equivalents—Segregated Accounts	20,975	-	-
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents Held by Trustees	90,568	2,285	1,980
Construction Account Held by the City of Cincinnati	67,394	-	-
Amount to Be Transferred to Surplus Account Held by the City of Cincinnati	64,881	-	-
TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	\$ 243,818	\$ 4,099	\$ 2,384
NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING TRANSACTIONS			
Structures Donated as Contributed Capital in Aid of Construction	\$ 4,050	\$ -	\$ -
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets Paid Directly by WPCLF Loan Proceeds	32,028	-	-
Construction Accounts Payable Related to Acquisition of Capital Assets	19,373	-	-
TOTAL NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING TRANSACTIONS	\$ 55,451	\$ -	\$ -

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Business-Type Activities—Enterprise Funds		Governmental Activities
Other Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds
\$ 21,466	\$ 288,484	\$ -
63	63	-
-	-	59,544
(11,950)	(92,555)	(6,259)
-	-	(52,221)
(6,376)	(65,817)	(2,022)
2,410	13,888	229
(1,554)	(2,966)	(22)
<u>4,059</u>	<u>141,097</u>	<u>(751)</u>
900	14,584	-
211	286	-
-	(10,904)	-
5,758	5,758	-
(1,407)	(1,407)	-
<u>5,462</u>	<u>8,317</u>	<u>-</u>
-	57,096	-
10,000	10,000	-
(2,455)	(83,005)	-
(1,670)	(52,035)	-
-	(2)	-
-	19,588	-
-	(82,711)	-
14,400	14,400	-
(1,251)	(1,251)	-
-	4,244	-
-	6,195	-
(7,404)	(132,694)	(92)
-	119	-
<u>11,620</u>	<u>(240,056)</u>	<u>(92)</u>
-	77,939	-
399	8,564	294
<u>399</u>	<u>86,503</u>	<u>294</u>
21,540	(4,139)	(549)
23,448	299,428	12,586
<u>\$ 44,988</u>	<u>\$ 295,289</u>	<u>\$ 12,037</u>
\$ (7,129)	\$ (33,285)	\$ 672
11,172	105,687	69
-	87	-
-	(141)	-
44	(1,318)	(28)
(100)	(100)	-
(3)	(3)	-
23	23	-
-	656	-
-	26	-
78	(2,257)	248
(176)	(314)	(43)
150	121	(6)
-	-	(1,600)
-	(867)	-
3	(33)	-
-	33	6
(3)	(3)	-
-	-	(69)
-	126,441	-
-	17,350	-
-	(70,099)	-
-	221	-
-	1,327	-
-	(2,455)	-
<u>\$ 4,059</u>	<u>\$ 141,097</u>	<u>\$ (751)</u>
\$ 44,988	\$ 47,206	\$ 12,037
-	20,975	-
-	94,833	-
-	67,394	-
-	64,881	-
<u>\$ 44,988</u>	<u>\$ 295,289</u>	<u>\$ 12,037</u>
\$ -	\$ 4,050	\$ -
-	32,028	-
-	19,373	-
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 55,451</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AGENCY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Agency
ASSETS	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 100,136
Cash and Cash Equivalents—Segregated Accounts	31,373
Real and Other Taxes Receivable	1,452,976
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,584,485
 LIABILITIES	
Intergovernmental Payable	\$ 65,055
Future Tax Collections to Be Distributed	1,452,976
Other Current Liabilities	66,454
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 1,584,485

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

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COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Dollar Amounts Expressed in Thousands)

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

Hamilton County is governed by a board of 3 commissioners elected by the voters of the County. The County Commissioners serve as the County's taxing authority, its primary contracting body and the chief administrators of many of its public services. Other elected officials include the Auditor, Clerk of Courts, Coroner, Engineer, Prosecutor, Recorder, Sheriff, Treasurer, 6 Court of Appeals Judges, 20 Common Pleas Court Judges and 14 County Municipal Court Judges.

A reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the County are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the County. For Hamilton County, this includes the Board of Elections, Developmental Disabilities Services, the Mental Health and Recovery Services Board, the Veterans Service Commission and all departments and activities that are directly operated by the elected County officials.

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

Blended Component Unit. The Hamilton County Transportation Improvement District (TID) is a body corporate and politic, organized and existing under Chapter 5540 of the Ohio Revised Code. The TID provides the opportunity to finance, construct, maintain, repair and operate roads, bridges, parking facilities and accompanying improvements within the County. It serves all the citizens of Hamilton County and is governed by a board that includes five voting and two nonvoting members. The five voting members are as follows: three voting members are appointed by each of the three County Commissioners, the County Engineer and a representative from the City of Cincinnati. The nonvoting members are appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly and by the President of the Senate of the General Assembly. Even though the TID is a legally separate entity, it is reported as if it were part of the County because its governing board is substantively the same as that of the County, and the County Engineer has operational responsibility. The TID is reported as a separate fund in the combining statements.

Discretely Presented Component Unit. The Convention Facilities Authority (CFA) of Hamilton County, Ohio, is an up to 11 member body corporate and politic, organized and existing under Chapter 351 of the Ohio Revised Code as amended. It is controlled by Hamilton County, which may appoint 6 members. The City of Cincinnati may appoint 3 members, and the remaining 2 members are from other municipalities. Each member may serve a four-year term and may not serve more than three consecutive terms. The CFA was created in 2002 for the purpose of financing the renovation and expansion of the Cincinnati Convention Center, now known as the Duke Energy Center. No financial activity took place until the revenue bonds were sold in 2004. The County is considered financially accountable for the CFA because the County appoints a voting majority of the CFA's governing body and the County has the ability to impose its will on the CFA. The CFA is not, however, fiscally dependent on the County. Complete financial statements for the CFA may be obtained from the City of Cincinnati, Office of Finance and Budget, 801 Plum Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.

Fiscal Agent Related Entities. As counties are structured in Ohio, the County Auditor and County Treasurer serve as fiscal officer and custodian of funds, respectively, for various non-County entities. As fiscal officer, the Auditor maintains the accounts and certifies the availability of appropriated funds prior to the processing of warrants for payment. As custodian of funds, the Treasurer invests public moneys held on deposit in the County

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Dollar Amounts Expressed in Thousands)

treasury and redeems the Auditor's warrants. In the case of the separate districts and commissions listed below, the County Auditor and County Treasurer serve as statutory fiscal agent and custodian of funds, respectively. The County, however, is not otherwise accountable for these entities. Accordingly, only the cash for the following boards and commissions that is being held by the County Treasurer is reflected in accompanying agency funds statements:

The *Hamilton County Family and Children First Council* was formed under Ohio Revised Code Section 121.37. The Council is composed of several community partners who work to streamline and coordinate existing government services for families seeking assistance for their children. Hamilton County Developmental Disabilities Services serves as administrative agent for the Council.

The *Hamilton County General Health District (Health District)* provides public health services to its residents and communities to prevent the spread of communicable diseases and promote good health. The Health District is governed by a five-member Board of Health (BOH), four of whom are elected by the District Advisory Council, which consists of the President of the Board of County Commissioners, the chief executive of each municipal corporation not constituting a city health district, and the chairperson of the board of township trustees. The other BOH member is elected by the District Licensing Council, which consists of representatives of entities licensed by the Health District. The BOH appoints the Health Commissioner and approves the budget and various resolutions including fees and operating policies. The Health Commissioner is empowered to direct the activities of the Health District, including hiring and adjusting employee wages, approving grant budgets and executing contracts. The Health District is responsible for its own fiscal management and undergoes an annual financial audit. The Health District is dependent on the County to provide facilities, legal counsel and custodianship over its funds.

The *Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission* serves the Board of County Commissioners by providing advisory planning services to the unincorporated areas (12 townships) of the County. It also serves 37 County municipalities that are members of the Commission and pay annual fees. The Commission itself is made up of 7 representatives: 4 township representatives appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, 1 municipality representative appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, 1 municipal planning commission representative elected by municipal planning commissions and 1 City of Cincinnati representative appointed by the Cincinnati Planning Commission. The Regional Planning Commission appoints an Executive Director and can hire and fix compensation of employees. The Commission is dependent on the County to provide facilities and legal counsel and to act as fiscal agent and custodian of its funds. The budget is approved by the Commission, which is responsible for fiscal management through its authority to enter into contracts and prepare certain financial reports.

The *Hamilton County River City Correctional Center (RCCC)*, a Community-Based Correctional Facility, is a local alternative to prison with the primary purpose of rehabilitation for nonviolent felony offenders. Funding is provided through the Community Corrections Act, from the Bureau of Community Sanctions of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (ODRC). The RCCC is governed by a Facility Governing Board, two-thirds of which is appointed by the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas and one-third by the Board of County Commissioners. The Facilities Governing Board approves the annual budget and any revisions thereto. Ongoing fiscal management occurs with oversight from both the RCCC Executive Director and the Business Manager.

The *Hamilton County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD)* is a separate political subdivision of the State of Ohio and Hamilton County, organized under the Ohio Soil Conservation Act of 1941. Since its inception, the SWCD has been governed by a publicly elected board of volunteer supervisors that are authorized to contract and sue on behalf of the District. The Supervisors adopt their own budget, authorize District expenditures, and hire and fire staff. Funding comes from the County General Fund, a percentage match from the Ohio Department of Agriculture, and the Hamilton County Storm Water District. The District is committed to assist the citizens of Hamilton County through education, technical assistance and leadership in the conservation of our soil and water resources.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Dollar Amounts Expressed in Thousands)

Jointly Governed Organizations. Hamilton County Board of Developmental Disabilities is a member of the Southwestern Ohio Regional Council of Governments (COG) formed by Hamilton, Clermont, Butler and Warren Counties in 2009. Since 2015, two additional county boards have joined the COG: Greene and Montgomery. The role of this Council is to coordinate the powers and duties of the member boards to better serve and benefit persons with developmental disabilities within the member counties. Hamilton County Mental Health and Recovery Services Board is a member of the Three C Recovery and Health Care Network Council of Governments, which was created by the Hamilton County Mental Health and Recovery Services Board (Cincinnati); The Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Board of Franklin County (Columbus); and The Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board of Cuyahoga County (Cleveland). The purpose of this Council is for creating a Shared Health Care and Recovery Enterprise System (SHARES) to support management of client enrollment, benefit management, provider contracting, payment processes and utilization management for the member boards and for additional boards that may join the COG in the future. (See note VI C, Jointly Governed Organizations.) The Southwest Ohio Regional Transit Authority (SORTA) is jointly governed with the City of Cincinnati. The County has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility in SORTA. Separate financial statements are available by contacting SORTA at 602 Main Street, Suite 1100, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202. Hamilton County and the City of Cincinnati also jointly govern the Southwest Ohio Region Workforce Investment Board (SWORWIB). While the County is the fiscal agent and administrative entity for this board, the County has no ongoing financial interest or responsibility to the board. Separate financial statements are available by contacting SWORWIB at 100 Scarlet Oaks Drive, Great Oaks IRC Room 102, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241.

Related Organizations. The Board of County Commissioners is responsible for appointing the majority of the members of the Board of Building Appeals, Board of Building Standards, Commission on Women and Girls, Community Development Advisory Committee, County Land Reutilization Corporation, Economic Inclusion Advisory Council, Elderly Services Programs Advisory Council, Hospital Commission, Public Defender Commission, and Public Library Board of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. Hamilton County Commissioners also appoint half of the board members for the Greater Cincinnati Redevelopment Authority. The Hamilton County Probate Court Judge appoints the Board of Park Commissioners of the Hamilton County Park District. In none of the aforementioned instances does the County's accountability extend beyond making the appointments. These organizations do not have significant operational or financial relationships with the County.

B. Basis of Presentation

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

The County's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements and fund financial statements. The government-wide statements include a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities. The fund financial statements 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 County as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government and its component unit, whose financial activities are reported separately from those of the primary government. Agency funds are not included in the government-wide statements. The statements distinguish between those activities of the County that are governmental, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, and those that are considered business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The activity of the governmental internal service funds is eliminated to avoid doubling up revenues and expenses. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Dollar Amounts Expressed in Thousands)

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the County's governmental and business-type activities and the component unit's activities at year-end. The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the County's governmental activities and for the business-type activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and are, therefore, clearly identifiable to a particular function. The policy of the County is to allocate indirect expenses to functions in the Statement of Activities. 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 that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the County or the component unit, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the County.

Fund Financial Statements. During the year, in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance, the County segregates in separate funds the transactions related to certain County functions or activities. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the County at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental and enterprise 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 total for all internal service funds is presented in a separate column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Separate financial statements are provided for the agency funds, even though they are not included in the government-wide statements.

C. Fund Accounting

The County uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purposes and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds is maintained consistent with legal and managerial requirements. 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 plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The following are the County's major governmental funds:

The *General Fund* is the County's primary operating fund. It accounts for the general operating revenues and expenditures of the County not recorded elsewhere. The General Fund balance is available to the County for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

The *Health and Human Services Levies* special revenue fund accounts for the revenue from health and human services levies. Levies and expenditures are determined by policies of the Board of County Commissioners.

The other governmental funds of the County account for grants and other resources, whose use is restricted, committed or assigned to particular purposes.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Dollar Amounts Expressed in Thousands)

Proprietary Funds. Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service:

Enterprise funds are used to account for those operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business or where the Board of County Commissioners has decided that the determination of revenues earned, costs incurred and/or net income is necessary for management accountability. The expenses of providing goods and services primarily or solely to the general public are financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

The following are the County's major enterprise funds:

Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD) is the County-owned sewer district operated by the City of Cincinnati under a management contract. The MSD fund accounts for County-provided wastewater service to residential and industrial users in Hamilton County. Sewer charges serve as the major revenue source for financing operations and maintenance of the sewer system. MSD employees are employees of the City. Per the contract with the City, the County has exercised its option to have a separate financial audit of MSD. Additionally, bond indentures require separately audited financial statements of MSD. These audited statements are included in this report as a major enterprise fund with appropriate note disclosure.

Paul Brown Stadium fund accounts for revenue received from football stadium tenants and for the operations of the stadium.

Baseball Stadium fund accounts for revenue and expenses associated with the operations of the baseball stadium (Great American Ball Park) and the Cincinnati Reds Hall of Fame and Museum.

Internal service funds account for the financing of services provided by one department or agency of the County to other departments or agencies of the County on a cost-reimbursement basis. The internal service funds report on (1) workers' compensation, (2) the Auditor's computer center and (3) medical self-insurance.

Fiduciary Funds. The County's only fiduciary funds are agency funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. These funds account for (1) assets held by the County as agent for the entities described in note I A as Fiscal Agent Related Entities and (2) various taxes, assessments and State-shared resources collected on behalf of other local governments.

D. Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements. The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the *economic resources* measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the County and its component unit are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position.

Fund Financial Statements. All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of *current financial resources* measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources 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 reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the fund financial statements.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Dollar Amounts Expressed in Thousands)

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of *economic resources* measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the Statement of Fund Net Position. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and 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 County finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

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 fiduciary funds use the *accrual* basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual basis and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows and outflows of resources, and the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues—Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions. Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. *Measurable* means the amount of the transaction can be determined; *available* means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. Hamilton County considers revenues available if they are expected to be received within 60 days of year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the County or CFA receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include sales taxes, property taxes, grants and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from sales taxes is recognized in the period in which the taxable sale takes place. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (see note V B). Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal 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 County or CFA must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the County or CFA on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange 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: sales tax, local government funds, interest, fees and charges for services.

Unearned Revenue. Unearned revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are recorded as unearned revenue, as are some taxes, local government funds and casino revenue and, in the enterprise funds, lease revenue that must be recognized over the life of the lease.

Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources. In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the County, deferred outflows of resources include deferred charges on refundings, pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in notes VI F-K. The deferred charges on refundings result 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.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Dollar Amounts Expressed in Thousands)

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position 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. Deferred inflows of resources include deferred charges on refundings, property taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2019, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds Balance Sheet and represents receivables that will not be collected within the available period. For the County, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, special assessments, intergovernmental revenues, loans, and grants not yet received though eligibility requirements have been met. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified in the Reconciliation of Balance Sheet—Governmental Funds—to Government-Wide Statement of Net Position. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position (see notes VI F-K).

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, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt, which is recognized when due, and certain compensated absences and claims and judgments, which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

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

F. Budgetary Process

The County is required by Ohio law to adopt annual budgets for the General Fund, some special revenue funds and all debt service funds. Under the direction of the County Administrator, staff of the Commissioners' Office and County Administration Department prepares the budget and issues a separate budgetary report. The budgetary process begins at least six months prior to the calendar year for which the budget is to be adopted, with the County certifying the proposed budget to the County Auditor by July 20. By January 1, the County Commissioners may adopt annual or temporary measures using, in part, the official certificate of estimated resources approved by the County Budget Commission and the tax rates certified by the County Auditor. Appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. By April 1, the County Commissioners must adopt an annual appropriation resolution.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year for projected increases or decreases in revenue. 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. Modifications to the original budget are approved by the Board of County Commissioners throughout the year as allowed by State statute. All budgetary amendments and supplemental appropriations made during 2019 are included in the revised budget amounts presented in the budget-to-actual comparisons. The County maintains budgetary control within an organizational unit and fund by not permitting expenditures and encumbrances to exceed appropriations within three major categories—Personnel Services, Other Expenditures and Capital Outlay.

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The budgetary process does not include annual budgeting for certain grants and capital projects. For these funds, appropriations are made on a multiyear basis with the free balance and encumbrances being reappropriated annually. The administrative control is on a grant or project basis and, therefore, comparisons with annually appropriated funds do not provide meaningful data. The County adopts annual budgets for proprietary funds; however, budgetary data is not presented for proprietary funds due to the nature of the funds, where demand for goods and services largely determines the level of revenues and expenses. There is no legal requirement to report on such budgets.

The annual budget for MSD is prepared on a non-GAAP budgetary basis of accounting, is approved by the Board of County Commissioners and is administered by the City of Cincinnati. Budgetary control is exercised at the divisional level, and between personnel and other costs.

G. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

The County's cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. County investments with original maturities of one year or less are recorded at cost or amortized cost. Investments of the County that have original maturities of one year or more are recorded at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. For presentation on the financial statements, funds included within the Treasurer's cash management pool and County, CFA or MSD investments with original maturities of three months or less are considered to be cash and cash equivalents.

Cash resources of individual funds, including proprietary funds, are combined to form a pool of cash and investments that is managed by the County Treasurer. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the County's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments on the financial statements. Certain moneys for MSD are held and invested by the City and trustees. These bank accounts and investments are represented by Cash and Cash Equivalents Held by the City of Cincinnati and Held by Trustees asset accounts.

In 2019, investments were limited to federal securities, securities issued by a government agency, and commercial paper notes.

See note V A for a detailed disclosure of cash, cash equivalents and investments held by the County.

The CFA's receipts are accounted for by its fiscal agent, the City of Cincinnati, or trustee. Cash received by the fiscal agent or trustee is maintained in accounts in the CFA's name.

MSD is required by Ohio law to invest in only U.S. obligations; federal agency securities; Ohio bonds and other obligations of the State or such obligations of political subdivisions of the State, provided that the subdivisions are located within Hamilton County; time certificates of deposit or deposit accounts in an eligible institution; and no-load money market mutual funds consisting only of investments mentioned above. Investments are required to mature within five years from the date of settlement, unless the investment is matched to a specific obligation or debt of MSD.

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings are assigned to the General Fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during 2019 amounted to \$17,065, which includes \$12 assigned from other County funds. In the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position—Proprietary Funds—the Paul Brown Stadium fund shows a negative total for Investment Earnings because the investment earnings for 2019 were less than the estimated interest receivable for 2018.

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The County has segregated bank accounts for moneys held separate from the County's central bank accounts. Additionally, the Southwest Ohio Council of Governments, Three C Recovery and Health Care Network Council of Governments and the CFA's trustee are currently holding deposits that belong to the County. These monies are presented as Cash and Cash Equivalents—Segregated Accounts.

H. Inventories

Inventories of governmental funds are valued at cost. Costs are determined by the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The costs of inventory items are recognized as expenditures in the governmental funds when consumed.

MSD's supplies and materials are stated at the lower of cost or market on a FIFO basis.

I. Prepaid Expenses

MSD payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, are recorded as Prepaid Expenses using the consumption method. Under this method, a current asset is recorded for the prepaid amount and expenses are reflected in the year in which services are consumed.

The City of Cincinnati offered an Early Retirement Incentive Program (ERIP) in 2007. The City Retirement System requested MSD's share of the remaining liability in the amount of \$8,723. This amount represents in full the liability for 2015-2023. The payment was processed in March 2016. The remaining prepaid expense is \$2,523 at December 31, 2019.

J. Interfund Transactions

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from long-term interfund loans are classified as Advances to/from Other Funds or as Interfund Receivable/Payable. Receivables and payables resulting from interfund transactions other than loans are classified as Due to/from Other Funds. Interfund transactions are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the Statement of Net Position, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as Internal Balances.

K. Restricted Assets

The Trust Agreement for MSD's Series A Revenue bonds (see note V F) requires the establishment of certain trust accounts, including a Bond Account, Bond Reserve Account, and Surplus Account to be held by the trustee. The Bond Account will be used to accumulate periodic principal and interest payments. The Bond Reserve Account will be funded in an amount equal to the highest annual future debt service requirement. The Surplus Account is available to be used for any other sewer system purpose. The Trust Agreement also requires the creation of a Construction Account to be held by the City to pay for project costs. For Paul Brown and baseball stadiums, per the bond indenture requirements, restricted assets include sales tax withholdings required to be held by the custodial trustee for semiannual debt service for 2000, 2011 and 2016 sales tax-supported bonds. At December 31, 2019, the following balances (at fair value) were maintained in trust accounts:

Held by Trustees:	
Bond Retirement	\$ 11,437
Reserve	54,870
Surplus	320,953
Total	\$ 387,260

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L. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include real property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets used by proprietary funds are also reported in the financial reports of the respective funds.

The County defines a capital asset as an asset with an initial cost of at least \$5,000 (amount not in thousands) and an estimated useful life of at least two years. Most capital assets are capitalized at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets or assets the County takes ownership of as a result of seizure or forfeiture are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. Capitalized amounts are updated for additions and retirements during the year. MSD assets acquired prior to its inception in 1968 that are not identifiable with specific historical costs are not included in the capital assets balance. Assets acquired by MSD through contributions, such as contributions from land developers and federal and State grants, are capitalized and recorded in the plant records at the contributor's reported cost. Land acquired for MSD's use is titled to either the City or the County. The cost of the land has been recorded on the books of MSD, since it has the full benefits of the land as an economic resource.

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. Construction in progress includes the cost of in-force labor and costs incurred for projects not placed in use as of December 31, 2019.

Capital assets are depreciated except for land, some land improvements, and construction in progress. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives, unless history or other factors indicate a different estimate would be more appropriate:

Bridges	50 years
Buildings and Structures	40 years
MSD Sewer Laterals	40 years
Parking Garages	30 years
Stadia	28 years
Roads	20 years
Building Improvements	20 years
Depreciable Land Improvements	20 years
Office and Service Equipment	2 to 25 years

Infrastructure assets consist of roads and bridges. They are reported as governmental activities. Infrastructure assets acquired prior to January 1, 2002, consist of the bridges and roads that were acquired or that received substantial improvements subsequent to January 1, 1980, and are reported at estimated historical cost using deflated replacement cost.

Any material gain or loss arising from the disposal of capital assets for proprietary funds has been credited or charged to income or expense of the respective fund. The net gain or loss for governmental funds has been credited to General Revenues or charged to expenses of the General Government function in the Statement of Activities.

M. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Compensatory time is accrued as a

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liability as the benefits are earned. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination payment method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is based on the County's past experience of making termination payments. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

For governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent that payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded as Matured Compensated Absences Payable in the funds from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported in governmental funds. For governmental funds, the portion of unpaid compensated absences expected to be paid within a year is noted next to the total Compensated Absences in the Long-Term Debt and Other Obligations table (see note V F). This amount is a portion of what is reported as Long-Term Liabilities Due within One Year in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. In proprietary funds, the entire amount of accrued compensated absences is reported as a fund liability. The current amounts are an average of the annual expenses.

Ohio law requires that vacation time not be accumulated for more than three years. Normally, all vacation time is to be taken in the year available unless administrative written approval for carryover is obtained. Sick time not taken may be accumulated until retirement. Employees eligible to retire under a County-recognized retirement plan, with a minimum of 10 years of service, are paid one-half (up to 630 hours for 70-hour pay periods; 720 hours for 80-hour pay periods) of accumulated sick time upon retirement.

Certain agencies of the County that are not under the control of the Board of County Commissioners may have slight variances in policies on compensated absences. Compensated absences are accrued in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*.

N. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are also reported in 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 judgments, compensated absences and net pension liability that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are normally due for payment during the current year. Net pension/OPEB liability is 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. Bonds and loans that will be paid from governmental funds are recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements when payment is due.

O. Bond Premiums and Discounts, Prepaid Insurance

On the government-wide financial statements and in the enterprise funds, bond premiums/discounts are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line (bonds outstanding) method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums/discounts are presented as additions/reductions to the face amount of bonds payable. Debt issuance costs, except any portion related to prepaid insurance costs, are recognized as an expense in the period incurred. On the governmental fund financial statements, premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are recognized in the period in which the debt is issued. Bond premiums/discounts are reported as an Other Financing Source/Use. Issuance costs, even if withheld from the actual net proceeds received, are reported as Debt Service expenditures.

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P. Fund Balance

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the County 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 either (a) not in spendable form (i.e., they are not expected to be converted to cash) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The nonspendable fund balances include materials and supplies inventory (category a), unclaimed monies reduced by the amount of the estimated liability for payments to claimants (category b), and interfund advances (category b).

Restricted: The restricted classification is used when constraints placed on the use of resources are either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments (e.g., State statutes) or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation (County resolutions). Enabling legislation authorizes the County to assess, levy, charge, or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation. Legal enforceability means that the County can be compelled by an external party, such as citizens, public interest groups or the judiciary, to use resources created by enabling legislation only for the purposes specified by the legislation.

Committed: The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action (resolution) of the County Commissioners. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Commissioners remove or change the constraint via another resolution. In contrast to fund balance that is restricted by enabling legislation, committed fund balance classification may be redeployed for other purposes with appropriate due process. Constraints imposed on the use of committed amounts are imposed by the Board of County Commissioners, separate from the authorization to raise the underlying revenue; therefore, compliance with these constraints is not considered to be legally enforceable. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned: Assigned fund balance includes amounts intended to be used by the County for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned amounts represent the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. Assigned fund balance addresses the government's intent and should be expressed by the County Commissioners or a County official delegated that authority by resolution or by State statute. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent encumbered amounts for outstanding obligations (purchases on order), appropriation of fund balance in the subsequent year's budget, and the amount reserved for judgments and claims.

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

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

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Q. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between all other elements in a statement of financial position. 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 adopted by the County or CFA, or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. MSD's restricted net position relates to debt service. MSD did not have net position restricted by enabling legislation. The County, MSD and CFA apply restricted resources first when an expenditure/expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

R. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activities of the proprietary funds. For the County, these revenues are charges for services for wastewater treatment, stadium rental income, parking fees, and charges to political subdivisions and County departments for services provided by the County, including the costs of providing computer services, emergency communications, and workers' compensation and employees' health insurance coverage. For the CFA, operating revenues include contributions for financing the Convention Facility and the hotel taxes for repayment of debt. Operating expenses are the necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund or CFA. For the County, these expenses include personnel, net pension expense, utilities and supplies, claims, depreciation and purchased services. For the CFA, operating expenses were for the return of residual funds to the City and County, audit and trustee fees, and insurance. Revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

S. Capital Contributions

Capital contributions in proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets, from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction, or from transfers from governmental funds. These assets, which are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received, are not subject to repayment. Capital contributions in 2019 totaled \$6,195.

T. Internal Activity

Transfers within governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues. Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one function to another or within the same function are eliminated on the Statement of Activities. Payments for interfund services provided and used are not eliminated. Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as Transfers In and Transfers Out. 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.

U. Special Items

Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the County administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. In 2019, the County had a special item in the enterprise funds related to repurposing unspent debt proceeds. (See Note V F.)

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V. 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.

W. Basis of Budgeting

While reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of GAAP, the basis of budgeting as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. A Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances—Budget and Actual—is presented in the basic financial statements for the General Fund and the major special revenue fund with an annually appropriated budget. The major differences for those funds between the basis of budgeting and the GAAP basis are the following:

1. Revenues are recorded when received (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
2. Expenditures are recorded when paid (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
3. Investments are reported at fair value (GAAP basis) rather than cost (budget basis).
4. Loans and advances in and out, as well as changes in segregated cash and escheat estimates, are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).
5. Outstanding year-end encumbrances and prior-year appropriations are treated as expenditures (budget basis) as opposed to restricted, committed or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).

Adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations at the end of the year on the basis of budgeting to the GAAP basis are presented in the following table:

	General Fund	Health and Human Services Levies
<u>Net Change in Fund Balance</u>		
<i>GAAP Basis</i>	\$ 16,959	\$ 44,811
Increase (Decrease):		
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	(3,329)	1,526
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	(4,407)	1,099
Net Adjustment for Unrealized Gains	(1,942)	(2,660)
Net Adjustment for Change in Segregated Cash	-	(1,308)
Net Adjustment for Change in Escheat Estimate	632	-
Encumbrances	(11,826)	(49,481)
<i>Basis of Budgeting</i>	\$ (3,913)	\$ (6,013)

II. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

In 2019, the County implemented the following Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements:

- No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*, which establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and corresponding deferred outflow of resources for certain asset retirement obligations.
- No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*, which improves disclosures related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements, and clarifies which liabilities to include in debt disclosures.
- No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests*, which improves (1) the consistency and comparability of reporting a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and (2) the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units.

The implementation of these pronouncements resulted only in additional disclosures related to debt.

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III. FUND BALANCE

The fund balances for all governmental funds are classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the County is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources (see note I P). The constraints placed on the fund balance for the major and other governmental funds are presented below:

Fund Balances	General	Health and Human Services Levies	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable				
Materials and Supplies	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 168	\$ 168
Advances to Other Funds	113	-	-	113
Escheat	5,796	-	-	5,796
Total Nonspendable	5,909	-	168	6,077
Restricted for				
Public Assistance	-	-	36,988	36,988
Health and Human Services Levies	-	263,430	-	263,430
Motor Vehicle Gas Tax	-	-	36,958	36,958
Health and Community Services	-	-	67,708	67,708
Debt Service Payments	-	-	2,095	2,095
Other	-	-	4,323	4,323
Total Restricted	-	263,430	148,072	411,502
Committed				
Capital Projects	-	-	51,183	51,183
Other Purposes	314	-	-	314
Total Committed	314	-	51,183	51,497
Assigned				
Purchases on Order				
Materials/Supplies	1,069	-	-	1,069
Contractual Services	3,784	-	-	3,784
Maintenance/Utilities	2,707	-	-	2,707
Other Purposes	177	-	-	177
Other Purposes	230	-	-	230
Total Assigned	7,967	-	-	7,967
Unassigned (Deficit)	78,941	-	(1,989)	76,952
Total Fund Balance	\$ 93,131	\$ 263,430	\$ 197,434	\$553,995

The County has established a General Fund reserve policy. The Board of County Commissioners set a goal of 15 percent of the current year's ongoing budgeted expenditures as a reserve. If the reserve is not at that level, the Board will increase the reserve by .5 percent of the General Fund budgeted expenditures each year until the 15 percent level is attained. The reserve may be used to stabilize revenues, retire outstanding debt or pay judgments.

IV. STEWARDSHIP AND ACCOUNTABILITY

At December 31, 2019, the following nonmajor fund groups had deficit fund balances:

<u>Fund Group</u>	<u>Fund Balance</u>
Health and Community Services Grants	\$ (845)
Judicial Services Grants	(617)
Health Grants	(63)
Economic Development Grants	(464)

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These deficits were caused by deferring revenue for which eligibility requirements had not yet been met and/or the time lag between reimbursements for grant expenditures versus when the expenditures were incurred.

The deficit net position of (\$51,286) in the Paul Brown Stadium enterprise fund is due to the outstanding debt on the capital assets exceeding the cost of the assets net of depreciation.

V. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

Moneys held by the County are classified by State statute into two categories:

1. Active moneys are public moneys determined to be necessary to meet current demand upon the County treasury. Active moneys must be maintained either as cash in the County treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, in negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.
2. Moneys held by the County that are not considered active are classified as inactive.

The County's Statement of Investment Policy, approved by the County's Investment Advisory Committee, authorizes investments permitted under Ohio law, which states that inactive moneys are to be deposited or invested in the following:

1. U.S. Treasury notes, bills, bonds or other obligations or securities issued by the U.S. Treasury, any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, or any book-entry, zero-coupon U.S. security that is a direct obligation of the United States;
2. bonds, notes, debentures or any other obligations or securities issued directly 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;
3. time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts, including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
4. bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio or its political subdivisions;
5. no-load money market mutual funds rated in the highest category at the time of purchase by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service or consisting exclusively of obligations described in item 1, 2 or 4 above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations;
6. the State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
7. securities lending agreements in which the County lends securities and the eligible institution agrees to simultaneously exchange either securities described in item 1 or 2 above or cash, equal value for equal value;
8. up to 25 percent of the County's total average portfolio in (a) high-grade commercial paper for a period not to exceed 270 days in an amount not to exceed 10 percent of the aggregate value of the issuing corporation's outstanding commercial paper or (b) bankers' acceptances for a period not to exceed 180 days (additional training for the County's investing authority is required for making investments in these categories);
9. up to 15 percent of the County's average portfolio in notes issued by U.S. corporations or by repository institutions doing business under authority granted by the United States provided the notes are rated in the second highest or higher category by at least two nationally recognized standard rating services at the time of purchase and the notes mature within two years from the date of purchase;
10. up to 1 percent of the County's average portfolio in debt interests rated at the time of purchase in the three highest categories by two nationally recognized standard rating services and issued by foreign nations diplomatically recognized by the U.S. government, with all interest and principal denominated and payable in U.S. funds;
11. a current unpaid or delinquent tax line of credit authorized by Revised Code, provided that all of the conditions for entering into such a line of credit under that division are satisfied, or bonds and other obligations of a county land reutilization corporation organized under Revised Code, if the county land reutilization corporation is located wholly or partly within Hamilton County; or

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12. 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 2 percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed 30 days.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives, as well as the issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are all prohibited.

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

The following information categorizes deposits and investments and identifies risks related to deposits and investments as defined in GASB Statement No. 3, *Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments (Including Repurchase Agreements), and Reverse Repurchase Agreements*, and GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures*.

Cash on Hand. At year-end, the County had \$718 in undeposited cash on hand. This amount is included on the Statement of Net Position of the County as part of Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments.

Deposits—County. At year-end, the County’s carrying amount of deposits was \$139,884 and the bank balance was \$113,431.

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the County’s deposits may not be returned to it. The County’s policy for deposits is that any balance not covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation will be collateralized by the financial institutions with pledged securities. Of the year-end bank balance, \$6,924 was covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the County’s agent in the County’s name. At December 31, 2019, \$106,507 of the bank balance was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution’s trust department or agent but not in the County’s name.

Investments—County. At December 31, 2019, investment balances were as follows:

<u>Measurement/Investment</u>	<u>Measurement Amount</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Standard & Poor’s or Moody’s Rating</u>	<u>Percent of Total Investments</u>
U.S. Treasury Notes	\$ 82,044	Less than five years		13.31
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)	101,764	Less than five years	AA+	16.51
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. (FHLM)	120,117	Less than five years	AA+	19.48
Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA)	117,094	Less than five years	AA+	18.99
Federal Farm Credit Banks (FFCB)	153,435	Less than five years	AA+	24.89
BNP Paribas New York	4,932	Less than one year	A-1	0.80
JP Morgan Securities LLC	2,971	Less than one year	A-1	0.48
MUFG Bank Ltd. NY	17,958	Less than one year	A-1	2.91
Natixis	16,230	Less than one year	A-1	2.63
Total County Investments	<u>\$ 616,545</u>			<u>100.00</u>

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The County 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. The above chart identifies the County's recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2019. All the County's investments measured at fair value are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

Credit Risk. It is the County's policy to limit its investments in no-load money market mutual funds to funds rated in the highest category by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations and to limit investments in other obligations that are not U.S. government obligations or those explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government to investments that have a credit quality rating of the top two ratings issued.

Custodial Credit Risk. For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the County will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The County has implemented several controls to mitigate custodial risk. All security transactions are executed on a delivery versus payment basis. All securities are delivered to the County's custodian bank before payment is made to the broker dealer for the security. Securities delivered to the custodian are held in the name of the County. If the market conditions or liquidity needs require the sale of the security, the County will identify securities that mitigate the amount of the loss.

Concentration of Credit Risk. The County's investment policy provides for diversification to avoid undue concentration in one type of securities. The County has invested more than 5 percent of the County's investments in U.S. Treasury notes and the FHLB, FHLM, FNMA and FFCB, as noted in the table above.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk arises because fixed-income securities will increase or decrease in market value as interest rates fluctuate during the life of such securities. Accordingly, Ohio Revised Code requires that an investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to specific obligations or debt of the County, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Additionally, policy specifies that the portfolio be structured to diversify investments to reduce the risk of loss resulting from over-concentration of assets in a specific maturity or a specific type of investment.

Deposits—MSD. MSD has active deposits as described above. Its inactive deposits are public deposits that MSD has identified as not required for use within the current two-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. In addition to deposits of active and inactive moneys, MSD may have deposits of interim moneys. These are moneys that are not needed for immediate use but that 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.

At December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of MSD's deposits totaled \$153,250. Amounts held by the City are invested on MSD's behalf in accordance with the City's Municipal Code. These amounts are collateralized as part of the City's cash and investment balances.

Custodial Credit Risk (Defined Above). MSD's policy for deposits states that collateral is required for demand deposits and certificates of deposit at 105 percent, or 102 percent if the financial institution participates in the Treasurer of State's Ohio Pooled Collateral System, of all deposits not covered by federal deposit insurance. Protection of MSD's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the finance director by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution. Obligations that may be pledged as

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collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State and its municipalities, school districts and district corporations. Obligations pledged to secure deposits must be delivered to a bank other than the institution in which the deposit is made. Written custodial agreements are required. Although the pledging bank has an investment and securities pool used to collateralize all public deposits, which are held in the financial institution's name, noncompliance with federal requirements could potentially subject MSD to a successful claim by the FDIC. The deposits not covered by federal depository insurance are considered uninsured and uncollateralized under the provisions of GASB 3 and subject to custodial credit risk.

For additional GASB 40 disclosure requirements, refer to the financial statements as of June 30, 2019, the most recent available, for the City of Cincinnati.

Investments—MSD. State statute, Board of County Commissioners' resolutions, and the 1985 Trust Indenture as amended, authorize MSD to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, its agencies or its instrumentalities; certificates of deposit; repurchase agreements; money market deposit accounts; municipal depository funds; super NOW accounts; sweep accounts; separate trading of registered interest and principal of securities; mutual funds; bonds and other obligations of the State; and the State Treasurer's investment pool. The following investment policies are the same for MSD as defined in the County's investment policy above: (1) limitations on repurchase agreements, (2) prohibited investments, and (3) guidelines governing dealers and payments. Investments made by MSD are summarized below:

<u>Measurement/Investment or Deposits</u>	<u>Measurement Amount</u>	<u>Percent of Total Investments</u>
Fair Value—Level 1 Inputs		
U.S. Treasury Securities	\$ 174,815	32.60
Fair Value—Level 2 Inputs		
U.S. Agency Securities	117,582	21.93
Deposits Held by City of Cincinnati	153,246	28.58
Money Market Funds	90,602	16.89
Total County Investments	<u>\$ 536,245</u>	<u>100.00</u>

MSD 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. U.S. Treasury securities, classified in Level 1, are valued using quoted market prices. U.S. Agency securities, classified in Level 2, are valued using pricing sources as provided by the investment managers.

Custodial Credit Risk (Defined Above). Funds held by trustees are eligible investments as defined by the Trust Agreement and are in the name of the trustee for the benefit of MSD. As stated in GASB 40, obligations of the U.S. government or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government are not considered to have credit risk and do not require disclosure of credit quality. The money market funds are invested in a treasury obligation fund with a Moody's credit rating of Aaa. MSD 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 Treasurer or qualified trustee.

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Concentration of Credit Risk. MSD uses the City of Cincinnati’s investment policy, which addresses concentration of credit risk by requiring investments to be diversified to reduce risk of loss resulting from over-concentration of assets in a specific issue or class of security. The table above includes the percentage of each investment type held by MSD at December 31, 2019.

MSD has no policy that addresses interest rate risk.

Deposits—CFA. At December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of CFA deposits held by the trustee totaled \$10,217 and the bank balance was \$10,217. The moneys are held in custodial accounts at The Bank of New York Mellon and are not collateralized.

Investments—CFA. The trustee for the CFA holds no investments as of December 31, 2019.

The CFA’s investment policy is limited by the Cooperative Agreement with the City and the County. The eligible investments include obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States or by an agency or instrumentality of the federal government or a no-load money market fund that consists of these obligations. The CFA may also invest in time certificates of deposits of eligible institutions; bonds and other obligations of the State, City or political subdivision of the State; Ohio subdivision’s fund; and certain written repurchase agreements.

The CFA does not have a written credit risk policy, concentration of credit risk policy, investment rate risk policy or foreign currency risk policy.

Reconciliation of Balance Sheet Cash with Deposits and Investments. The classifications of cash and cash equivalents, and investments on the combined financial statements for the primary government are based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9, *Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Non-Expendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting*. A reconciliation between the classifications of cash and investments on the combined financial statements and the classifications of deposits and investments, including MSD, presented above per GASB 3 is as follows:

Carrying Amount of Deposits	\$ 273,982	Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 685,291
Carrying Amount of Investments	999,540	Cash and Cash Equivalents—Segregated Accounts	68,696
Total	<u>\$ 1,273,522</u>	Cash and Cash Equivalents—Restricted	227,108
		Investments—Restricted	<u>292,427</u>
		Total	<u>\$ 1,273,522</u>

B. Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2019, consisted of taxes, interest, special assessments, lease rent, accounts (billings for user-charged services, including unbilled utility services), and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements and shared revenues. Property tax receivables and MSD’s accounts receivable are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Receivables are recorded on the County’s financial statements to the extent that the amounts are determined to be material and substantiated, not only by supporting documentation but also by a reasonable, systematic method of determining their existence, completeness, valuation and collectability.

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Property Taxes. Property taxes include amounts levied against real, public utility and tangible (personal) property. The assessed value by property classification upon which the 2019 tax collection was based is as follows:

Real Property—2019 Valuation:	
Residential/Agricultural	\$ 13,629,022
Commercial/Industrial/Public Utilities	4,732,429
Public Utility Personal Property	1,084,391
Total Valuation	\$ 19,445,842

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property by all overlapping taxing authorities in excess of 10 mills per dollar of assessed value without a vote of the people. Presently, the County levies 2.26 mills of this 10-mill limit for its General Fund. In addition to the 2.26 mills, voted levies in the amount of 18.88 mills have been approved for health and hospitalization, law enforcement, developmental disabilities and mental health, children’s services, zoological parks, senior services and family treatment services.

A summary of the voted levies follows:

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Voter Authorized Rate⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Rates Levied for Current Year Collection⁽²⁾</u>		<u>Final Collection Year</u>
		<u>Residential/ Agricultural</u>	<u>Commercial/ Industrial</u>	
University Hospital	4.07	1.63	2.65	2021
Police Information Center	0.54	0.16	0.30	Continuing
Developmental Disabilities	4.13	3.78	4.03	2019
Mental Health	2.99	1.58	2.27	2021
Children’s Services	4.75	3.78	4.61	2020
Zoo	0.46	0.34	0.44	2022
Senior Services	1.60	1.25	1.53	2021
Family Treatment Services	0.34	0.33	0.33	2019
Total Voted Millage	18.88	12.85	16.16	

⁽¹⁾dollar amount per \$1,000 of assessed valuation

⁽²⁾reduction factors applied to levies

Ohio law provides for a reduction in the rates of voted levies to offset increased values resulting from the reappraisal of real property. Reduction factors are applied to authorized voted levies so that each levy yields the same amount from real property taxes as in the year in which the levy was approved. The reduction factors are computed annually and applied separately for residential/agricultural property and commercial/industrial property. Increases to voted levy revenues occur with the addition of new construction that is added to the tax duplicate each year.

The County Commissioners allocated approximately 9.97 percent of the ½ cent permissive sales tax receipts to reduce residential property taxes in the County. In 2019, this represented a 1.10 percent reduction for all owner-occupied homeowners in the County.

Taxes collected on real property (other than public utilities) in one calendar year are levied on the preceding calendar year’s assessed values as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values are established the preceding year by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. A physical reappraisal of all real property is required every six years, with a statistical update every third year. The last physical reappraisal was completed during 2017.

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The County Treasurer bills and collects real property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the County. 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 of the following year. The County's practice is to extend the December 31 due date to January. Unpaid taxes become delinquent after December 31 of the year they are due with penalties and interest assessed. Foreclosure proceedings may be initiated by the County Prosecutor if delinquent taxes are not paid within one year.

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 collection year, the lien date. The majority of public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at 25 percent of its true value. Public utility taxes are payable on the same date as real property taxes described previously.

The County Auditor periodically remits to the taxing districts their portions of the taxes collected. The final settlements of real and public utility property taxes are made in April and August. Collections of the taxes and remittance of them to the taxing districts are accounted for in various agency funds of the County. The County accrues property taxes as receivables since they can be measured and recorded when levied and recognized as deferred inflows since they are collected in advance of the year for which they are levied. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied.

Property tax revenues were recorded in the following funds in 2019:

General Fund	\$ 38,913
Health and Human Services Levies Fund	247,826
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	504
Total Property Tax Revenues	\$ 287,243

Property tax revenues include levies collected from both the current levy and delinquent levies. The cumulative delinquency as of December 31, 2019, was \$19,264 of real and public utility taxes. The delinquent property tax revenue was not recorded in the financial statements due to the uncertainty of collection. Recording the delinquency would not have an impact on the fund balance of the County since it would be offset by a reserve for delinquent accounts.

Sales and Use Tax. On March 19, 1996, voters of Hamilton County approved a .5 percent increase (from .5 percent to 1.0 percent) in the County's general sales tax. The County Commissioners approved by resolution that this additional tax will be used for development of the riverfront area, including construction of the football and baseball stadiums. On November 4, 2014, voters of Hamilton County approved a five-year .25 percent increase (from 1 percent to 1.25 percent) in the sales tax. The proceeds are to be used for the renovation and restoration of the historic Union Terminal, which houses the Museum Center, Ohio Historical Society Library, and several other organizations. This temporary .25 percent increase will expire March 31, 2020. On October 15, 2019, the County Commissioners approved by resolution to adjust the County's general sales tax by a .25 percent increase effective April 1, 2020.

Vendor collections of sales tax are paid to the State Treasurer by the 25th day of the month following collection. The Ohio Department of Taxation (ODT) certifies to the Ohio Department of Budget and Management (OBM) the amount of the tax to be returned to the County. The ODT certification must be made within 45 days of the end of each month. The OBM then has 5 days in which to draw the warrant payable to the County.

Hotel Occupancy Tax. The CFA receives hotel occupancy tax quarterly from the County and City.

Intergovernmental. State subsidies for local property tax reductions are recorded as Intergovernmental Receivable when measurable and Intergovernmental Revenues when measurable and available. Federal and

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State grants and assistance awards made on the basis of entitlement are recorded as Intergovernmental Receivable and Revenues when entitlement occurs. All other federal and State reimbursement-type grants and other intergovernmental reimbursements are recorded as receivables and revenues when the related expenditures/expenses are incurred. A summary of the Intergovernmental Receivables for the year ended December 31, 2019, follows:

<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General Fund:	
State Subsidies	\$ 2,190
Casino Revenue	2,408
Sheriff	56
Prosecutor	32
Emergency Management Agency—Other	23
Domestic Relations Court	30
Probate Court	171
Public Defender—Other	2,940
General Fund Total	<u>7,850</u>
Health and Human Services Levies—Special Revenue Fund:	
State Subsidies	10,630
Job and Family Services—Grants	6,494
Developmental Disabilities Services—Grants	6,349
Health and Human Services Levies Total	<u>23,473</u>
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds:	
Job and Family Services—Grants	10,712
Planning and Development—Grants	544
Sheriff—Grants	77
Coroner—Grants	57
Emergency Management Agency—Grants	242
Juvenile Court—Grants	3,023
Municipal Court—Grants	226
Public Defender - Grants	73
Adult Probation—Grants	7,040
Engineer - Grants	5
Environmental Services—Grants	2,953
Health and Hospitalization Tax - Grants	124
Mental Health and Recovery Services Board—Grants	5,114
Engineer - Other	1
Mental Health and Recovery Services Board - Other	4
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds Total	<u>30,195</u>
Governmental Activities Total	<u>\$ 61,518</u>

Loans. The Hamilton County Housing Rehab Program provides low-interest loans to income-qualifying homeowners to provide an affordable means for making major repairs on their homes. The program is funded by the Board of County Commissioners through the Hamilton County Community Block Grant Program, with funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Funds from loan repayments by previous program recipients are made available for use through a revolving loan fund. These loans (\$100) are classified as Accounts Receivable on the Balance Sheet—Governmental Funds.

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In 2002, the County Commissioners adopted the Home Improvement Program (HIP). HIP allows homeowners in Hamilton County to borrow money from banks to repair or remodel their homes or rental property at interest rates 3 percent below the lowest rate the banks would normally offer.

C. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets in the enterprise funds include the following cash, cash equivalents and investments:

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents:	
Held by the City of Cincinnati:	
Construction Account	\$ 67,394
Amount to Be Transferred to Surplus Account	64,881
Held by Trustees	94,833
Total Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	227,108
Restricted Investments:	
Held by Trustees—Held to Maturity	292,427
Total Restricted Assets	\$ 519,535

D. Capital Assets

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

	Balance 1/1/2019	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2019
<u>Governmental Activities</u>				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land and Improvements	\$ 95,889	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95,889
Construction in Progress	19,656	30,264	(7,214)	42,706
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	115,545	30,264	(7,214)	138,595
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Land Improvements	679	-	-	679
Buildings, Structures and Improvements	381,301	1,686	(29)	382,958
Infrastructure	733,206	4,052	-	737,258
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	87,182	5,823	(2,442)	90,563
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	1,202,368	11,561	(2,471)	1,211,458
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	(385)	(54)	-	(439)
Buildings, Structures and Improvements	(319,773)	(6,264)	29	(326,008)
Infrastructure	(620,274)	(10,154)	-	(630,428)
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	(68,831)	(3,562)	2,286	(70,107)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,009,263)	(20,034)	2,315	(1,026,982)
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	193,105	(8,473)	(156)	184,476
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 308,650	\$ 21,791	\$ (7,370)	\$ 323,071

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	Balance 1/1/2019	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2019
<u>Business-Type Activities</u>				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 101,254	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 101,254
Construction in Progress	353,373	133,186	(38,439)	448,120
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	<u>454,627</u>	<u>133,186</u>	<u>(38,439)</u>	<u>549,374</u>
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings, Structures and Improvements	1,328,382	39,061	-	1,367,443
Sewer Laterals	1,293,287	23,602	(7,025)	1,309,864
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	724,972	14,741	(352)	739,361
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	<u>3,346,641</u>	<u>77,404</u>	<u>(7,377)</u>	<u>3,416,668</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings, Structures and Improvements	(727,334)	(44,348)	-	(771,682)
Sewer Laterals	(500,459)	(32,667)	-	(533,126)
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	(348,223)	(21,649)	327	(369,545)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(1,576,016)</u>	<u>(98,664)</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>(1,674,353)</u>
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	<u>1,770,625</u>	<u>(21,260)</u>	<u>(7,050)</u>	<u>1,742,315</u>
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 2,225,252</u>	<u>\$ 111,926</u>	<u>\$ (45,489)</u>	<u>\$ 2,291,689</u>

Construction in Progress includes assets that upon completion will be transferred to the governmental activities, MSD, or other enterprise funds. In the financial statements, Depreciation and Amortization of \$105,687 includes MSD's Study Assets amortization expense of \$7,023.

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/funds as follows:

<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
General Government	\$ 5,961
Judicial	359
Public Safety	1,379
Social Services	273
Health	1,070
Public Works	10,801
Environmental Control	122
Internal Service Funds—Charged to Functions Based on Usage	69
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$ 20,034</u>
<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	
MSD	\$ 59,605
Paul Brown Stadium	14,731
Baseball Stadium	13,156
Other Enterprise Funds	11,172
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$ 98,664</u>

E. Interfund Balances and Transfers

Interfund balances at December 31, 2019, consisted of the following amounts and represent charges for services or reimbursable expenses.

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Due to/from balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods or services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting records and (3) payments are made between funds. All are expected to be paid within one year.

<u>Due to Other Funds</u>	Due from Other Funds		
	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ 3
Health and Human Services Levies	898	3,991	4,889
Other Governmental Funds	285	548	833
Other Enterprise Funds	-	1	1
Total	\$ 1,183	\$ 4,543	\$ 5,726

Due to Other Governments represents the return of residual funds by the CFA.

Advances to/from balances are amounts that are owed, other than charges for goods and services rendered, by a particular fund to another fund and that are not due within one year. Interfund receivables/payables represent manuscript bonds issued by the County and purchased by the Health and Human Services Levies Fund. TIF (tax increment financing) revenues will be used for repayment.

	Receivables		Payables	
	Manuscript Bonds	Advances to Other Funds	Manuscript Bonds	Advances from Other Funds
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 113	\$ -	\$ -
Health and Human Services Levies	19,870	-	-	-
Other Governmental Funds	-	500	-	613
Other Enterprise Funds	-	-	19,870	-
Totals	\$ 19,870	\$ 613	\$ 19,870	\$ 613

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, to move unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, to segregate money for anticipated capital projects, to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service, and to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed. Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2019, consisted of the following:

<u>Transfers In</u>	Transfers Out				Total
	General Fund	Health and Human Services Levies	Other Governmental Funds	Other Enterprise Funds	
General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,149	\$ 287	\$ 1,436
Health and Human Services Levies	100	-	-	-	100
Other Governmental Funds	10,108	828	857	2,371	14,164
Other Enterprise Funds	5,758	-	14,400	-	20,158
Total	\$ 15,966	\$ 828	\$ 16,406	\$ 2,658	\$ 35,858

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F. Long-Term Debt and Other Obligations

The long-term obligations of the County payable as of December 31, 2019, are as follows:

Governmental Activities	Maturity	Interest Rate %	Balance January 1	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31	Due in One Year
<i>Long-Term Debt</i>							
<u>Year Issued/Purpose/Amount Issued</u>							
<u>General Obligation Bonds—Unvoted</u>							
2001 Various Purpose—\$1,455	2021	3.00-5.00	\$ 215	\$ -	\$ (70)	\$ 145	\$ 70
2001 Water West Phase 2—\$1,660	2021	3.00-5.00	345	-	(110)	235	115
2006 Emergency Mgmt. and Ops. Ctr.—\$725	2025	4.00-4.50	335	-	(45)	290	40
2011 Energy Conservation—\$5,512	2040	2.40-5.25	3,671	-	(373)	3,298	396
2012 Energy Conservation Phase 1—\$9,400	2027	2.0-3.125	6,010	-	(615)	5,395	625
2015 Improvement and Refunding—\$10,830	2030	3.00-5.00	6,777	-	(1,385)	5,392	1,465
2017 Various Purpose Refunding—\$81,997	2039	4.00-5.00	81,657	-	(16,555)	65,102	2,485
Deferred Amounts:							
For Issuance Premiums			15,052	-	(4,357)	10,695	-
Total General Obligation Bonds—Unvoted			114,062	-	(23,510)	90,552	5,196
<u>Special Assessment Bonds</u>							
1999 Sewer District—\$170	2019	5.5	15	-	(15)	-	-
2000 Sewer District—\$545	2020	5.40-5.55	80	-	(40)	40	40
2001 Sewer District—\$150	2021	4.00-5.10	30	-	(10)	20	10
2002 Sewer District—\$295	2022	3.50-5.05	80	-	(20)	60	20
2003 Sewer District—\$460	2023	1.25-5.75	155	-	(30)	125	30
2004 Water and Sewer—\$625	2024	1.8-4.9	230	-	(35)	195	40
2005 Sewer District—\$110	2025	4.35-4.40	45	-	(5)	40	5
2006 Sewer District—\$76	2026	4.65-4.75	30	-	(3)	27	4
2007 Sewer District—\$750	2027	4.15-4.65	410	-	(35)	375	40
2008 Sewer District—\$262	2028	4.625-5.50	155	-	(15)	140	10
2009 Sewer District—\$710	2029	2.50-4.50	440	-	(35)	405	30
2010 Sewer District—\$387	2030	2.00-4.35	255	-	(20)	235	20
2011 Sewer District—\$275	2031	4.75	195	-	(15)	180	10
Total Special Assessment Bonds			2,120	-	(278)	1,842	259
Total Governmental Long-Term Debt			116,182	-	(23,788)	92,394	5,455
<i>Other Long-Term Liabilities</i>							
<u>Compensated Absences</u>							
			44,714	43,056	(41,030)	46,740	3,413
<u>State Loans</u>							
			1,970	341	(156)	2,155	164
<u>Loan Contracts</u>							
			2,639	285	(192)	2,732	185
<u>Forgivable Mortgage</u>							
			656	-	(68)	588	68
<u>Claims Payable</u>							
			617	109	(15)	711	480
<u>Net Pension Liability</u>							
			255,178	192,026	-	447,204	-
<u>Net Other Postemployment Benefit Obligation</u>							
			174,176	35,884	-	210,060	-
Total Governmental Long-Term Liabilities			\$ 596,132	\$271,701	\$ (65,249)	\$ 802,584	\$9,765

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Business-Type Activities		Maturity	Interest Rate %	Balance January 1	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31	Due in One Year
<i>Long-Term Debt</i>								
<u>Year Issued/Purpose/Amount Issued</u>								
<u>MSD Obligations</u>								
2019 Series A Direct Placement Revenue Bonds—\$107,970	2034	4.00-5.00	\$ -	\$ 107,970	\$ -	\$ 107,970	\$ -	
2015 Series A Revenue Bonds—\$52,520	2025	3.00-5.00	20,565	-	(4,560)	16,005	4,545	
2014 Series A Revenue Bonds—\$162,650	2032	4.00-5.00	147,685	-	(8,065)	139,620	15,255	
2013 Series A & B Revenue Bonds—\$258,695	2038	0.45-5.00	157,120	-	(3,240)	153,880	3,415	
2010 Series A & B Revenue Bonds—\$130,675	2035	2.00-5.37	109,105	-	(8,105)	101,000	8,285	
2009 Series A & B Revenue Bonds—\$149,815	2034	4.00-6.50	136,805	-	(136,805)	-	-	
Ohio Water and Sewer Rotary Commission	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	
Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC)	2041	0.00-3.00	672	-	(158)	514	161	
Water Pollution Control Loan Fund (WPCLF)	2018	0.00-3.00	343,868	52,672	(20,341)	376,199	18,110	
Capital Lease Payable	2029	2.00-5.00	9,560	-	(690)	8,870	720	
Deferred Amounts:								
For Issuance Premiums			48,947	23,045	(4,041)	67,951	-	
Total MSD Obligations			974,377	183,687	(186,005)	972,059	50,491	
<u>Sales Tax Bonds</u>								
2000 Stadium Series B—\$349,992	2032	5.57	41,661	-	-	41,661	3,773	
2011 Refunding Bonds A—\$72,665	2032	2.00-5.00	63,925	-	(2,730)	61,195	730	
2016 Refunding Bonds—\$324,035	2032	3.00-5.00	282,615	-	(23,130)	259,485	14,960	
Deferred Amounts:								
For Issuance Discounts			(943)	-	6	(937)	-	
For Issuance Premiums			48,580	-	(5,942)	42,638	-	
Total Sales Tax Bonds			435,838	-	(31,796)	404,042	19,463	
<u>General Obligation</u>								
2007 Various Purpose Refunding—\$7,335	2024	3.75-4.15	3,575	-	(1,365)	2,210	405	
2014 Riverfront Infrastructure Improvement—\$19,030	2028	2.00-5.00	3,435	-	(1,060)	2,375	1,130	
2015 Improvement and Refunding Bonds—\$14,400	2030	3.00-5.00	10,938	-	(55)	10,883	55	
2017 Various Purpose Improvement and Refunding Bonds—\$15,378	2039	4.00-5.00	15,118	13,620	(370)	28,368	875	
For Issuance Discounts			(4)	-	2	(2)	-	
For Issuance Premiums			4,019	2,200	(731)	5,488	-	
Total General Obligation Bonds			37,081	15,820	(3,579)	49,322	2,465	
Total Business-Type Long-Term Debt			1,447,296	199,507	(221,380)	1,425,423	72,419	
<u>Other Long-Term Liabilities</u>								
Compensated Absences			10,866	5,218	(5,298)	10,786	4,799	
Capital Lease Payable			1,650	-	(1,650)	-	-	
Urban Redevelopment Loan			3,213	-	(545)	2,668	279	
State Infrastructure Bank Loan			940	-	(940)	-	-	
MSD Net Pension Liability			114,163	150,893	(24,452)	240,604	-	
MSD Net Other Postemployment Benefit Obligation			15,900	21,430	(4,080)	33,250	-	
Total Business-Type Long-Term Liabilities			\$ 1,594,028	\$ 377,048	\$(258,345)	\$ 1,712,731	\$ 77,497	
Convention Facilities Authority								
	Maturity	Interest Rate %	Balance January 1	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31	Due in One Year	
<i>Long-Term Debt</i>								
<u>Year Issued/Purpose/Amount Issued</u>								
<u>CFA Obligations</u>								
2014 First Lien Improvement Bonds—\$69,890	2033	2.00-5.00	\$ 59,135	\$ -	\$ (3,005)	\$ 56,130	\$ 3,155	
Deferred Amounts:								
For Issuance Premium			6,363	-	(455)	5,908	-	
Total CFA Obligations			\$ 65,498	\$ -	\$ (3,460)	\$ 62,038	\$ 3,155	

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Annual principal and interest requirements for the County's long-term debt are as follows:

Year	Governmental Activities			
	General Obligation Bonds		Special Assessment Bonds	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 5,196	\$ 3,813	\$ 259	\$ 86
2021	5,434	3,583	234	74
2022	4,218	3,355	224	63
2023	4,414	3,179	219	51
2024	4,613	2,974	183	42
2025-2029	21,217	11,661	663	97
2030-2034	19,505	6,817	60	4
2035-2039	15,260	1,704	-	-
2040-2044	0	0	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 79,857</u>	<u>\$ 37,086</u>	<u>\$ 1,842</u>	<u>\$ 417</u>

Year	Business-Type Activities			
	MSD*		General Obligation Bonds	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 50,491	\$ 33,120	\$ 2,465	\$ 2,131
2021	52,699	31,837	2,645	2,011
2022	55,692	30,647	2,985	1,884
2023	57,747	32,883	3,155	1,726
2024	59,813	26,238	3,375	1,611
2025-2029	307,351	94,382	13,736	6,080
2030-2034	222,159	38,843	9,750	2,743
2035-2039	75,571	9,235	5,725	582
2040-2044	22,535	3,013	-	-
Total	<u>\$904,058</u>	<u>\$300,198</u>	<u>\$ 43,836</u>	<u>\$ 18,768</u>

*This represents the WPCLF loan balances outstanding at 12/31/2019. The total WPCLF loan availability is \$406,830.

Business-Type Activities			CFA		
Year	Sales Tax Bonds		Year	Improvement Bonds	
	Principal	Interest		Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 19,463	\$ 23,175	2020	\$ 3,155	\$ 2,689
2021	20,568	23,593	2021	3,310	2,531
2022	21,717	24,005	2022	3,475	2,366
2023	22,934	24,395	2023	3,650	2,192
2024	24,475	24,771	2024	3,830	2,010
2025-2029	124,579	123,907	2025-2029	21,285	7,002
2030-2034	128,604	11,385	2030-2034	17,425	2,171
Total	<u>\$362,341</u>	<u>\$255,231</u>	Total	<u>\$ 56,130</u>	<u>\$ 20,961</u>

Long-Term Bonds. All long-term bonds of the County are retired from the debt service funds except for debt payable from enterprise funds. General obligation bonds and notes are backed by the County's ability to levy a voted or unvoted property tax within limitations of State law. General obligation special assessment bonds are backed by the County's ability to levy an assessment against individual property owners within limitation of State law. The County is liable for this debt in the event of default by the property owners subject to the assessment. At year-end, delinquent receivables related to special assessment debt was \$37. Sewer revenue bonds are backed by user charges against individual ratepayers. Sales tax bonds are backed by a lien on the receipts of an

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additional .5 percent sales tax approved by the County voters on March 19, 1996. The available pledged revenues and principal and interest requirements for 2019 were as follows:

	Net Income Available for Debt Service	Principal and Interest Requirements
Sewer Revenue Bonds	\$ 164,296	\$ 60,737
Sales Tax Bonds	83,111	42,236
Special Assessment Bonds	442	442

General obligation bonds are generally issued as 20-year serial bonds with various amounts of principal maturing each year. Under State law applicable to the County, general obligation bond anticipation notes may be issued from time to time up to a maximum maturity of 20 years from the date of issuance of the original notes.

The Uniform Bond Law of the State of Ohio provides that the total net indebtedness created or incurred by any county shall never exceed a sum equal to 3.0 percent of the first \$100,000 or part of the tax list, plus 1.5 percent of the tax list in excess of \$100,000 and not in excess of \$300,000, plus 2.5 percent of the tax list in excess of \$300,000. In addition, the net indebtedness created or incurred by any county without vote of the electors shall never exceed a sum equal to 1.0 percent of the tax list of the county. Contained in the Uniform Bond Law of the State of Ohio are exceptions for debt limitations. Among the kinds of debt exempted are debt issued for special assessments, sewer works, self-supported revenue bonds and jail facilities.

The total voted and unvoted non-exempt debt of the County that could be issued subject to the 3.0 percent, 1.5 percent and 2.5 percent limitation described above is \$490,727. The total County net debt subject to this limitation is \$141,233, leaving a borrowing capacity of \$349,494 within the limitation from combined voted and unvoted non-exempt debt. The total County unvoted, non-exempt debt that could be issued subject to the 1.0 percent limitation is \$196,891. The total County debt subject to such limitation is \$141,233, leaving a borrowing capacity of \$55,658 within the 1.0 percent limitation for unvoted non-exempt debt.

Repurposed Debt: In 2019, the County Commissioners adopted a resolution to amend the purpose of a prior debt issue and repurpose the unspent proceeds for construction and improvements of parking facilities. As a result of this repurpose, \$13,620 of the debt previously in governmental activities was assumed by business-type activities. These bonds not originally paid by the enterprise fund were included as part of the special item. However, the entity-wide statements reflect the movement of the debt from governmental to business-type activities.

Revenue Bonds – Direct Placement: MSD issued \$107,970 Series A Direct Placement Bonds dated November 26, 2019. The proceeds from these bonds were used to defease the 2009B revenue bonds and pay for costs of issuance. The 2019 Series A Bonds were issued at a premium of \$23,045. The bonds are special obligations of MSD, payable solely from new revenues and were issued on parity with the 2009, 2010, 2013, 2014 and 2015 bonds, secured equally and ratably under the Trust Agreement.

Series A and B Revenue Bonds. In 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2010, MSD issued County of Hamilton, Ohio, Series A Sewer System Refunding Revenue bonds. In 2010 and 2013, MSD also issued Series B Sewer System Refunding Revenue bonds. In 2009, MSD issued Series A Sewer System Improvement Revenue Bonds. In 2009 and 2010, MSD also issued Series B Sewer System Improvement Revenue Bonds (Build America Bonds). The proceeds of all of these bonds were used to permanently fund certain previous capital expenditures, provide funds for new projects, defease portions of previous bond issues, fund the new bond reserve requirements and pay the costs of issuance. The 2010 and 2009 bonds may be redeemed prior to their maturities in accordance with provisions of the bond resolutions. The redemption process for the bonds includes declining premiums up to 2 percent of principal. Under the terms of the amended revenue bond trust indenture, MSD has agreed to certain covenants, among other things to restrict additional borrowing, maintain rates sufficient to meet debt service requirements and maintain specified balances under trust agreements. The revenue bond issues contain covenants that require MSD to maintain a maximum level of debt service coverage of 125 percent.

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Ohio Water and Sewer Rotary Commission. Advances from the Ohio Water and Sewer Rotary Commission represent tap-in fees and acreage assessments to be forwarded to the Commission upon collection from customers. Such advances do not bear interest unless they are determined to be in default.

Ohio Public Works Commission. MSD has entered into agreements with the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) for financing of certain qualified capital projects. As the projects progress, the commitments are drawn down as funds are paid by OPWC directly to the contractors. The principal is repayable in semi-annual installments to the date of maturity for each project.

Water Pollution Control Loan Fund. MSD has received low-interest loan commitments from the Ohio Water Pollution Control Loan Fund for certain qualified projects. As the projects progress, the commitments are drawn down. The principal is repayable in semi-annual installments to the date of maturity of each project.

Prior Defeased Debt. The County, MSD and CFA have defeased various general obligation serial bonds and revenue serial bonds through refinancing and operations. Separate irrevocable trust funds are established and funded to fully service defeased debt until the debt is called or matures. For financial reporting purposes, the debt has been considered defeased and is not included in the financial statements. At December 31, 2019, \$16,135 general obligation bonds were considered defeased. For MSD and CFA, the amount of defeased debt outstanding was \$263,595 and \$34,395, respectively.

Revenue Bonds. In 2014, the CFA issued First Lien Improvement Bonds for \$69,890 for the purpose of funding new projects and for refunding the 2004 First and Second Lien Improvement Bonds. The 2014 bonds have a final maturity date of December 1, 2033, and carry interest rates of 2–5 percent. The revenues pledged to the trustee to support the debt include the County 3.5 percent, City 2002 1.5 percent and City 1.0 percent hotel tax.

Capital Lease. In 2015, the County entered into a five-year capital lease-purchase agreement for \$7,739 for a new scoreboard for Paul Brown Stadium. MSD issued a capital lease for a new engineering building in 2010. The capital asset acquired under the lease is \$15,000. These lease obligations meet the criteria of a capital lease as defined by Financial Accounting Standards Board guidance. The scoreboard is reported with furniture, fixtures and equipment, and the MSD asset is reported with other buildings in the capital asset activity in note V D. In 2019, the final payment was made on the capital lease for the scoreboard.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under MSD’s capital lease:

Year Ending December 31	MSD
2020	\$ 1,115
2021	1,114
2022	1,116
2023	1,111
2024	1,113
2025-2029	5,571
Total Minimum Lease Payments	11,140
Less Amount Representing Interest	(2,270)
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	\$ 8,870

Compensated Absences. Employees with a minimum of one year of service become vested in accumulated unpaid vacation time. For County employees, Ohio law requires that vacation time not be accumulated for more than three years. Normally, all vacation time is to be taken in the year available unless administrative approval for carryover is obtained. Unpaid vacation time is payable upon termination of employment. In general, employees are eligible to be paid for unpaid overtime and unused compensatory time upon termination of employment. A portion of unpaid sick time is payable upon retirement. All sick, vacation and overtime/compensatory time payments are made at the employee’s current wage rate. The liability is accrued by fund and is reported in the Statement of Net

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Position. The County pays obligations related to employees' compensation from the funds benefitting from their service.

Other Long-Term Obligations. Other long-term obligations of the County consist of (1) five loans from the State of Ohio for road improvement projects, (2) a State loan to be used for the construction of an intermodal transit facility (final payment made in 2019), (3) a State loan to be used for the riverfront development, (4) a forgivable mortgage for renovation work on a building, (5) loan contracts for the purchase of and improvement to various properties in the County, (6) claims payable estimate for workers' compensation, (7) net pension liability and (8) net other postemployment benefits obligation. These are reported as part of Long-Term Liabilities in the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

State Loans. The Hamilton County Engineer's Office has five interest-free loans with the Ohio Public Works Commission. These were fully issued in 2006, 2015 (two), 2016 and 2019, in the amounts of \$1,553, \$555, \$540, \$301 and \$341, respectively. Repayment has commenced on all of the loans. The final maturity dates range from 2028 to 2039. The proceeds of all of these loans are being used to finance road improvement projects. The loans will be repaid from the County's permissive auto tax.

In May 2009, the County obtained a loan from the State of Ohio in the amount of \$11,685 to be used for the construction of an intermodal transit facility, which is secured by parking revenues, sales tax receipts, and, on a contingent basis, by other non-tax revenues of the County. The loan was repaid in 2012–2019. Interest rates on the loan range from 3.00 to 4.25 percent.

In October 2009, the County secured a loan for \$5,475 from the State to be used for the riverfront development. The loan is secured by shared TIF (Tax Increment Financing) revenues of the County and the City of Cincinnati. Repayment of the loan began in 2015 and will conclude in 2024. The interest rate for the first five years is 0 percent. Thereafter, the interest rate is 3 percent.

Annual principal and interest requirements for the State loans are as follows:

Year	Engineer	Riverfront Development	
	Principal	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 164	\$ 279	\$ 42
2021	164	571	64
2022	164	588	55
2023	164	606	38
2024	165	624	22
2025-2029	745	-	-
2030-2034	434	-	-
2035-2039	155	-	-
Total	\$ 2,155	\$ 2,668	\$ 221

Forgivable Mortgage. In 2003, a forgivable mortgage in the amount of \$1,697, to be used for improvement to a facility, was executed between Hamilton County Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services (now part of the Mental Health and Recovery Services Board—MHR SB) and Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services. The contract provides that the property must be used to provide alcohol and other drug services for a period of 25 years from contract inception. Should MHR SB discontinue alcohol and other drug services at this facility, the balance of the contract would become due immediately. The balance on the mortgage will be reduced each month through August 2028. There is no interest charged on this obligation.

Year Ending December 31	Mortgage Forgiveness
2020	\$ 68
2021	68
2022	68
2023	68
2024	68
2025-2028	248
Total	\$ 588

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Loan Contracts. The County's loan contracts are made between the Hamilton County Mental Health and Recovery Services Board (MHR SB) and the Ohio Department of Mental Health (ODMH), for the purchase of and improvement to various properties in the County for use in providing mental health services. The terms of the contracts are essentially equivalent to a mortgage on the property, with MHR SB being obligated to provide mental health services for a period of 40 years from the inception of the contract. Should MHR SB discontinue mental health services at a particular facility, the balance of the contract would become due immediately. Failure to pay the balance could result in foreclosure by ODMH. The balance due is reduced on a month-by-month basis over the term of the contract as long as the facility is used for mental health services. The amount outstanding on these loan contracts at December 31, 2019, amounted to \$2,732. There is no interest charged on these obligations.

Year Ending December 31	Loan Contracts Forgiveness
2020	\$ 185
2021	185
2022	185
2023	185
2024	185
2025-2029	919
2030-2034	608
2035-2039	155
2040-2044	94
2045-2049	31
Total	<u>\$ 2,732</u>

Claims Payable. Claims payable represent the County's estimated liability for workers' compensation coverage for all employees. Claims will be paid from the Workers' Compensation Reserve internal service fund (see note VI A).

Net Pension Liability and Net Other Postemployment Benefits Obligation. The County's and MSD's long-term liabilities for net pension are \$447,204 and \$240,604, respectively. The County's and MSD's net other postemployment benefits obligations are \$210,060 and \$33,250, respectively. (See also notes VI F-K.) The County pays obligations related to employees' compensation from the funds benefitting from their service.

Conduit Debt Obligations. Periodically, the County issues Hospital Facility, Economic Development, Health-Care System or Facility, Multifamily Housing or Student Housing revenue bonds to provide financial assistance to private-sector entities for the acquisition and construction of facilities deemed to be in the public interest. These bonds are backed by the property financed and are payable solely from payments received on the underlying mortgage loans. The bonds do not constitute a debt or pledge of the full faith and credit of the County and, therefore, are not reported in the financial statements. Upon repayment of the bonds, ownership of the acquired facilities transfers to the private-sector entity served by the bond issuance. As of December 31, 2019, the aggregate principal amount outstanding for these bonds was as follows:

Hospital Facilities	\$ 1,403,036
Economic Development	84,829
Health-Care Systems and Facilities	63,390
Multifamily Housing	12,195
Student Housing	42,395
Total	<u>\$ 1,605,845</u>

G. Leases

Operating Leases—Lessee. At December 31, 2019, the County had entered into various long-term operating leases for office and storage space and for land for communications towers. The lease terms range from 2 years to 11 years. Operating lease payments are recorded in the period they are paid. These payments are made from the General Fund and from nonmajor special revenue funds. Sublease payments are made from nonmajor special

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revenue and enterprise funds. Operating lease payments, excluding subleases, for 2019 amounted to \$1,539. Sublease payments totaled \$63. Future rental obligations are as follows:

Year Ending December 31	Operating Lease Payments	Sublease Payments
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
2020	\$ 1,373	\$ 6
2021	975	6
2022	986	6
2023	1,008	6
2024	1,031	6
2025-2029	2,132	23
Total	<u>\$ 7,505</u>	<u>\$ 53</u>

Operating Leases—Lessor. The County has contractual agreements for the rental of properties, including stadiums, office space, retail space, adult educational and residential facilities, land and communications towers, to commercial and not-for-profit enterprises. These rentals are reported as operating leases for accounting purposes. Total rent received in 2019 was \$507 in governmental funds and \$628 in business-type funds.

In June of 1999, the County entered into a 35-year lease agreement with the Cincinnati Reds. Terms of the lease state that the Reds will pay the County \$2,500 a year for the first 9 years, beginning in 2003, and \$1 (amount not in thousands) a year for the remaining 26 years. In 2009, the lease was amended. The new agreement calls for the Reds to pay the County \$1,500 per year through 2011 and \$1 (amount not in thousands) per year to 2037. Additionally, there was an annual utility reimbursement through 2011 of \$625.

In May of 1997, the County entered into a contract that binds the Cincinnati Bengals from the date of the newly constructed stadium to June 30, 2026. The Bengals in turn agreed to pay the County rent for the first 9 years after the stadium was completed. That final rental payment was received in 2009. The lease agreement was amended in 1998, 2000, 2010, and 2014. Currently, the Bengals pay base rent of \$500 (through 2018) plus one-fifth of \$117 over five years, based on the amount over \$10,000 the County spent to purchase and install the new scoreboard. Additionally, in 2015, there was a onetime addition to rent of \$471 as part of the agreement that the County would pay to extend the ribbon board in the stadium.

Future rental revenues for leases are as follows:

Year Ending December 31	Operating Lease Revenues	
	Business-Type Activities	Governmental Activities
2020	\$ 124	\$ 114
2021	96	44
2022	89	39
2023	13	39
2024	2	39
Total	<u>\$ 324</u>	<u>\$ 275</u>

Assets and accumulated depreciation related to the operating leases, as of December 31, 2019, are included in the financial statements as follows:

	Business-Type Activities	Governmental Activities
Land	\$ 85,629	\$ 204
Buildings	759,123	10,424
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(491,426)	(8,446)
Total Net Book Value	<u>\$ 353,326</u>	<u>\$ 2,182</u>

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VI. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Risk Management

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; employee health claims; unemployment compensation claims; and environmental damage. The County purchases commercial insurance to cover losses due to theft of, damage to or destruction of assets, and purchases general liability insurance for specific operations and professional liability insurance for certain operations. All other risks of loss are retained by the County. There has been no reduction in insurance coverage or limits from coverage provided in 2018. Over the past three years, claim amounts from risks covered by commercial insurance have not exceeded the specific policy's limit.

The County retains risk of loss related to court judgments resulting from tort and general liability claims of County officials and employees. A portion of the General Fund balance has been assigned for paying potential court-ordered judgments, and at December 31, 2019, this amounted to \$230.

Beginning in 1990, the County established an internal service fund titled Workers' Compensation Reserve to account for and finance its workers' compensation claims risk. All departments of the County participate in the program and make per capita payments to the internal service fund. The claims liability reported in the workers' compensation internal service funds at December 31, 2019, is based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 30, *Risk Financing Omnibus*, which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. In 2019, the County used a prospectively billed program provided under the Bureau of Ohio Workers' Compensation to cover injured workers' claims.

The historical changes in claims payable during the past two years are as follows:

Year	Beginning Balance	Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claims Payments	Ending Balance
2018	\$ 1,354	\$ 23	\$ (760)	\$ 617
2019	617	109	(15)	711

The County provides employees' health-care coverage through a self-insurance program. The County maintains a self-insurance internal service fund to account for and finance its uninsured risks of loss in this program. Anthem reviews all claims for Anthem plans, which are then paid by the County. Separately, the County purchases stop-loss coverage from SunLife of \$500 per employee and an aggregate limit of 120 percent of expected claims and a \$5,000 lifetime (per member) maximum.

The County pays into the self-insurance internal service fund based on one of three plan options, according to the grid below (amounts not rounded). In 2019, the County collected the majority of the monthly employer cost of the plans in February. The premium is paid by the fund that pays the salary for the employee and is based on historic cost information.

Medical Insurance	Coverage Level	Monthly Plan Value	Monthly Employer Cost	Monthly Employee Contribution	Biweekly Employee Contribution
Blue \$3,000	Single	\$ 541.41	\$ 493.80	\$ 47.61	\$ 21.97
	Double	1,082.40	1,005.61	76.79	35.44
	Family	1,700.26	1,590.17	110.09	50.81
Green \$1,500	Single	601.57	531.22	70.35	32.47
	Double	1,202.66	1,072.89	129.77	59.89
	Family	1,889.17	1,691.53	197.64	91.22
Orange \$500	Single	706.91	459.49	247.42	114.19
	Double	1,413.26	918.62	494.64	228.30
	Family	2,219.99	1,442.99	777.00	358.62

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A portion of the claims liability (\$4,671) reported in the Medical Self-Insurance Fund at December 31, 2019, is estimated by the external actuarial and is based on the requirements of GASB 30, which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The estimate was not affected by incremental claim adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses.

Changes in the self-insurance fund's claims liability payable during the past two years are as follows:

Year	Beginning Balance	Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claims Payments	Ending Balance
2018	\$ 4,336	\$ 50,151	\$ (48,024)	\$ 6,463
2019	6,463	50,443	(52,206)	4,700

The County participates in the Ohio Fire Marshall Underground Storage Tank Insurance program for environmental risks of underground fuel storage tanks.

MSD is part of the City of Cincinnati Risk Management Program. The City purchases (1) commercial insurance to cover losses due to theft of, damage to or destruction of assets, (2) general liability insurance for specific operations and (3) professional liability insurance for certain operations. All other risks of loss are self-insured. Separately, MSD carries property insurance pursuant to an all-risk policy on MSD's buildings and equipment per the revenue bond trust agreement. There has been no reduction in coverage since 2003. Insurance settlements for claims resulting from risks covered by commercial insurance have not exceeded the insurance coverage in any of the past four years.

B. Related Party Transactions

Cincinnati Water Works provides billing and collection services on customers' accounts for MSD. Fees for these services for 2019 were \$6,654. Fees are also paid to other municipalities and villages within the County for collection of sewerage bills.

The City of Cincinnati provides overhead services to MSD, such as check disbursement and investment and legal services. The fees for these services for 2019 were \$2,376. In addition, the City's Municipal Garage provides gasoline and repairs vehicles for MSD. Fees for these services were \$1,640 for 2019.

C. Jointly Governed Organizations

The County's Board of Developmental Disabilities is a participant in the Southwestern Ohio Council of Governments (COG). The Council consists of members representing each of the participating counties. Other County Boards of Developmental Disabilities may petition for membership to the Council; however, membership must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Council members. The Council is a jointly governed organization whose role is to coordinate the powers and duties of the member boards to better serve and benefit persons with developmental disabilities within the member counties. In 2019, Hamilton County contributed \$150 to the council, and the council is currently holding \$3,209 in deposits that belong to the County and are represented by Cash and Cash Equivalents—Segregated Accounts—on the Statement of Net Position and the fund financial statements for the Health and Human Services Levies. Financial information for the Southwestern Ohio Council of Governments may be obtained at 412 South East Street, Lebanon, OH 45036. (See note I A.)

Hamilton County Mental Health and Recovery Services Board (HCMHRSB) is a member of the Three C Recovery and Health Care Network Council of Governments. The purpose of this Council is for creating a Shared Health Care and Recovery Enterprise System (SHARES) to support management of client enrollment, benefit management, provider contracting, payment processes and utilization management for the member boards and for

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additional boards that may join the COG in the future. The COG Board of Trustees consists of six members, two from each of the founding counties. Other mental health and/or alcohol and other drug county boards may petition for membership to the COG; however, membership must be approved by a unanimous vote of all COG members in good standing at the time of the vote. In 2019, Hamilton County contributed \$1,019 toward the operation of the COG. On December 31, 2019, the account balance of the COG was \$627, of which \$314 is allocated to HCMHR SB. This amount is reported as Cash and Cash Equivalents—Segregated Accounts—on the Statement of Net Position and the fund financial statements for the Health and Human Services Levies. Financial information for the Three C Recovery and Health Care Network Council of Governments may be obtained at 2350 Auburn Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219. (See note I A.)

D. Significant Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

The County has contracted construction commitments for the following:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Spent to Date</u>	<u>Remaining Commitment</u>
Parking Garages and Lot	\$ 83,902	\$ 76,975

At year-end, valid outstanding encumbrances are reappropriated and become part of the subsequent year's budget. The encumbrances as of December 31 are as follows:

General Fund	\$ 11,826
Health and Human Services Levies Fund	49,481
Other Governmental Funds	<u>77,261</u>
Total	<u>\$ 138,568</u>

The City of Cincinnati and the Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio, are parties to a Global Consent Decree, which was lodged in 2003 with the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, Western Division. This decree focuses on combined sewer overflows, the implementation of the Sanitary Sewer Overflow Correction plan established in the Interim Partial Consent Decree, and other wet weather issues. The court approved the decrees on June 9, 2004. In August 2010, MSD's Revised Wet Weather Plan was approved by the federal government. The Plan commits MSD to complete a Phase 1 group of projects totaling \$1.145 billion (in 2006 dollars). Work on Phase 1 is over 94% complete and \$129 million under budget. The consent decree documents are posted on the MSD website, msdgc.org, under Consent Decree.

As part of MSD's capital improvement program, MSD has entered into a number of contracts for construction, design and other services. Commitments under these contracts aggregate approximately \$99.9 million as of December 31, 2019.

The State of Ohio Auditor's office released a special audit for the years 2009-2015. The Findings for Recovery amounted to \$779 of which \$23 was recovered in 2019. In 2019, the balance owed to MSD was turned over to the Hamilton County Prosecutor's office for review and disposition.

Pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding between the City and the County, dated September 30, 2002, a Cooperative Agreement between the City and the County, dated February 9, 2004, and a Project Service Agreement between the City and the CFA, dated February 3, 2004, the City and the County have agreed, among other things, that the City will (1) own the Duke Energy Center, (2) be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Duke Energy Center and (3) manage the design and construction of the project. Construction of the improvements began in May 2004 and was completed in June 2006. There have been eight supplemental agreements. The most recent was executed July 2, 2019.

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The CFA entered into a lease with the City of Cincinnati for the existing and expanded Duke Energy Center for the term of the improvement bonds, issued through December 2033, for an amount sufficient to retire City Bond Anticipation Notes of \$15,500. These notes were issued in anticipation of the revenue bond sale by the CFA. At the end of the lease, the City will own the existing and expanded Duke Energy Convention Center Facilities. In addition, the City and CFA have entered into a lease whereby the City will operate the existing and expanded Duke Energy Center for the term of the improvement bonds through December 2033.

The County is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, it is the opinion of the County Prosecuting Attorney that resolution of these matters could fall within the scope of a material claim, though any dollar amount cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

E. Deferred Compensation Plan

Employees of the County may elect to participate in a deferred compensation plan administered by one of the following: (1) The Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Plan; (2) Voya Financial Services, Inc.; or (3) The County Commissioners Association of Ohio. Under these plans, employees could defer up to 25 percent of their annual salary not to exceed \$19,000 (amount not in thousands) in 2019. The deferred amounts, as well as any income related to the deferral, are not subject to federal or State income tax until actually received by the employee. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 32, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans*, and Internal Revenue Code Section 457, assets of the aforementioned plans were placed in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and beneficiaries during 1999. The amounts held in all three plans are not reported as assets of the County.

F. Net Pension Liability (Asset)/Net OPEB Liability

The Statewide retirement systems provide both pension benefits and other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

The net pension liability (asset) and the net OPEB liability reported on the statement of net position represent liabilities to employees for pensions and OPEB, respectively. Pensions/OPEB are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions/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 pensions is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) represents the County's and MSD's proportionate shares of each pension/OPEB 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/OPEB 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 these estimates annually.

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State

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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/OPEB liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, the retirement systems to provide health care to eligible benefit recipients.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term net pension/OPEB liability on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually required pension/OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in intergovernmental payables on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting. The next note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note VI I-J for the required OPEB disclosures.

G. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description. County employees, other than certified teachers, and a limited number of MSD employees 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/defined contribution pension plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the traditional and combined plans. 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's 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.

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Senate Bill (SB) 343 was enacted into law with an effective date of January 7, 2013. In the legislation, members in the traditional and combined plans 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 and combined plans as per the reduced benefits adopted by SB 343 (see OPERS CAFR referenced above for additional information, including requirements for reduced and unreduced benefits):

Group A Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	Group B 20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Group C Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local	State and Local	State and Local
Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit
Traditional Plan Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Traditional Plan Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Traditional Plan Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35
Combined Plan Formula: 1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 30	Combined Plan Formula: 1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 30	Combined Plan Formula: 1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 35
Public Safety	Public Safety	Public Safety
Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 52 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement
Age and Service Requirements: Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit
Public Safety and Law Enforcement	Public Safety and Law Enforcement	Public Safety and Law Enforcement
Traditional Plan Formula: 2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25	Traditional Plan Formula: 2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25	Traditional Plan Formula: 2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25

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

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

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

Defined contribution plan benefits are established in the plan documents, which may be amended by the Board. 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 selection. Combined plan members wishing to receive benefits must meet the requirements for both the defined benefit and defined contribution plans. Member-directed participants must have attained the age of 55, have money on deposit in the defined contribution plan, and have terminated public service to apply for retirement benefits. 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 percent each year. At retirement, members may select one of several distribution options for payment of the vested balance in their individual OPERS accounts. Options include the annuitization of the benefit (which includes joint and survivor options), partial lump-sum payments (subject to limitations), a rollover of the vested account balance to another financial institution, receipt of entire account balance, net of taxes withheld, or a combination of these options.

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

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

- * Member contributions within the combined plan are not used to fund the defined benefit retirement allowance.
- ** This rate is determined by OPERS' Board and has no maximum rate established by ORC.
- *** This rate is also determined by OPERS' Board, but is limited by ORC to not more than 2 percent greater than the Public Safety rate.
- **** These pension and employer health care rates are for the traditional and combined plans. The employer contributions rate for the member-directed plan is allocated 4 percent for health care with the remainder going to pension.

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For 2019, The County's contractually required contribution was \$31,174 for the traditional plan, \$784 for the combined plan and \$842 for the member-directed plan. Of these amounts, \$478 is reported as an intergovernmental payable for the traditional plan, \$8 for the combined plan, and \$9 for the member-directed plan. MSD's contractually required contribution was \$299 for 2019.

Pension Liabilities (Assets), Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPERS. The net pension liability (asset) for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's and MSD's proportions of the net pension liability (asset) were based on their shares 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 of the County's and MSD's defined benefit pension plans:

	County			MSD
	OPERS	OPERS	Total	OPERS
	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan		Traditional Plan
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/Asset:				
Current Measurement Date	1.63284659%	1.28291521%		0.15992420%
Prior Measurement Date	1.62657457%	1.30918669%		0.01708312%
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>0.00627202%</u>	<u>-0.02627148%</u>		<u>0.14284108%</u>
Proportionate Share of the:				
Net Pension Liability	\$447,204	\$0	\$447,204	\$4,380
Net Pension Asset	0	(1,435)	(1,435)	0
Pension Expense	100,080	397	100,477	519

2019 pension expense for the member-directed defined contribution plan was \$1,179. The aggregate pension expense for all pension plans was \$101,657 for 2019.

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

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	County			MSD
	OPERS	OPERS	Total	OPERS
	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan		Traditional Plan
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$21	\$0	\$21	\$0
Changes of assumptions	38,930	320	39,250	381
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	60,698	309	61,007	594
Changes in proportion and differences between County/MSD contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,353	30	1,383	1
County/MSD contributions subsequent to the measurement date	31,174	784	31,958	299
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$132,176	\$1,443	\$133,619	\$1,275
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$5,872	\$586	\$6,458	(\$57)
Changes in proportion and differences between County/MSD contributions and proportionate share of contributions	0	0	0	(154)
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$5,872	\$586	\$6,458	(\$211)

The \$31,958 and \$299 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from County and MSD contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	County			MSD
	OPERS	OPERS	Total	OPERS
	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan		Traditional Plan
Year Ending December 31:				
2020	\$41,353	\$52	\$41,405	285
2021	19,917	(9)	19,908	149
2022	5,631	(3)	5,628	55
2023	28,229	94	28,323	276
2024	0	(33)	(33)	0
Thereafter	0	(27)	(27)	0
Total	\$95,130	\$74	\$95,204	\$765

Actuarial Assumptions. 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.

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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 periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67. Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of December 31, 2018, are presented below:

	<u>OPERS Traditional Plan</u>	<u>OPERS Combined Plan</u>
Wage Inflation	3.25 percent	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation	3.25 to 8.25 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:		
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3 percent, simple	3 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3 percent, simple through 2018, then 2.15 percent, simple	3 percent, simple through 2018, then 2.15 percent, simple
Investment Rate of Return	7.2 percent	7.2 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age

In October 2018, the OPERS Board adopted a change in the investment return assumption, reducing it from 7.5 percent to 7.2 percent. This change was effective beginning with the 2018 valuation.

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

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

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

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

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

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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
Total	100.00 %	5.95 %

Discount Rate. For 2018, the discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.2 percent for the traditional plan and the combined plan. 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 was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the County's and MSD's Proportionate Shares of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following table presents the County's and MSD's proportionate shares of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.2 percent, as well as what the County'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 (6.2 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.2 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.20%)	Current Discount Rate (7.20%)	1% Increase (8.20%)
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)			
OPERS Traditional Plan	\$660,650	\$447,204	\$269,828
OPERS Combined Plan	(475)	(1,435)	(2,130)
MSD's proportionate share of the net pension liability			
OPERS Traditional Plan	\$6,471	\$4,380	\$2,643

H. City of Cincinnati Retirement System (CRS)

Plan Description. MSD Employees who do not participate in OPERS participate in the Retirement System of the City of Cincinnati (CRS). CRS is accounted for as a single-employer defined benefit pension plan. CRS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. CRS is considered part of the City of Cincinnati's financial reporting entity and is included in the City's financial report as a pension trust fund.

The financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information, and detailed information about CRS's fiduciary net position may be obtained by visiting <http://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/finance/cafr/>. Article XV of the Administrative Code of the City of Cincinnati provides the statutory authority vesting the general administration and responsibility for the proper operation of CRS in the Board of Trustees of the City of Cincinnati Retirement System.

Information in the remainder of this footnote is provided for MSD's portion, being reported as an agency fund of the City, which also participates and contributes to CRS, with a measurement date of June 30, 2019.

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A major plan revision was approved by the City Council on March 16, 2011, and adopted by the CRS's Board. The plan allows for a two-and-a-half year transition period from July 1, 2011, to January 1, 2014. Active members who are eligible or become eligible to retire and elect to retire during this transition period can retire with 30 years of creditable service or at age 60 with at least five years of creditable service and will receive benefits according to the current plan as described below.

A Collaborative Settlement Agreement (CSA) was executed on May 7, 2015, and approved by the U.S. District Court on October 5, 2015. The CSA impacts employees who were retired on or before July 1, 2011, and employees who were in service on July 1, 2011, and who were vested (had 5 years of service credit) on that date. Employees who are members of the Cincinnati Retirement System who did not meet those criteria remained subject to the plan provisions adopted in Ordinances No. 84-2011 and 85-2011.

The CSA implemented a number of changes to the CRS, including but not limited to the following:

- normal retirement eligibility
- early retirement eligibility
- retiree health care eligibility
- cost-of-living adjustments payable to retirees
- establishment of a Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP)
- creation of a 115 Trust for retiree health care benefits
- changes to the composition of the Board of Trustees
- payoff of the 2007 Early Retirement Incentive Program (ERIP) liability

Groups C & D	Group E	Group F	Group G
Eligible to retire on or before July 1, 2011; or December 31, 2013	Eligible to retire on or before December 31, 2013	Hired before January 1, 2010, and not eligible for other groups	Hired on or after January 1, 2010
<p>Normal Retirement: Age 60 with 5 years of service, or any age with 30 years of service</p> <p>Early Retirement: Age 55 with 25 years of service</p> <p>Benefit Formula: 2.5% of FAS times years of service</p>	<p>Normal Retirement: Age 60 with 5 years of service, or any age with 30 years of service.</p> <p>Early Retirement: Age 55 with 25 years of service</p> <p>Benefit Formula: 2.5% of FAS times years of service up to greater of 20 years or years of service as of July 1, 2011, and 2.2% thereafter</p>	<p>Normal Retirement: Age 60 with 5 years of service, or any age with 30 years of service.</p> <p>Early Retirement: Age 55 with 25 years of service</p> <p>Benefit Formula: 2.5% of FAS times years of service up to greater of 20 years or years of service as of July 1, 2011, and 2.2% thereafter</p>	<p>Normal Retirement: Age 67 with 5 years of service, or age 62 with 30 years of service.</p> <p>Early Retirement: Age 57 with 15 years of service</p> <p>Benefit Formula: 2.2% of FAS times years of service</p>

Final average salary (FAS) represents the average of the highest three consecutive years of earnings for Groups C and D. Group E will have a FAS with two separate components based upon the average of the highest three consecutive years of earnings for service through December 31, 2013, and the highest five consecutive years of earnings for service after January 1, 2014. Group F will have a FAS with two components based upon the average of the highest three consecutive years of earnings for service through June 30, 2011, and the highest five consecutive years of earnings for service after July 1, 2011. Group G is based on the average of the highest five consecutive years of earnings.

Upon retirement, members will not receive a cost-of-living-adjustment (COLA) for the first three retirement anniversary dates. Thereafter, a 3 percent simple COLA benefit will be provided. A COLA poverty exception is available for members who meet certain financial requirements.

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Membership in CRS as of the June 30, 2019, valuation date was as follows:

Retired participant and beneficiaries	
currently receiving benefits	4,062
Terminated participants and beneficiaries	
entitled to benefits but not yet	
receiving benefits	212
Inactive participants**	8,300
Active participants	
Full-time	2,951
Part-time	1,250
Total	<u>16,775</u>

** Participants who are former employees who have an employee account balance in the plan but are not otherwise vested in an employee provided benefit.

Funding Policy. Each member contributed at a rate of 9 percent of their pensionable wages for 2019. The percent contributed by employees is provided by Chapter 203 Section 73 of the Cincinnati Municipal Code.

MSD makes employer contributions based on a percentage of the covered payroll of all CRS members. For 2019, the contribution rate was 16.25 percent. MSD's contributions to the City of Cincinnati Retirement System's Pension Fund for the year ending December 31, 2019, were \$6,455.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to CRS. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. MSD reported a net pension liability of \$236,224 and pension expense of \$72,267.

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Net
MSD contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$ 3,248	\$ -	\$ 3,248
Differences between expected and actual experience	4,697	-	4,697
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings	4,333	-	4,333
Change in proportion	-	(793)	(793)
Change in assumptions	51,211	-	51,211
	<u>\$ 63,489</u>	<u>\$ (793)</u>	<u>\$ 62,696</u>

The \$3,248 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from MSD contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended December 31:	Net Deferred Outflows/ (Inflows) of Resources
2020	\$ 58,067
2021	(1,986)
2022	1,415
2023	1,952
	<u>\$ 59,448</u>

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Actuarial Assumptions. Total pension liability was determined by the following actuarial valuations, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to applicable periods included in the measurement:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Inflation	3.75 percent	2.75 percent
Salary increases, including inflation	3.75 to 7.50 percent	3.75 to 7.50 percent
Long-term Investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation	7.50 percent	7.50 percent
Municipal bond index rate:		
Prior measurement date	3.89 percent	3.56 percent
Measurement date	3.50 percent	3.89 percent
Single equivalent interest rate, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation	5.56 percent	7.50 percent
Mortality tables	RP-2014	RP-2014

Active member mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Employees Mortality Table with a generational approach using the MP-2017 projection scale. Health inactive mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Mortality Table with a generational approach using the MP-2017 projection scale and set forward two years for both males and females. Disabled mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table with a generational approach using the MP-2017 projection scale.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018, valuation were based on the results of the last actuarial experience study performed for the period January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2016, adopted on February 28, 2018.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return*
Core Bond	14.00 %	2.80 %
High Yield Bonds	3.00	4.90
Large-Cap Value Equity	7.00	7.20
Large-Cap Growth Equity	5.00	7.10
Mid-Cap Value Equity	4.00	7.50
Mid-Cap Core Equity	4.00	7.50
Small-Cap Value Equity	7.50	8.00
Non-U.S. Developed Large Cap	10.00	7.40
Non-U.S. Small Cap	5.00	8.10
Emerging Markets All-Cap	5.00	8.50
Emerging Markets Small-Cap	3.00	8.50
Real Estate Corp Equity	10.00	7.40
Infrastructure	7.50	7.80
Risk Parity	5.00	4.10
Private Equity	10.00	11.10
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	

*Geometric mean

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Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 5.56 percent as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made as set out in the CSA. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members through 2046. Projected benefit payments are discounted at the long-term expected return on assets of 7.50% to the extent the fiduciary net position is available to make the payments (through 2046) and at the municipal bond rate of 3.50% (Bond Buyer GO 20-year Municipal Bond Index as of June 27, 2019) to the extent they are not available (after 2046). Consequently, the single equivalent rate used to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2019 is 5.56%. By comparison, the single equivalent rate used to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018 was 7.50%.

Sensitivity of MSD's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following chart represents MSD's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 5.56 percent, as well as the sensitivity to a 1 percent increase and 1 percent decrease in the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (4.56%)	Current Discount Rate (5.56%)	1% Increase (6.56%)
MSD's Net Pension Liability	\$ 304,141	\$ 236,224	\$ 179,564

Change in the Net Pension Liability. Changes in MSD's net pension liability for the year ended June 30, 2019, were as follows:

	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
Balances at June 30, 2018	\$ 420,037	\$ 308,554	\$ 111,483
Changes for the Year:			
Service Cost	4,489	-	4,489
Interest	32,602	-	32,602
Difference between expected and actual experience	8,698	-	8,698
Change in assumptions	101,687	-	101,687
Contributions—employer	-	6,381	(6,381)
Contributions—employee	-	3,677	(3,677)
Net investment income	-	14,394	(14,394)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(32,110)	(32,110)	-
Administrative expense	-	(278)	278
Other changes	-	(1,439)	1,439
Net changes	115,366	(9,375)	124,741
Balances at June 30, 2019	\$ 535,403	\$ 299,179	\$ 236,224

The total pension liability (TPL) at the end of the measurement year, June 30, 2019, is measured as of the valuation date of December 31, 2018 and projected to June 30, 2019. Valuations will be completed every year. Each valuation will be rolled forward six months to provide the GAAP basis liability. There were assumption changes during the period, which are reflected in the amounts. The table below shows the projection of the TPL at the discount rate used for calculations and plus and minus 1% from the rate used for the calculations. The TPL and service cost have been determined using the entry age actuarial cost method as required by GASB Statement No. 67.

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MSD's portion of CRS TPL Rollforward (amounts in thousands)

	4.56%	5.56%	6.56%
Valuation Total Pension Liability 12/31/2018			
Actives	\$ 172,087	\$ 146,795	\$ 126,183
Deferred Vested	9,034	7,723	6,696
Retirees	445,544	404,133	369,062
Total	<u>626,665</u>	<u>558,651</u>	<u>501,941</u>
Service Cost	4,587	3,538	2,753
Benefit Payments	(16,055)	(16,055)	(16,055)
Interest	14,052	15,199	16,034
Total Pension Liability, 6/30/2019	<u>\$ 629,249</u>	<u>\$ 561,333</u>	<u>\$ 504,673</u>

The TPL for MSD as of June 30, 2019 was determined using standard projection (roll forward) techniques. The roll forward calculation shown above adds the service cost (also called the normal cost), reflecting the experience and assumption changes, for the first half of 2019, subtracts the expected benefit payments for the period, and then adjusts for interest based on the single equivalent interest rate used to measure the TLP as of the valuation date. The roll forward calculation for the expected change, as shown in the following table, is determined using a similar procedure, except that the TPL and service cost and based on GAAP basis results as of the prior measurement date. Therefore, a one-year projection is used, and actual benefit programs are subtracted. The difference between the expected TPL and the project experience TPL as of June 30, 2019, before reflecting any assumption changes, is the experience (gain) or loss for the period. Finally, there is an assumption loss from reducing the discount rate from 7.50% to 5.56%.

	<u>Expected</u> 6/30/2018	<u>Experience</u> 12/31/2018	<u>Assumption</u> 12/31/2018
Measurement Date			
Projection Period	1 year	1/2 year	1/2 year
Discount Rate	7.50%	7.50%	5.56%
Total as of Measurement Date	\$ 445,967	\$ 456,895	\$ 558,651
Service cost	4,489	2,194	3,538
Benefit payments	(32,110)	(16,055)	(16,055)
Interest	32,602	16,612	15,199
Net Changes	<u>4,981</u>	<u>2,751</u>	<u>2,682</u>
Balance at 6/30/2019	<u>\$ 450,948</u>	<u>459,646</u>	<u>561,333</u>
Experience (gain)/loss [experience - expected]		<u>\$ 8,698</u>	
Assumption (gain)/loss [assumption - experience]			<u>\$ 101,687</u>

I. Postemployment Benefits—Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description. The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate pension plans: the traditional 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 postemployment 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 and 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.

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In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have 20 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with a minimum age of 60, or generally 30 years of qualifying service at any age. 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 Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 75. See OPERS's CAFR referenced below for additional information.

The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not mandate, 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 the OPERS Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans. Beginning in 2018, health care was no longer being funded.

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

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's actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care beginning January 1, 2018, decreased to 0 percent for both plans. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or his/her surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2019 was 4.0 percent.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The County's contractually required contribution was \$337 for 2019. Of this amount, \$3 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB. The net OPEB liability and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2018, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. The County's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the County'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:

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	<u>County OPERS</u>	<u>MSD OPERS</u>
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability:		
Current Measurement Date	1.61118261%	0.01550127%
Prior Measurement Date	<u>1.65355000%</u>	<u>0.01664978%</u>
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>-0.04236739%</u>	<u>-0.00114851%</u>
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$210,060	\$2,021
OPEB Expense	\$19,915	\$83

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

Differences between expected and actual experience	\$71	\$1
Changes of assumptions	6,773	65
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	9,630	92
Changes in proportion and differences between County/MSD contributions and proportionate share of contributions	867	0
County/MSD contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>337</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$17,678</u>	<u>\$158</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$570	(\$6)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	0	
Changes in proportion and differences between County/MSD contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>0</u>	<u>(108)</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$570</u>	<u>(\$114)</u>

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The \$337 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	County OPERS	MSD OPERS
Year Ending December 31:		
2020	\$8,100	\$1
2021	2,225	(18)
2022	1,594	14
2023	4,851	47
Total	\$16,770	\$44

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

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

Wage inflation	3.25 percent
Projected salary increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent
Single discount rate:	
Current measurement date	3.96 percent
Prior measurement date	3.85 percent
Investment rate of return	6.00 percent
Municipal bond rate	3.71 percent
Health care cost trend rate	10.0 percent, initial 3.25 percent, ultimate in 2029
Actuarial cost method	Individual Entry Age

In October 2018, the OPERS Board adopted a change in the investment return assumption, reducing it from 6.5 percent to 6.0 percent. This change was to be effective for the 2018 valuation.

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.

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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 was a loss of 5.6 percent for 2018.

The allocation of investment assets with the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS's 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	100.00 %	5.16 %

Discount Rate. A single discount rate of 3.96 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2018. A single discount rate of 3.85 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2017. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits) and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00 percent and a municipal bond rate of 3.71 percent. 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.

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

	1% Decrease (2.96%)	Discount Rate (3.96%)	1% Increase (4.96%)
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$268,745	\$210,060	\$163,390
MSD's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$2,586	\$2,021	\$1,572

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

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

	1% Decrease	Current Health Care Cost Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$201,913	\$210,060	\$219,443
MSD's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$1,943	\$2,021	\$2,111

J. Postemployment Benefits—Cincinnati Retirement System (CRS)

Plan Description. The CRS is accounted for as a single-employer defined benefit pension plan. CRS provides health care coverage to eligible retirees, their spouses and their dependent children. Active members in Group C who have earned 15 years of membership service at the time of termination are eligible upon retirement. Other active members are eligible for retiree health care upon their retirement after reaching age 60 with 20 years of membership service, or any age with 30 years of service, of which 20 years must be earned with CRS. Active members whose most recent membership enrollment date is on or after January 1, 2016, are not eligible for retiree health care benefits upon retirement.

CRS offers medical and prescription benefits to retirees before and during Medicare eligibility. Prescription benefits for Medicare eligible participants are provided through a Medicare Part D Employer Group Waiver Plan. CRS administers three health care plans that differ by deductibles, co-pays and out-of-pocket maximums. Two plans are closed groups. The third plan for eligible members who retire on or after January 1, 2016, follows the most advantageous plan offered to active MSD employees.

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Membership in CRS as of the June 30, 2019, valuation date was as follows:

Retired members and surviving spouses currently receiving retiree health benefits	4,968
Terminated vested members and retired members eligible for retiree health benefits, not currently receiving benefits but may elect to enroll for coverage in the future	223
Active participants	
Full-time and part-time employees	2,778
DROP participants	115
Total	<u>8,084</u>

CRS is considered part of the City of Cincinnati's financial reporting entity and is included in the City's financial report as part of the pension trust fund. The financial report that includes the financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about CRS' fiduciary net position may be obtained by visiting <http://cincinnati-oh.gov/finance/cafr/>. Information in the remainder of this footnote is provided for the MSD's portion, being reported as an agency fund of the City, which also participates in and contributes to the CRS, with a measurement date of June 30, 2019.

Funding Policy. Most retirees are subject to premiums that range from 0 percent to 10 percent. Other retiree premiums range from 5 percent to 75 percent depending on their date of hire, years of service and age at retirement. All members electing to participate in the dental and/or vision plan are required to pay the full cost of coverage. As such, it was assumed that CRS has no liability under GASB Statement No. 74 for these benefits.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB—CRS. MSD's net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. MSD reported a net OPEB liability of \$33,250 and an OPEB expense of \$823,000.

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Net
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$2,014	\$0	\$2,014
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings	0	(129)	(129)
Change in proportion	0	(305)	(305)
Changes of assumptions	14,126	(6,174)	7,952
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$16,140</u>	<u>(\$6,608)</u>	<u>\$9,532</u>

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COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
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Amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending December 31:	Net Deferred Outflows/ (Inflows) of Resources
2020	(\$440)
2021	3,108
2022	3,671
2023	3,193
Total	\$9,532

Actuarial Assumptions. The total OPEB liability in the following actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to the applicable periods included in the measurement:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Inflation	2.75%	2.75%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.75 to 7.50%	3.75 to 7.50%
Long-term Investment rate of return	7.50%	7.50%
Municipal bond index rate:		
Measurement date	3.50%	3.89%
Prior measurement date	3.89%	3.56%
Year of projected depletion:		
Measurement date	2040	2047
Prior measurement date	2047	2050
Single equivalent interest rate, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including price inflation:		
Measurement date	5.07%	6.13%
Prior measurement date	6.13%	6.31%
Health care cost trends:		
Medicare supplement claims		
Pre-Medicare	8.00% for 2018, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.00% by 2033	7.75% for 2018, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.75% by 2028
Post-Medicare	8.72% / 8.86% for Non-Model and Model Plans, respectively for 2018, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.00% by 2033	5.50 % / 5.80 % for Non-Model and Model Plans for 2018 decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.75% by 2024 and 2025, respectively
Mortality tables	RP-2014	RP-2014

The demographic actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018, valuation were based on the results of the most recent actuarial experience study, adopted by the Board on March 1, 2018.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Pre-retirement mortality rates were based on RP-2014 healthy employee dataset mortality with fully generational projected mortality improvements using MP-2017. RP-2014 healthy employee dataset mortality rates for males and females have been set forward two years. Post-retirement mortality rates for health lives were based on RP-2014 total dataset mortality with fully generational projected mortality improvements using MP-2017. RP-2014 total dataset mortality rates for males and females have been set forward two years. For disabled lives, RP-2014 disabled retiree mortality with fully generational projected mortality improvements using MP-2017.

Of the CSA employee members eligible for DROP benefits, 60% are assumed to decline participation and 40% are assumed to be elect participation. Those electing to participate are assumed to remain in DROP for 3 years.

Of the vested members who terminate, it is assumed that 60% will leave their contributions in the plan in order to be eligible for a benefit at their normal retirement date while the remaining 40% will elect to withdraw their contributions.

Long Term Expected Rate of Return. Several factors were considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption, including CRS's current asset allocations and a log-normal distribution analysis using the best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) for each major asset class compiled by Horizon Actuarial Services, LLC in its "Survey of Capital Market Assumptions, 2017 Edition." The long-term expected rate of return was determined by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The assumption is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return*
Core Bond	14.00 %	2.80 %
High Yield Bonds	3.00	4.90
Large-Cap Value Equity	7.00	7.20
Large-Cap Growth Equity	5.00	7.10
Mid-Cap Value Equity	4.00	7.50
Mid-Cap Core Equity	4.00	7.50
Small-Cap Value Equity	7.50	8.00
Non-U.S. Developed Large Cap	10.00	7.40
Non-U.S. Small Cap	5.00	8.10
Emerging Markets All-Cap	5.00	8.50
Emerging Markets Small-Cap	3.00	8.50
Real Estate Corp Equity	10.00	7.40
Infrastructure	7.50	7.80
Risk Parity	5.00	4.10
Private Equity	10.00	11.10
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	

*Geometric mean

Discount Rate (SEIR). The plan uses the Bond Buyer G.O. 20 Year Bond Municipal Bond Index to satisfy the requirements under paragraph 48 of GASB Statement No. 74. As this Index is issued weekly, the value closest to, but after the reporting date is used in determining the appropriate rate. Based on this practice, the municipal bond index rate at June 28, 2018 was 3.89% and 3.50% at June 27, 2019.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
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The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2019, was 5.07%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate was performed in accordance with GASB Statement No. 75. The projection's basis was an actuarial valuation performed as of December 31, 2018. In addition to the actuarial methods and assumptions of the December 31, 2018, actuarial valuation, the following actuarial methods and assumptions were used in the projection of cash flows:

- No future employee contributions were assumed to be made.
- No future employer contributions were assumed to be made.

Based on these assumptions, CRS's fiduciary net position was projected to be depleted in 2040 and, as a result, the municipal bond index rate was used in the determination of the single equivalent interest rate (SEIR). Here, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.50 percent on CRS investments was applied to period through 2040, and the municipal bond index rate at the measurement date (3.50%) was applied to periods on and after 2040 resulting in a SEIR at the measurement date (5.07%).

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Health Care Cost Trend Rates.

The following presents the net OPEB liability of MSD, as well as what MSD's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent lower or 1 percent higher than the current discount rate. Similarly, the following also presents what the MSD's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1 percent lower or 1 percent higher than the current rate (amounts in thousands):

MSD's Net OPEB Liability	Health Care Cost Trend Rates		
	1% Decrease	Current Rate	1% Increase
1% increase (6.07%)		\$ 19,082	
Current discount rate (5.07%)	\$ 17,709	\$ 31,229	\$ 47,569
1% decrease (4.07%)		\$ 44,627	

Change in the Net OPEB Liability. Changes in MSD's net OPEB liability for the measurement year ended June 30, 2019, were as follows:

	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
Balances at June 30, 2018	\$ 105,352	\$ 91,260	\$ 14,092
Changes for the Year:			
Service Cost	1,155	-	1,155
Interest	6,480	-	6,480
Difference between expected and actual experience	475	-	475
Change in assumptions	12,822	-	12,822
Net investment income	-	4,080	(4,080)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(5,881)	(5,881)	-
Administrative expense	-	(79)	79
Other changes	-	(206)	206
Net changes	15,051	(2,086)	17,137
Balances at June 30, 2019	\$ 120,403	\$ 89,174	\$ 31,229

The total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2019, is based on the actuarial valuation results as of December 31, 2018. The total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2019, was determined using standard projection (roll forward) techniques. The roll forward calculation adds the normal cost (also called the service cost) for the projection period—for

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Dollar Amounts Expressed in Thousands)

experience and assumption changes, the first half of 2019, subtracts the expected net benefit payments for the period, and then applies the SEIR used to measure the total OPEB liability as of the valuation date. The roll forward calculation for the expected change is determined using a similar procedure, except that the total OPEB liability and service cost are based on GASB Statement No. 75 results as of the prior measurement date, one year projection period used, and actual net benefit payments are subtracted. These procedures are shown in the table below. The difference between this expected total OPEB liability and the projected total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2019, before reflecting any changes of assumptions or other inputs is the experience (gain) or loss for the period. The impact of measuring the liabilities after reflecting these changes—including but not limited to (a) using a discount rate of 5.07 percent as opposed to the 6.13 percent used at the beginning of the period, (b) updating health care cost trend rates, and (c) including part-time employees in the valuation—relative to the experience change total OPEB liability is shown as an assumption (gain) or loss for the period.

	<u>Expected</u>	<u>Experience</u>	<u>Assumption</u>
Measurement Date	7/1/2018	12/31/2018	12/31/2018
Projection Period	1 year	½ year	½ year
Discount Rate	6.31%	6.31%	6.13%
Total as of Measurement Date	\$ 108,611	\$ 109,990	\$ 122,847
Service Cost	1,154	498	698
Benefit Payments	(5,881)	(2,941)	(2,941)
Interest	6,480	3,292	3,057
Net Changes	<u>1,753</u>	<u>849</u>	<u>814</u>
Balance at 6/30/2019	<u>\$ 110,364</u>	<u>110,839</u>	<u>123,661</u>
Experience (gain)/loss [experience-expected]		<u>\$ 475</u>	
Assumption (gain)/loss [assumption-experience]			<u>\$ 12,822</u>

K. Tax Abatements

The County receives reduced property tax revenues as a result of agreements granted by cities and townships within the County for Enterprise Zone (EZ) programs and Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) programs. These program agreements are for the purpose of establishing, expanding, renovating or occupying facilities and hiring new employees and preserving jobs within said zones or areas in exchange for specified local tax incentives. Under the EZ program, businesses may apply for tax reductions on real property investments. The amount of the tax exemption is negotiated on an individual project basis and varies according to the size of the investment and the number of jobs created or retained. Under the CRA program, real property investment incentives are available for projects involving the renovation of existing or the construction of new buildings for residential, commercial or industrial projects.

For fiscal year 2019, the County's property tax revenues were reduced by \$165 under EZ programs and \$5,150 under CRA programs. The names of the governments that entered into the agreements are as follows:

<u>Cities</u>				<u>Townships</u>
Amberley	Blue Ash	Cheviot	Cincinnati	Colerain
Cleves	Deer Park	Evendale	Fairfax	Columbia
Forest Park	Green Hills	Harrison	Lockland	Harrison
Loveland	Madeira	Mariemont	Newtown	Symmes
North College Hill	Norwood	St. Bernard	Sharonville	Whitewater

The County does not have any abatement agreements.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Dollar Amounts Expressed in Thousands)

L. Subsequent Events

- The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the County, MSD and CFA. Because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the loss of revenue that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.
- Until 1968, Hamilton County and the City of Cincinnati operated separate sewer enterprises. In that year, pursuant to a Board of County Commissioners resolution and City Council ordinance, the two entities executed an agreement with an initial 50-year term. Per the agreement, the city is responsible for operational management. The original 50-year agreement was set to expire in April 2018 but was extended to September 30, 2018. It was then extended indefinitely by the Federal District Court. In May 2020, the Federal District Court encouraged the parties to resume mediation.

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COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE COUNTY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM--TRADITIONAL PLAN

LAST SIX YEARS⁽¹⁾

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	CALENDAR YEAR					
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
County's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	1.63284659%	1.62657457%	1.61492487%	1.60348178%	1.66151589%	1.66151589%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 447,204	\$ 255,178	\$ 366,722	\$ 277,743	\$ 200,397	\$ 195,871
County's Covered Payroll	\$ 212,953	\$ 207,211	\$ 201,255	\$ 191,890	\$ 197,745	\$ 182,463
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Its Covered Payroll	210.00%	123.15%	182.22%	144.74%	101.34%	107.35%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%

⁽¹⁾ Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2014 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

Amounts presented as of the County's measurement date, which is the prior year end.

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE METROPOLITAN SEWER DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM—TRADITIONAL PLAN**

LAST SIX YEARS ⁽¹⁾

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	FISCAL YEAR					
	2019	2018	2017 ⁽²⁾	2016	2015	2014
MSD's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.01599242%	0.01708312%	0.01727562%	0.01475990%	0.01517751%	0.014994790%
MSD's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 4,380	\$ 2,680	\$ 3,923	\$ 2,541	\$ 1,825	\$ 1,766
MSD's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,257	\$ 2,377	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,336	\$ 2,479	\$ 2,443
MSD's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Its Covered Payroll	194.06%	112.75%	178.32%	108.78%	73.62%	72.29%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%

⁽¹⁾Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2014 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

⁽²⁾2017's proportion percentage was update to the appropriate amount.

Amounts presented as of the County's measurement date, which is the prior year-end.

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE COUNTY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM—COMBINED PLAN
LAST TWO YEARS⁽¹⁾**

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
County's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	1.28291521%	1.30918669%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset	(\$1,435)	(\$1,782)
County's Covered Payroll	\$ 5,487	\$ 5,174
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	26.15%	34.44%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Asset	126.64%	137.28%

⁽¹⁾ Amounts for the combined plan are not presented prior to 2018 as the County's participation in this plan was considered immaterial in previous years.

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

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**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE COUNTY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM - OPEB PLAN
LAST THREE YEARS⁽¹⁾**

	2019	2018	2017
County's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	1.6111826%	1.6039440%	1.5944180%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$210,060	\$174,176	\$161,042
County's Covered Payroll	\$ 226,142	\$ 219,802	\$ 213,568
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	92.89%	79.24%	75.41%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	46.33%	54.14%	54.04%

⁽¹⁾ Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2017 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

Amounts presented for each year were determined as of the County's measurement date, which is the prior year end.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE METROPOLITAN SEWER DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM—OPEB PLAN
LAST THREE YEARS⁽¹⁾

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	FISCAL YEAR		
	2019	2018	2017
MSD's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	1.55012700%	0.01664978%	0.01786139%
MSD's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 2,021	\$ 1,808	\$ 1,804
MSD's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,257	\$ 2,377	\$ 2,200
MSD's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Its Covered Payroll	89.54%	76.06%	82.00%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liab	46.33%	54.14%	54.04%

⁽¹⁾ Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2017 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

Amounts presented as of the County's measurement date, which is the prior year-end.

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE COUNTY'S CONTRIBUTIONS
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM—TRADITIONAL AND COMBINED PLANS
LAST SEVEN YEARS ⁽¹⁾
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

NET PENSION LIABILITY - TRADITIONAL PLAN	CALENDAR YEAR						
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 31,174	\$ 30,871	\$ 27,963	\$ 25,116	\$ 23,910	\$ 24,557	\$ 24,485
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(31,174)	(30,871)	(27,963)	(25,116)	(23,910)	(24,557)	(24,485)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
County Covered Payroll	\$ 215,162	\$ 212,953	\$ 207,211	\$ 201,253	\$ 191,890	\$ 197,745	\$ 182,463
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.49%	14.50%	13.49%	12.48%	12.46%	12.42%	13.42%
NET PENSION LIABILITY - COMBINED PLAN	CALENDAR YEAR						
	2019	2018	2017	2016			
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 784	\$ 768	\$ 673	\$ 620			
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(784)	(768)	(673)	(620)			
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>			
County Covered Payroll	\$ 5,598	\$ 5,487	\$ 5,174	\$ 5,169			
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.01%	14.00%	13.01%	11.99%			

(continued)

NET OPEB LIABILITY - OPEB PLAN

	CALENDAR YEAR			
	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 337	\$ 308	\$ 2,421	\$ 4,414
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(337)	(308)	(2,421)	(4,414)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
County Covered Payroll	\$ 229,183	\$ 226,142	\$ 219,802	\$ 213,568
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.15%	0.14%	1.10%	2.07%

- ⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2013 is not available for the traditional plan. Information prior to 2016 is not available for the combined plan.
- ⁽²⁾ Beginning in 2016, OPERS used one trust fund as the funding vehicle for all health care plans; therefore, information prior to 2016 is not presented.
- ⁽³⁾ The OPEB plan includes the members from the traditional plan, the combined plan and the member directed plan. The member directed pension plan is a defined contribution pension plan; therefore, the pension side is not included above.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE METROPOLITAN SEWER DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM—TRADITIONAL PLAN
LAST TEN YEARS

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

NET PENSION LIABILITY—TRADITIONAL PLAN

	FISCAL YEAR									
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 299	\$ 316	\$ 309	\$ 264	\$ 280	\$ 297	\$ 318	\$ 275	\$ 237	\$ 196
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(299)	(316)	(309)	(264)	(280)	(297)	(318)	(275)	(237)	(196)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
MSD Covered Payroll	\$ 2,136	\$ 2,257	\$ 2,377	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,336	\$ 2,479	\$ 2,443	\$ 2,750	\$ 2,371	\$ 2,200
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%	10.00%	10.00%	8.91%

NET OPEB LIABILITY—OPEB PLAN

	FISCAL YEAR									
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24	\$ 44	\$ 47	\$ 50	\$ 24	\$ 110	\$ 95	\$ 112
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	-	-	(24)	(44)	(47)	(50)	(24)	(110)	(95)	(112)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
MSD's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,136	\$ 2,257	\$ 2,377	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,336	\$ 2,479	\$ 2,443	\$ 2,750	\$ 2,371	\$ 2,200
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	1.01%	2.00%	2.01%	2.02%	0.98%	4.00%	4.01%	5.09%

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE METROPOLITAN SEWER DISTRICT'S CHANGES IN
NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
CINCINNATI RETIREMENT SYSTEM
LAST SIX YEARS⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	FISCAL YEAR					
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability						
Service Cost	\$ 4,489	\$ 4,260	\$ 3,764	\$ 5,639	\$ 5,346	\$ 4,919
Interest	32,602	30,471	29,256	25,454	28,680	28,146
Benefit Changes	-	-	5,344	(13,545)	-	-
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience	8,698	5,577	649	734	(2,698)	-
Changes of Assumptions	101,687	9,403	-	(111,431)	30,007	(3,381)
Benefit Payments and Refunds	(32,110)	(31,436)	(30,612)	(29,102)	(31,057)	(29,953)
Other	-	-	-	(35,654)	-	-
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	<u>115,366</u>	<u>18,275</u>	<u>8,401</u>	<u>(157,905)</u>	<u>30,278</u>	<u>(269)</u>
Total Pension Liability—Beginning	<u>420,038</u>	<u>401,763</u>	<u>393,362</u>	<u>551,267</u>	<u>520,989</u>	<u>521,258</u>
Total Pension Liability—Ending (a)	<u>535,404</u>	<u>420,038</u>	<u>401,763</u>	<u>393,362</u>	<u>551,267</u>	<u>520,989</u>
Plan Net Position						
Contributions—Employer	6,381	6,080	5,647	4,639	5,596	7,252
Contributions—Member	3,677	3,521	3,246	1,599	3,115	2,761
Contributions—ERIP Payoff	-	-	-	8,723	-	-
Net Investment Income	14,394	26,180	38,292	(2,065)	9,455	49,002
Benefit Payments	(32,110)	(31,436)	(30,612)	(29,102)	(31,057)	(29,953)
Administrative Expense	(278)	(277)	(288)	(962)	(302)	(261)
Refunds of Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	(1,439)	(1,892)	(3,065)	24,110	-	-
Net Change in Plan Net Position	<u>(9,375)</u>	<u>2,176</u>	<u>13,220</u>	<u>6,942</u>	<u>(13,193)</u>	<u>28,801</u>
Plan Net Position—Beginning	<u>308,555</u>	<u>306,379</u>	<u>293,159</u>	<u>286,217</u>	<u>299,410</u>	<u>270,609</u>
Plan Net Position—Ending (b)	<u>299,180</u>	<u>308,555</u>	<u>306,379</u>	<u>293,159</u>	<u>286,217</u>	<u>299,410</u>
Net Pension Liability—Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 236,224</u>	<u>\$ 111,483</u>	<u>\$ 95,384</u>	<u>\$ 100,203</u>	<u>\$ 265,050</u>	<u>\$ 221,579</u>
Ratio of Plan Net Position to Total Pension Liability	55.88%	73.46%	76.26%	74.53%	51.92%	57.47%
Covered Payroll	\$ 40,764	\$ 37,809	\$ 34,942	\$ 31,809	\$ 31,232	\$ 30,550
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	579.49%	294.86%	272.98%	315.01%	848.65%	725.30%

⁽¹⁾Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2014 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

⁽²⁾Measurement year is from July 1 through June 30.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE METROPOLITAN SEWER DISTRICT'S CHANGES IN
NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
CINCINNATI RETIREMENT SYSTEM
LAST TWO YEARS⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	FISCAL YEAR	
	2019	2018
Total OPEB Liability		
Service Cost	\$ 1,155	\$ 945
Interest	6,480	5,841
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience	475	3,030
Changes of Assumptions	12,822	7,173
Benefit Payments	(5,881)	(4,962)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	<u>15,051</u>	<u>12,027</u>
Total OPEB Liability—Beginning	<u>105,352</u>	<u>93,325</u>
Total OPEB Liability—Ending (a)	<u>120,403</u>	<u>105,352</u>
Plan Net Position		
Net Investment Income	4,080	7,354
Benefit Payments	(5,881)	(4,962)
Administrative Expense	(79)	(78)
Other	(206)	(78)
Net Change in Plan Net Position	<u>(2,086)</u>	<u>2,236</u>
Plan Net Position—Beginning	<u>91,260</u>	<u>89,024</u>
Plan Net Position—Ending (b)	<u>89,174</u>	<u>91,260</u>
Net OPEB Liability—Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 31,229</u>	<u>\$ 14,092</u>
Ratio of Plan Net Position to Total OPEB Liability	74.06%	86.62%
Covered Payroll	\$ 33,066	\$ 33,158
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	94.44%	42.50%

⁽¹⁾ Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2018 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

⁽²⁾ Measurement year is from July 1 through June 30.

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE METROPOLITAN SEWER DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS
CINCINNATI RETIREMENT SYSTEM
LAST TEN YEARS
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

NET PENSION LIABILITY—CRS	FISCAL YEAR									
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Actuarially Determined Employer Contributions	\$ 11,541	\$ 10,879	\$ 8,541	\$ 12,356	\$ 13,756	\$ 16,087	\$ 13,051	\$ 9,923	\$ 10,792	\$ 15,289
Actual Employer Contributions	(6,455)	(6,226)	(5,941)	(5,169)	(4,328)	(5,303)	(6,179)	(6,676)	(6,128)	(5,676)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 5,086</u>	<u>\$ 4,653</u>	<u>\$ 2,600</u>	<u>\$ 7,187</u>	<u>\$ 9,428</u>	<u>\$ 10,784</u>	<u>\$ 6,872</u>	<u>\$ 3,247</u>	<u>\$ 4,664</u>	<u>\$ 9,613</u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 40,053	\$ 38,536	\$ 34,942	\$ 31,809	\$ 31,232	\$ 30,550	\$ 31,369	\$ 33,671	\$ 31,651	\$ 30,976
Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	16.12%	16.16%	17.00%	16.25%	13.86%	17.36%	19.70%	19.83%	19.36%	18.32%
 NET PENSION LIABILITY—OPEB ⁽¹⁾	 									
	FISCAL YEAR									
	2019	2018	2017	2016						
Actuarially Determined Employer Contributions	\$ 974	\$ 534	\$ 714	\$ 248						
Actual Employer Contributions	-	-	-	-						
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 974</u>	<u>\$ 534</u>	<u>\$ 714</u>	<u>\$ 248</u>						
Covered Payroll	\$ 32,794	\$ 32,440	\$ 32,369	\$ 31,387						
Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%						

⁽¹⁾Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2016 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

Changes in Assumptions – OPERS Pension

Amounts reported beginning in 2019 incorporate changes in assumptions used by OPERS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in 2017 and in 2016 and prior are presented below:

	2019	2017	2016 and prior
Wage Inflation	3.25 percent	3.25 percent	3.75 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation	4.25 to 10.05 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:			
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3 percent, simple	3 percent, simple	3 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3 percent, simple through 2018, then 2.15 percent, simple	3 percent, simple through 2018, then 2.15 percent, simple	3 percent, simple through 2018, then 2.8 percent, simple
Investment Rate of Return	7.2 percent	7.5 percent	8 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age

Amounts reported beginning in 2017 use mortality rates based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table. For males, Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables were used, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015. For females, Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables were used, adjusted for mortality improvements back to the observation period base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2010. The mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality tables, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015 for males and 2010 for females. 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.

Amounts reported for 2016 and prior use mortality rates based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table projected 20 years using Projection Scale AA. For males, 105 percent of the combined healthy male mortality rates were used. For females, 100 percent of the combined healthy female mortality rates were used. The mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were based on the RP-2000 mortality table with no projections. For males 120 percent of the disabled female mortality rates were used set forward two years. For females, 100 percent of the disabled female mortality rates were used.

Changes in Assumptions – OPERS OPEB

For 2019, the single discount rate changed from 3.85 percent to 3.96 percent and the municipal bond rate changed from 3.31 percent to 3.71 percent. For 2019, the health care cost trend rate was 10 percent initial; 3.25 percent ultimate in 2029. For 2018, the health care cost tend rate was 7.25 percent initial; 3.25 percent ultimate in 2028.

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

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

Actuarial Assumptions – Cincinnati Retirement System Pension

Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of June 30, one year prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are being reported.

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age
Amortization Method	Level dollar
Amortization Period	Open 30-year period
Asset Valuation Method	Five-year smoothed market value
Inflation	2.75%
Salary Increases, Including Wage Inflation	3.75% to 7.50%
Investment Rate of Return	7.50%, net of pension plan expense and including inflation
Municipal Bond Index Rate	3.50%
Single Equivalent Discount Rate	5.56%

Changes of Benefit Terms – Cincinnati Retirement System Pension

In 2017, there were several changes in benefit provisions as a result of Ordinance 336-2016 adopted by the City Council on October 26, 2016. In addition to incorporating many of the changes mandated by the Collaborative Settlement Agreement (CSA), the ordinance also

- Established benefit and eligibility provisions for Group E and F members, not covered under the CSA, similar to employees covered under the CSA;
- Established a universal cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) suspension period for all members;
- Established a universal 3 percent simple for all rate members.

In 2016, there were several changes in benefit provisions as a result of the CSA between the City of Cincinnati and various plaintiff groups representing certain active and retired members of the Cincinnati Retirement System (CRS), as approved by the Court on October 5, 2015, and generally effective January 1, 2016.

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Methods – Cincinnati Retirement System Pension

In 2018, actuarial assumptions and methods were changed based on the results of the actuarial experience study dated February 28, 2018. These changes include reducing the price inflation assumption from 3.00% to 2.75%; updating the retirement, withdrawal and disability rates; updating the mortality rates for all members to a generational approach using the RP-2014 mortality tables; updating the merit salary scale; increasing the assumed administrative expense as a percentage of payroll added to the normal cost from 0.75% to 0.80%; updating the assumed proportion of deferred vested members who elect to receive a deferred benefit and who will elect to withdraw their contributions; and updating the assumed percentage of members who are married for the purpose of valuing pre-retirement benefits.

In 2019, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make projected future benefit payment for current members through 2046. Projected benefit payments beyond 2046 were discounted at the municipal bond rate of 3.50%, resulting in a single equivalent discount rate of 5.56%.

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

Actuarial Assumptions – Cincinnati Retirement System OPEB

Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of June 30, one year prior to the end of the fiscal year.

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age
Amortization Method	Level dollar
Amortization Period	Open 30-year period
Asset Valuation Method	Five-year smoothed market value
Inflation	3.25%
Salary Increases, Including	
Wage Inflation	3.75% to 7.50%
Investment Rate of Return	7.50%, net of pension plan expense and including inflation
Initial Health Care Cost	
Trend Rates	
Pre-Medicare	8.00%
Medicare	8.72% to 8.86%
Ultimate Health Care Cost	
Trend Rates	
Pre-Medicare	4.00%
Medicare	4.00%
Year Ultimate Health Care	
Cost Trend Rates Reached	
Pre-Medicare	2033
Medicare	2033

Change of Benefit Terms – Cincinnati Retirement System OPEB

The plan changes included in Ordinance 336-2016 were adopted by the City Council on October 26, 2016. In addition to incorporating many of the changes mandated by the CSA, the ordinance also

- Excluded members hired after December 31, 2015, from eligibility to receive retiree health benefits;
- Established benefit and eligibility provisions for Group E and F members, not covered under the CSA, similar to employees covered under the CSA;
- Specified eligibility and postemployment contribution requirements for the retiree health benefits payable to members and beneficiaries entitled to deferred benefits;
- Modified eligibility and postemployment contribution requirements to retiree health benefits paid as the result of an in-service death.

In 2016, there were several changes in benefit provisions as a result of the CSA between the City of Cincinnati and various plaintiff groups representing certain active and retired members of the CRS, as approved by the Court on October 5, 2015, and generally effective January 1, 2016.

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Methods – Cincinnati Retirement System OPEB

In 2019, the December 31, 2018, valuation included a change in the Municipal Bond Index Rate from 3.89% to 3.50%, a decrease in the discount rate (SEIR) from 6.13% to 5.07%, the inclusion of part-time employees in the Plan's population, and an update to the health care cost trend rates to reflect the current market place.

In 2018, actuarial assumptions and methods were changed based on recent plan experience done concurrently with the December 31, 2017, valuation, including a change in the Municipal Bond Index Rate from 3.65% to 3.89%; a decrease in the discount rate (SEIR) from 6.31% to 6.13%; a decrease in the price inflation assumption from 3.00% to 2.75%; an update of the retirement, withdrawal, and disability rates; an update of the mortality rates for all members to a generational approach using the RP-2014 mortality tables; an update of the merit salary scales; and updates to the following to better reflect the anticipated experience of the plan: assumed rates of health care inflation, assumed rates of health benefit plan participation, contribution rates for the Select Plan and the Model Plan, and DROP participation rates.

In 2017, future contribution rates for retiree health benefit recipients are now based upon the projected retiree health care costs associated with each projection year's closed group of participants.

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COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO

**COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES**

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

The special revenue funds are used to account for specific governmental revenues (other than major capital projects) requiring separate accounting because of legal or regulatory provisions or administrative action and to account for expenditures for specified purposes.

ANNUALLY BUDGETED

Public Assistance	To account for revenues from federal, State and County governments and expenditures used to provide services to eligible County residents.
Motor Vehicle Gas Tax	To account for motor vehicle gas tax federal and State revenues that are distributed to various municipalities and townships for repair and building of streets and bridges.
Health and Community Services Nongrants	To account for revenues other than grants that are to be used for health and community services.
Health and Community Services Grants	To account for revenues from the federal, State and County governments and expenditures thereof as prescribed under the various health and community service functions.

MULTIYEAR BUDGETED

Transportation Improvement District	To account for activity of the Transportation Improvement District, a blended component unit of the County.
Judicial Services Grants	To account for revenue from the federal, State and County governments and expenditures used to provide legal services to eligible County residents.
Public Safety Grants	To account for revenue from the federal, State and County governments and expenditures thereof as prescribed under the various public safety functions.
Health Grants	To account for revenue from the federal, State and County governments and expenditures used to provide health-related services to eligible County residents.
Environmental Control Grants	To account for revenue from the federal, State and County governments and expenditures for the purpose of environmental protection for the community.
Economic Development Grants	To account for revenue from the federal, State and County governments and expenditures used for economic development.

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS**

The debt service funds are used to account for the accumulation of financial resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest and related costs.

General Obligation Nonvoted	To account for the retirement of principal and interest of various bond issues not approved by the electorate. The revenue source for this fund is transfers from various other funds.
Special Assessments	To account for the retirement of principal and interest on special assessment debt. The revenues are generated from special assessment tax collections.

NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

The Capital Projects fund is established to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition of major capital facilities (other than those financed by the proprietary funds).

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**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019**

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Special Revenue			
	Annually Budgeted			
	Public Assistance	Motor Vehicle Gas Tax	Health and Community Services Nongrants	Health and Community Services Grants
ASSETS				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 25,552	\$ 47,941	\$ 60,859	\$ 50
Cash and Cash Equivalents—Segregated Accounts	-	676	12,149	-
Accounts Receivable	77	185	1,607	-
Sales Taxes Receivable	-	-	3,908	-
Intergovernmental Receivable	10,269	1	447	-
Real and Other Taxes Receivable	-	9,714	-	-
Advances to Other Funds	500	-	-	-
Due from Other Funds	4,281	12	250	-
Inventories	-	168	-	-
Special Assessments Receivable	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 40,679	\$ 58,697	\$ 79,220	\$ 50
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	\$ 3,047	\$ 736	\$ 7,198	\$ 542
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	548	121	233	-
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	1	131	26	-
Intergovernmental Payable	87	246	1,486	-
Retainage Payable	-	676	-	-
Due to Component Unit	-	-	2,120	-
Due to Other Funds	6	5	449	353
Advances from Other Funds	-	-	-	-
Unearned Revenue	-	7,683	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,689	9,598	11,512	895
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable Revenue	2	-	-	-
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	2	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)				
Nonspendable	-	168	-	-
Restricted	36,988	36,958	67,708	-
Committed	-	11,973	-	-
Unassigned (Deficit)	-	-	-	(845)
TOTAL FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)	36,988	49,099	67,708	(845)
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)	\$ 40,679	\$ 58,697	\$ 79,220	\$ 50

	Special Revenue							Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
	Multiyear Budgeted							
	Transportation Improvement District	Judicial Services Grants	Public Safety Grants	Health Grants	Environmental Control Grants	Economic Development Grants		
ASSETS								
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 1,154	\$ 3,727	\$ 1,061	\$ 5,191	\$ 3,905	\$ 22	\$	149,462
Cash and Cash Equivalents—Segregated Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-		12,825
Accounts Receivable	-	5	-	-	20	100		1,994
Sales Taxes Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-		3,908
Intergovernmental Receivable	-	10,362	406	5,238	2,953	519		30,195
Real and Other Taxes Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-		9,714
Advances to Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-		500
Due from Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-		4,543
Inventories	-	-	-	-	-	-		168
Special Assessments Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,154	\$ 14,094	\$ 1,467	\$ 10,429	\$ 6,878	\$ 641	\$	213,309
LIABILITIES								
Accounts Payable	\$ 6	\$ 710	\$ 136	\$ 1,301	\$ 56	\$ 483	\$	14,215
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	-	56	8	10	29	5		1,010
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-		158
Intergovernmental Payable	109	11	1	17	8	17		1,982
Retainage Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-		676
Due to Component Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-		2,120
Due to Other Funds	-	12	8	-	-	-		833
Advances from Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Unearned Revenue	20	12,528	367	8,018	3,292	-		31,908
TOTAL LIABILITIES	135	13,317	520	9,346	3,385	505		52,902
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF REOURCES								
Unavailable Revenue	-	1,394	116	1,146	1	600		3,259
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	-	1,394	116	1,146	1	600		3,259
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)								
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-	-	-		168
Restricted	-	-	831	-	3,492	-		145,977
Committed	1,019	-	-	-	-	-		12,992
Unassigned (Deficit)	-	(617)	-	(63)	-	(464)		(1,989)
TOTAL FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)	1,019	(617)	831	(63)	3,492	(464)		157,148
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)	\$ 1,154	\$ 14,094	\$ 1,467	\$ 10,429	\$ 6,878	\$ 641	\$	213,309

(continued)

	<u>Debt Service</u>			<u>Capital Projects</u>	
	<u>Annually Budgeted</u>			<u>Multiyear Budgeted</u>	
	<u>General Obligation Nonvoted</u>	<u>Special Assessments</u>	<u>Total Nonmajor Debt Service Funds</u>	<u>Project Accounting</u>	<u>Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>
ASSETS					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 1,826	\$ 269	\$ 2,095	\$ 42,002	\$ 193,559
Cash and Cash Equivalents—Segregated Accounts	-	-	-	-	12,825
Accounts Receivable	-	-	-	51	2,045
Sales Taxes Receivable	-	-	-	-	3,908
Intergovernmental Receivable	-	-	-	-	30,195
Real and Other Taxes Receivable	-	-	-	-	9,714
Advances to Other Funds	-	-	-	-	500
Due from Other Funds	-	-	-	-	4,543
Inventories	-	-	-	-	168
Special Assessments Receivable	-	4,728	4,728	-	4,728
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,826	\$ 4,997	\$ 6,823	\$ 42,053	\$ 262,185
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,510	\$ 16,725
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	-	-	-	-	1,010
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	-	-	-	-	158
Intergovernmental Payable	-	-	-	-	1,982
Retainage Payable	-	-	-	739	1,415
Due to Component Unit	-	-	-	-	2,120
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-	-	833
Advances from Other Funds	-	-	-	613	613
Unearned Revenue	-	-	-	-	31,908
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	-	-	3,862	56,764
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF REOURCES					
Unavailable Revenue	-	4,728	4,728	-	7,987
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	-	4,728	4,728	-	7,987
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)					
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-	168
Restricted	1,826	269	2,095	-	148,072
Committed	-	-	-	38,191	51,183
Unassigned (Deficit)	-	-	-	-	(1,989)
TOTAL FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)	1,826	269	2,095	38,191	197,434
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)	\$ 1,826	\$ 4,997	\$ 6,823	\$ 42,053	\$ 262,185

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COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Special Revenue			
	Annually Budgeted			
	Public Assistance	Motor Vehicle Gas Tax	Health and Community Services Nongrants	Health and Community Services Grants
REVENUES				
Property Taxes and Special Assessments	\$ -	\$ 7	\$ -	\$ -
Sales and Use Tax	-	-	18,402	-
State Shared Taxes	-	27,766	-	-
Charges for Services	3,939	4,330	27,298	-
Licenses and Permits	-	-	4,810	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	203	3,942	-
Intergovernmental	56,016	8,046	9,328	4,536
Investment Earnings	277	1,182	851	-
Other	1,441	319	7,868	-
TOTAL REVENUES	61,673	41,853	72,499	4,536
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General Government	-	1,054	10,875	-
Judicial	-	-	9,011	-
Public Safety	-	-	4,400	-
Social Services	59,629	-	13,058	5,125
Health	-	-	5,434	-
Public Works	-	39,131	-	-
Environmental Control	-	-	2,914	-
Economic and Community Development	-	-	17,710	-
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	-	156	-	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	59,629	40,341	63,402	5,125
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	2,044	1,512	9,097	(589)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	613	436	1,943	-
Transfers Out	-	(629)	(1,377)	-
Proceeds of OPWC Loan	-	341	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES), NET	613	148	566	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	2,657	1,660	9,663	(589)
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS) AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	34,331	47,439	58,045	(256)
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS) AT END OF YEAR	\$ 36,988	\$ 49,099	\$ 67,708	\$ (845)

	Special Revenue						Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
	Multiyear Budgeted						
	Transportation Improvement District	Judicial Services Grants	Public Safety Grants	Health Grants	Environmental Control Grants	Economic Development Grants	
REVENUES							
Property Taxes and Special Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7
Sales and Use Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,402
State Shared Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,766
Charges for Services	-	3,014	-	-	346	-	38,927
Licenses and Permits	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,810
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	2	-	4,147
Intergovernmental	-	10,776	2,762	14,725	3,474	4,382	114,045
Investment Earnings	21	25	8	51	41	-	2,456
Other	-	741	263	-	239	78	10,949
TOTAL REVENUES	21	14,556	3,033	14,776	4,102	4,460	221,509
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
General Government	-	84	76	-	-	4,651	16,740
Judicial	-	12,045	-	-	-	-	21,056
Public Safety	-	-	2,671	-	-	-	7,071
Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,812
Health	-	-	-	16,133	-	-	21,567
Public Works	176	-	22	-	-	-	39,329
Environmental Control	-	-	-	-	3,572	-	6,486
Economic and Community Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,710
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service:							
Principal Retirement	-	-	-	-	-	-	156
Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	176	12,129	2,769	16,133	3,572	4,651	207,927
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(155)	2,427	264	(1,357)	530	(191)	13,582
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Transfers In	150	150	479	-	-	-	3,771
Transfers Out	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,006)
Proceeds of OPWC Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	341
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES), NET	150	150	479	-	-	-	2,106
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(5)	2,577	743	(1,357)	530	(191)	15,688
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS) AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,024	(3,194)	88	1,294	2,962	(273)	141,460
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS) AT END OF YEAR	\$ 1,019	\$ (617)	\$ 831	\$ (63)	\$ 3,492	\$ (464)	\$ 157,148

(continued)

	Debt Service			Capital Projects	
	Annually Budgeted			Multiyear Budgeted	
	General Obligation Nonvoted	Special Assessments	Total Nonmajor Debt Service Funds	Project Accounting	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Property Taxes and Special Assessments	\$ -	\$ 423	\$ 423	\$ -	\$ 430
Sales and Use Tax	1,168	-	1,168	-	19,570
State Shared Taxes	-	-	-	-	27,766
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	38,927
Licenses and Permits	-	-	-	-	4,810
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	4,147
Intergovernmental	69	-	69	-	114,114
Investment Earnings	-	-	-	861	3,317
Other	181	-	181	284	11,414
TOTAL REVENUES	1,418	423	1,841	1,145	224,495
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General Government	-	-	-	-	16,740
Judicial	-	-	-	-	21,056
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	7,071
Social Services	-	-	-	-	77,812
Health	-	-	-	-	21,567
Public Works	-	-	-	-	39,329
Environmental Control	-	-	-	-	6,486
Economic and Community Development	-	-	-	-	17,710
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	21,308	21,308
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	5,533	278	5,811	-	5,967
Interest and Fiscal Charges	4,782	164	4,946	-	4,946
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	10,315	442	10,757	21,308	239,992
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(8,897)	(19)	(8,916)	(20,163)	(15,497)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers In	8,673	15	8,688	1,705	14,164
Transfers Out	-	-	-	(14,400)	(16,406)
Proceeds of OPWC Loan	-	-	-	-	341
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES), NET	8,673	15	8,688	(12,695)	(1,901)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(224)	(4)	(228)	(32,858)	(17,398)
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS) AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	2,050	273	2,323	71,049	214,832
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS) AT END OF YEAR	\$ 1,826	\$ 269	\$ 2,095	\$ 38,191	\$ 197,434

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**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
REVENUES				
Property Taxes and Special Assessments	\$ 38,240	\$ 38,240	\$ 38,913	\$ 673
Sales and Use Tax	78,720	78,720	83,111	4,391
State Shared Taxes	12,915	12,915	13,471	556
Charges for Services	57,271	57,371	61,272	3,901
Licenses and Permits	2,749	2,749	2,924	175
Fines and Forfeitures	7,128	7,128	7,808	680
Intergovernmental	19,814	19,814	24,744	4,930
Investment Earnings	11,236	11,236	17,065	5,829
Other	11,497	12,202	7,353	(4,849)
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>239,570</u>	<u>240,375</u>	<u>256,661</u>	<u>16,286</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
GENERAL GOVERNMENT				
County Commissioners/County Administration				
Personnel Services	3,645	3,879	3,847	32
Other Expenditures	754	720	703	17
Capital Outlay	11	11	4	7
Total County Commissioners/County Administration	<u>4,410</u>	<u>4,610</u>	<u>4,554</u>	<u>56</u>
County Facilities				
Personnel Services	5,665	5,922	5,555	367
Other Expenditures	11,919	13,031	13,031	-
Capital Outlay	36	36	35	1
Total County Facilities	<u>17,620</u>	<u>18,989</u>	<u>18,621</u>	<u>368</u>
Non-Departmentals				
Personnel Services	1,982	2,291	1,960	331
Other Expenditures	2,898	3,913	3,750	163
Total Non-Departmentals	<u>4,880</u>	<u>6,204</u>	<u>5,710</u>	<u>494</u>
Contracts and Subsidies				
Other Expenditures	533	538	531	7
Capital Outlay	25	18	18	-
Total Contracts and Subsidies	<u>558</u>	<u>556</u>	<u>549</u>	<u>7</u>

(Continued)

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Auditor				
Personnel Services	\$ 1,390	\$ 1,448	\$ 1,431	\$ 17
Other Expenditures	744	729	706	23
Capital Outlay	35	21	20	1
Total Auditor	<u>2,169</u>	<u>2,198</u>	<u>2,157</u>	<u>41</u>
Treasurer				
Personnel Services	452	480	478	2
Other Expenditures	751	745	744	1
Total Treasurer	<u>1,203</u>	<u>1,225</u>	<u>1,222</u>	<u>3</u>
Recorder				
Personnel Services	1,147	1,231	1,216	15
Other Expenditures	35	23	19	4
Total Recorder	<u>1,182</u>	<u>1,254</u>	<u>1,235</u>	<u>19</u>
Board of Elections				
Personnel Services	4,451	4,608	4,356	252
Other Expenditures	2,407	2,407	2,330	77
Capital Outlay	-	36	36	-
Total Board of Elections	<u>6,858</u>	<u>7,051</u>	<u>6,722</u>	<u>329</u>
Planning and Development				
Personnel Services	3,257	3,429	3,362	67
Other Expenditures	1,096	1,023	799	224
Capital Outlay	256	231	58	173
Total Planning and Development	<u>4,609</u>	<u>4,683</u>	<u>4,219</u>	<u>464</u>
TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT	<u>43,489</u>	<u>46,770</u>	<u>44,989</u>	<u>1,781</u>
JUDICIAL				
Juvenile Court				
Personnel Services	16,322	17,086	16,895	191
Other Expenditures	3,380	3,426	3,247	179
Capital Outlay	198	138	132	6
Total Juvenile Court	<u>19,900</u>	<u>20,650</u>	<u>20,274</u>	<u>376</u>
Court of Appeals				
Other Expenditures	66	76	76	-
Total Court of Appeals	<u>66</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>-</u>

(Continued)

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Court of Common Pleas				
Personnel Services	\$ 2,483	\$ 4,075	\$ 4,049	\$ 26
Other Expenditures	7,197	6,590	6,438	152
Capital Outlay	18	18	-	18
Total Court of Common Pleas	<u>9,698</u>	<u>10,683</u>	<u>10,487</u>	<u>196</u>
Municipal Court				
Personnel Services	5,543	6,279	6,252	27
Other Expenditures	44	44	34	10
Total Municipal Court	<u>5,587</u>	<u>6,323</u>	<u>6,286</u>	<u>37</u>
Domestic Relations				
Personnel Services	3,256	3,472	3,372	100
Other Expenditures	193	132	127	5
Total Domestic Relations	<u>3,449</u>	<u>3,604</u>	<u>3,499</u>	<u>105</u>
Probate Court				
Personnel Services	2,761	2,922	2,909	13
Other Expenditures	605	570	532	38
Total Probate Court	<u>3,366</u>	<u>3,492</u>	<u>3,441</u>	<u>51</u>
Clerk of Courts				
Personnel Services	9,392	10,034	10,012	22
Other Expenditures	2,600	2,429	2,418	11
Capital Outlay	143	62	52	10
Total Clerk of Courts	<u>12,135</u>	<u>12,525</u>	<u>12,482</u>	<u>43</u>
Public Defender				
Personnel Services	11,825	12,600	12,536	64
Other Expenditures	7,749	7,526	7,158	368
Capital Outlay	9	9	7	2
Total Public Defender	<u>19,583</u>	<u>20,135</u>	<u>19,701</u>	<u>434</u>
Court Reporters				
Personnel Services	2,274	2,668	2,653	15
Other Expenditures	105	120	120	-
Total Court Reporters	<u>2,379</u>	<u>2,788</u>	<u>2,773</u>	<u>15</u>

(Continued)

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Adult Probation				
Personnel Services	\$ 8,038	\$ 7,516	\$ 7,509	\$ 7
Other Expenditures	417	1,099	969	130
Capital Outlay	-	184	184	-
Total Adult Probation	<u>8,455</u>	<u>8,799</u>	<u>8,662</u>	<u>137</u>
TOTAL JUDICIAL	<u>84,618</u>	<u>89,075</u>	<u>87,681</u>	<u>1,394</u>
PUBLIC SAFETY				
Communications Center				
Personnel Services	564	590	576	14
Other Expenditures	910	902	869	33
Capital Outlay	35	85	79	6
Total Communications Center	<u>1,509</u>	<u>1,577</u>	<u>1,524</u>	<u>53</u>
Sheriff				
Personnel Services	67,377	74,438	73,568	870
Other Expenditures	7,786	7,926	7,112	814
Capital Outlay	1,485	1,247	1,179	68
Total Sheriff	<u>76,648</u>	<u>83,611</u>	<u>81,859</u>	<u>1,752</u>
Prosecutor				
Personnel Services	13,350	16,082	16,061	21
Other Expenditures	487	486	447	39
Capital Outlay	8	8	-	8
Total Prosecutor	<u>13,845</u>	<u>16,576</u>	<u>16,508</u>	<u>68</u>
Coroner				
Personnel Services	4,473	4,676	4,521	155
Other Expenditures	420	412	410	2
Total Coroner	<u>4,893</u>	<u>5,088</u>	<u>4,931</u>	<u>157</u>
Emergency Management				
Personnel Services	107	117	115	2
Other Expenditures	715	692	661	31
Total Emergency Management	<u>822</u>	<u>809</u>	<u>776</u>	<u>33</u>
TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY	<u>97,717</u>	<u>107,661</u>	<u>105,598</u>	<u>2,063</u>

(Continued)

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
SOCIAL SERVICES				
Veterans Service Commission				
Personnel Services	\$ 680	\$ 694	\$ 648	\$ 46
Other Expenditures	596	582	357	225
Total Veterans Service Commission	<u>1,276</u>	<u>1,276</u>	<u>1,005</u>	<u>271</u>
TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES	<u>1,276</u>	<u>1,276</u>	<u>1,005</u>	<u>271</u>
PUBLIC WORKS				
Metropolitan Sewer District				
Personnel Services	323	333	236	97
Other Expenditures	4,286	3,936	3,749	187
Total Engineer	<u>4,609</u>	<u>4,269</u>	<u>3,985</u>	<u>284</u>
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS	<u>4,609</u>	<u>4,269</u>	<u>3,985</u>	<u>284</u>
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Economic Development				
Other Expenditures	3,111	2,811	2,737	74
Total Economic Development	<u>3,111</u>	<u>2,811</u>	<u>2,737</u>	<u>74</u>
TOTAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<u>3,111</u>	<u>2,811</u>	<u>2,737</u>	<u>74</u>
DEBT SERVICE				
Debt Service				
Interest and Fiscal Charges	34	134	49	85
Total Debt Service	<u>34</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>85</u>
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	<u>34</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>85</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>234,854</u>	<u>251,996</u>	<u>246,044</u>	<u>5,952</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>4,716</u>	<u>(11,621)</u>	<u>10,617</u>	<u>22,238</u>

(Continued)

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	\$ 2,775	\$ 7,952	\$ 6,916	\$ (1,036)
Advances In	-	-	100	100
Transfers Out	(17,275)	(24,239)	(21,446)	2,793
Advances Out	(100)	(100)	(100)	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES), NET	<u>(14,600)</u>	<u>(16,387)</u>	<u>(14,530)</u>	<u>1,857</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(9,884)	(28,008)	(3,913)	24,095
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	56,553	56,553	56,553	-
Prior-Year Encumbrances Appropriated	<u>10,464</u>	<u>10,464</u>	<u>10,464</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	<u><u>\$ 57,133</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 39,009</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 63,104</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 24,095</u></u>

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES LEVIES—SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	
REVENUES				
Property Taxes and Special Assessments	\$ 204,620	\$ 242,920	\$ 247,826	\$ 4,906
Sales Taxes	35,909	35,909	41,427	5,518
Charges for Services	416	416	666	250
Intergovernmental	68,126	71,338	82,509	11,171
Other	1,091	1,091	1,122	31
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>310,162</u>	<u>351,674</u>	<u>373,550</u>	<u>21,876</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
JUDICIAL				
Juvenile Court				
Other Expenditures	1,494	1,495	1,457	38
Total Juvenile Court	<u>1,494</u>	<u>1,495</u>	<u>1,457</u>	<u>38</u>
Municipal Court				
Personnel Services	310	325	314	11
Other Expenditures	3,074	3,074	3,071	3
Total Municipal Court	<u>3,384</u>	<u>3,399</u>	<u>3,385</u>	<u>14</u>
Probation				
Other Expenditures	1,838	1,838	1,784	54
Total Probation	<u>1,838</u>	<u>1,838</u>	<u>1,784</u>	<u>54</u>
TOTAL JUDICIAL	<u>6,716</u>	<u>6,732</u>	<u>6,626</u>	<u>106</u>
PUBLIC SAFETY				
Sheriff				
Personnel Services	7,007	7,311	7,136	175
Other Expenditures	8,390	8,390	8,260	130
Capital Outlay	11	11	11	-
Total Sheriff	<u>15,408</u>	<u>15,712</u>	<u>15,407</u>	<u>305</u>
CLEAR				
Other Expenditures	6,377	6,377	4,468	1,909
Capital Outlay	2,655	2,155	2,155	-
Total CLEAR	<u>9,032</u>	<u>8,532</u>	<u>6,623</u>	<u>1,909</u>
TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY	<u>24,440</u>	<u>24,244</u>	<u>22,030</u>	<u>2,214</u>

(Continued)

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES LEVIES—SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
SOCIAL SERVICES				
Job and Family Services				
Other Expenditures	\$ 133,952	\$ 134,558	\$ 106,558	\$ 28,000
Total Job and Family Services	<u>133,952</u>	<u>134,558</u>	<u>106,558</u>	<u>28,000</u>
Senior Services				
Personnel Services	12	13	13	-
Other Expenditures	31,250	28,756	26,879	1,877
Total Senior Services	<u>31,262</u>	<u>28,769</u>	<u>26,892</u>	<u>1,877</u>
TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES	<u>165,214</u>	<u>163,327</u>	<u>133,450</u>	<u>29,877</u>
HEALTH				
Health and Hospitalization Tax				
Personnel Services	289	423	337	86
Other Expenditures	22,998	22,998	22,484	514
Capital Outlay	-	24	-	24
Total Health and Hopitalization Tax	<u>23,287</u>	<u>23,445</u>	<u>22,821</u>	<u>624</u>
Developmental Disabilities Services				
Personnel Services	28,853	30,111	29,388	723
Other Expenditures	67,504	67,057	66,159	898
Capital Outlay	1,944	1,908	1,019	889
Total Developmental Disabilities Services	<u>98,301</u>	<u>99,076</u>	<u>96,566</u>	<u>2,510</u>
Mental Health and Recovery Services				
Personnel Services	2,037	2,114	1,974	140
Other Expenditures	49,834	49,467	49,144	323
Capital Outlay	100	100	100	-
Total Mental Health and Recovery Services	<u>51,971</u>	<u>51,681</u>	<u>51,218</u>	<u>463</u>
TOTAL HEALTH	<u>173,559</u>	<u>174,202</u>	<u>170,605</u>	<u>3,597</u>

(Continued)

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES LEVIES—SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES				
Zoological Gardens				
Personnel Services	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ -
Other Expenditures	7,126	7,326	7,186	140
Total Zoological Gardens	<u>7,130</u>	<u>7,330</u>	<u>7,190</u>	<u>140</u>
Cincinnati Museum Center				
Personnel Services	20	20	20	-
Other Expenditures	38,943	38,944	38,914	30
Total Cincinnati Museum Center	<u>38,963</u>	<u>38,964</u>	<u>38,934</u>	<u>30</u>
TOTAL RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES	<u>46,093</u>	<u>46,294</u>	<u>46,124</u>	<u>170</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>416,022</u>	<u>414,799</u>	<u>378,835</u>	<u>35,964</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>(105,860)</u>	<u>(63,125)</u>	<u>(5,285)</u>	<u>57,840</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	49	166	132	(34)
Transfers Out	(1,770)	(1,803)	(860)	943
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES), NET	<u>(1,721)</u>	<u>(1,637)</u>	<u>(728)</u>	<u>909</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(107,581)	(64,762)	(6,013)	58,749
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	189,495	189,495	189,495	-
Prior-Year Encumbrances Appropriated	41,587	41,587	41,587	-
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 123,501</u>	<u>\$ 166,320</u>	<u>\$ 225,069</u>	<u>\$ 58,749</u>

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	
REVENUES				
Charges for Services	\$ 40,822	\$ 40,822	\$ 30,608	\$ (10,214)
Intergovernmental	63,514	63,514	57,262	(6,252)
Other	1,465	1,465	1,567	102
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>105,801</u>	<u>105,801</u>	<u>89,437</u>	<u>(16,364)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
SOCIAL SERVICES				
Job and Family Services				
Personnel Services	54,590	56,912	52,824	4,088
Other Expenditures	497	497	462	35
Capital Outlay	63,997	55,433	45,813	9,620
Total Job and Family Services	<u>119,084</u>	<u>112,842</u>	<u>99,099</u>	<u>13,743</u>
TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES	<u>119,084</u>	<u>112,842</u>	<u>99,099</u>	<u>13,743</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>119,084</u>	<u>112,842</u>	<u>99,099</u>	<u>13,743</u>
DEFICIENCY OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>(13,283)</u>	<u>(7,041)</u>	<u>(9,662)</u>	<u>(2,621)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	613	613	613	-
Advances Out	-	-	(500)	(500)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES), NET	<u>613</u>	<u>613</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>(500)</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(12,670)	(6,428)	(9,549)	(3,121)
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	9,471	9,471	9,471	-
Prior-Year Encumbrances Appropriated	13,905	13,905	13,905	-
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 10,706</u>	<u>\$ 16,948</u>	<u>\$ 13,827</u>	<u>\$ (3,121)</u>

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
MOTOR VEHICLE GAS TAX—SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Property Taxes and Special Assessments	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 6	\$ (2)
State Shared Taxes	23,046	23,046	27,584	4,538
Charges for Services	3,335	3,335	4,206	871
Fines and Forfeitures	198	198	201	3
Intergovernmental	15,401	18,915	8,046	(10,869)
Investment Earnings	370	370	646	276
Other	4,751	4,751	305	(4,446)
TOTAL REVENUES	47,109	50,623	40,994	(9,629)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
GENERAL GOVERNMENT				
Planning and Development				
Personnel Services	946	989	911	78
Other Expenditures	111	111	26	85
Capital Outlay	378	378	205	173
Total Planning and Development	1,435	1,478	1,142	336
TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT	1,435	1,478	1,142	336
PUBLIC WORKS				
County Engineer				
Personnel Services	12,707	13,162	10,647	2,515
Other Expenditures	11,835	9,763	9,191	572
Capital Outlay	52,526	63,730	39,162	24,568
Total County Engineer	77,068	86,655	59,000	27,655
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS	77,068	86,655	59,000	27,655
DEBT SERVICE				
Debt Service				
Principal Retirement	190	199	156	43
Total Debt Service	190	199	156	43
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	190	199	156	43
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	78,693	88,332	60,298	28,034
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	(31,584)	(37,709)	(19,304)	18,405
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	10,856	22,236	15,496	(6,740)
Transfers Out	(11,000)	(17,166)	(15,689)	1,477
Proceeds of OPWC Loan	-	-	341	341
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES), NET	(144)	5,070	148	(4,922)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(31,728)	(32,639)	(19,156)	13,483
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	3,263	3,263	3,263	-
Prior-Year Encumbrances Appropriated	43,837	43,837	43,837	-
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	\$ 15,372	\$ 14,461	\$ 27,944	\$ 13,483

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COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES NONGRANTS—SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Sales and Use Tax	\$ 18,046	\$ 18,046	\$ 18,491	\$ 445
Charges for Services	28,620	28,690	27,306	(1,384)
Licenses and Permits	5,072	5,073	4,836	(237)
Fines and Forfeitures	3,838	3,838	3,937	99
Intergovernmental	9,579	9,579	9,406	(173)
Investment Earnings	85	85	218	133
Other	5,438	9,846	9,338	(508)
TOTAL REVENUES	70,678	75,157	73,532	(1,625)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
GENERAL GOVERNMENT				
Non-Departmentals				
Other Expenditures	7	7	7	-
Total Non-Departmentals	7	7	7	-
Auditor				
Personnel Services	4,159	4,340	3,645	695
Other Expenditures	6,470	6,420	3,263	3,157
Capital Outlay	137	137	43	94
Total Auditor	10,766	10,897	6,951	3,946
Treasurer				
Personnel Services	1,142	1,185	1,063	122
Other Expenditures	2,462	2,649	2,473	176
Capital Outlay	15	15	3	12
Total Treasurer	3,619	3,849	3,539	310
Recorder				
Personnel Services	181	192	192	-
Other Expenditures	144	140	132	8
Capital Outlay	42	39	39	-
Total Recorder	367	371	363	8
Law Library				
Personnel Services	408	427	422	5
Other Expenditures	564	519	472	47
Total Law Library	972	946	894	52
TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT	15,731	16,070	11,754	4,316

(Continued)

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES NONGRANTS—SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
JUDICIAL				
Juvenile Court				
Other Expenditures	151	151	10	141
Total Juvenile Court	<u>151</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>141</u>
Court of Common Pleas				
Personnel Services	1,640	1,705	1,405	300
Other Expenditures	3,895	3,831	2,643	1,188
Capital Outlay	1,488	1,578	1,167	411
Total Court of Common Pleas	<u>7,023</u>	<u>7,114</u>	<u>5,215</u>	<u>1,899</u>
Municipal Court				
Personnel Services	551	573	526	47
Other Expenditures	597	591	550	41
Total Municipal Court	<u>1,148</u>	<u>1,164</u>	<u>1,076</u>	<u>88</u>
Court of Domestic Relations				
Personnel Services	314	320	230	90
Other Expenditures	10	10	8	2
Total Court of Domestic Relations	<u>324</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>92</u>
Probate Court				
Other Expenditures	1,494	1,194	408	786
Total Probate Court	<u>1,494</u>	<u>1,194</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>786</u>
Clerk of Courts				
Personnel Services	2,652	2,773	2,746	27
Other Expenditures	566	535	515	20
Capital Outlay	154	154	19	135
Total Clerk of Courts	<u>3,372</u>	<u>3,462</u>	<u>3,280</u>	<u>182</u>
Probation				
Personnel Services	1,301	1,377	1,363	14
Other Expenditures	305	312	262	50
Capital Outlay	28	28	26	2
Total Probation	<u>1,634</u>	<u>1,717</u>	<u>1,651</u>	<u>66</u>
TOTAL JUDICIAL	<u>15,146</u>	<u>15,132</u>	<u>11,878</u>	<u>3,254</u>
PUBLIC SAFETY				
Dog Warden				
Other Expenditures	1,955	1,935	1,928	7
Total Dog Warden	<u>1,955</u>	<u>1,935</u>	<u>1,928</u>	<u>7</u>

(Continued)

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES NONGRANTS—SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Sheriff				
Personnel Services	\$ 248	\$ 256	\$ 182	\$ 74
Other Expenditures	304	301	236	65
Capital Outlay	10	10	-	10
Total Sheriff	<u>562</u>	<u>567</u>	<u>418</u>	<u>149</u>
Prosecutor				
Personnel Services	742	771	661	110
Other Expenditures	498	498	288	210
Capital Outlay	3	3	-	3
Total Prosecutor	<u>1,243</u>	<u>1,272</u>	<u>949</u>	<u>323</u>
Coroner				
Personnel Services	-	280	267	13
Other Expenditures	195	195	190	5
Capital Outlay	54	84	80	4
Total Coroner	<u>249</u>	<u>559</u>	<u>537</u>	<u>22</u>
Communications Center				
Personnel Services	282	310	304	6
Other Expenditures	578	482	384	98
Capital Outlay	646	646	451	195
Total Communications Center	<u>1,506</u>	<u>1,438</u>	<u>1,139</u>	<u>299</u>
TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY	<u>5,515</u>	<u>5,771</u>	<u>4,971</u>	<u>800</u>
SOCIAL SERVICES				
Job and Family Services				
Personnel Services	8,280	8,645	8,366	279
Other Expenditures	7,294	6,776	6,127	649
Total Job and Family Services	<u>15,574</u>	<u>15,421</u>	<u>14,493</u>	<u>928</u>
TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES	<u>15,574</u>	<u>15,421</u>	<u>14,493</u>	<u>928</u>
HEALTH				
Mental Health and Recovery Services				
Personnel Services	144	149	143	6
Other Expenditures	10,698	10,499	7,129	3,370
Capital Outlay	100	100	-	100
Total Mental Health and Recovery Services	<u>10,942</u>	<u>10,748</u>	<u>7,272</u>	<u>3,476</u>
Health and Hospitalization Tax				
Personnel Services	33	33	20	13
Other Expenditures	-	125	57	68
Total Health and Hospitalization Tax	<u>33</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>81</u>
TOTAL HEALTH	<u>10,975</u>	<u>10,906</u>	<u>7,349</u>	<u>3,557</u>

(Continued)

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES NONGRANTS—SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL				
Environmental Services				
Personnel Services	\$ 627	\$ 652	\$ 599	\$ 53
Other Expenditures	3,056	3,468	2,616	852
Total Environmental Services	<u>3,683</u>	<u>4,120</u>	<u>3,215</u>	<u>905</u>
TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL	<u>3,683</u>	<u>4,120</u>	<u>3,215</u>	<u>905</u>
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Economic Development				
Personnel Services	66	68	50	18
Other Expenditures	20,013	21,076	12,386	8,690
Total Economic Development	<u>20,079</u>	<u>21,144</u>	<u>12,436</u>	<u>8,708</u>
TOTAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<u>20,079</u>	<u>21,144</u>	<u>12,436</u>	<u>8,708</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>86,703</u>	<u>88,564</u>	<u>66,096</u>	<u>22,468</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>(16,025)</u>	<u>(13,407)</u>	<u>7,436</u>	<u>20,843</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	2,870	2,870	1,943	(927)
Transfers Out	(1,500)	(2,028)	(1,377)	651
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES), NET	<u>1,370</u>	<u>842</u>	<u>566</u>	<u>(276)</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(14,655)	(12,565)	8,002	20,567
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	49,029	49,029	49,029	-
Prior-Year Encumbrances Appropriated	7,183	7,183	7,183	-
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 41,557</u>	<u>\$ 43,647</u>	<u>\$ 64,214</u>	<u>\$ 20,567</u>

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES GRANTS—SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental	\$ 5,776	\$ 5,776	\$ 4,536	\$ (1,240)
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>5,776</u>	<u>5,776</u>	<u>4,536</u>	<u>(1,240)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
SOCIAL SERVICES				
Job and Family Services				
Other Expenditures	5,776	5,776	4,550	1,226
Total Job and Family Services	<u>5,776</u>	<u>5,776</u>	<u>4,550</u>	<u>1,226</u>
TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES	<u>5,776</u>	<u>5,776</u>	<u>4,550</u>	<u>1,226</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>5,776</u>	<u>5,776</u>	<u>4,550</u>	<u>1,226</u>
DEFICIENCY OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(14)</u>	<u>(14)</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	-	-	(14)	(14)
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>65</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 65</u>	<u>\$ 65</u>	<u>\$ 51</u>	<u>\$ (14)</u>

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COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL OBLIGATION NONVOTED—DEBT SERVICE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
REVENUES				
Sales and Use Tax	\$ 1,168	\$ 1,168	\$ 1,168	\$ -
Intergovernmental	69	69	69	-
Other	304	304	181	(123)
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>1,541</u>	<u>1,541</u>	<u>1,418</u>	<u>(123)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
DEBT SERVICE				
Debt Service				
Principal Retirement	5,533	5,533	5,533	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	4,790	4,782	4,782	-
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	<u>10,323</u>	<u>10,315</u>	<u>10,315</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>10,323</u>	<u>10,315</u>	<u>10,315</u>	<u>-</u>
DEFICIENCY OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>(8,782)</u>	<u>(8,774)</u>	<u>(8,897)</u>	<u>(123)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfers In	7,593	7,593	8,673	1,080
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	<u>7,593</u>	<u>7,593</u>	<u>8,673</u>	<u>1,080</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(1,189)	(1,181)	(224)	957
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>2,023</u>	<u>2,023</u>	<u>2,023</u>	<u>-</u>
Prior-Year Encumbrances Appropriated	<u>27</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 861</u>	<u>\$ 869</u>	<u>\$ 1,826</u>	<u>\$ 957</u>

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS—DEBT SERVICE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
REVENUES				
Property Taxes and Special Assessments	\$ 504	\$ 504	\$ 498	\$ (6)
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>504</u>	<u>504</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>(6)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
GENERAL GOVERNMENT				
Other Expenditures	500	500	190	310
TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>310</u>
DEBT SERVICE				
Debt Service				
Principal Retirement	352	352	352	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	187	186	173	13
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	<u>539</u>	<u>538</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>13</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>1,039</u>	<u>1,038</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>323</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>(535)</u>	<u>(534)</u>	<u>(217)</u>	<u>317</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	35	35	18	(17)
Bonds Issued	520	520	193	(327)
Transfers Out	(20)	(20)	(3)	17
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES), NET	<u>535</u>	<u>535</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>(327)</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	-	1	(9)	(10)
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>273</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>-</u>
Prior-Year Encumbrances Appropriated	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 273</u>	<u>\$ 274</u>	<u>\$ 264</u>	<u>\$ (10)</u>

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**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS**

COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The enterprise funds are established to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to business in the private sector. The expenses (including depreciation) of providing goods and services primarily or solely to the general public are financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

Parking

To account for financial activity relating to the construction and operations of parking facilities.

Communications Center

To account for the financial activity relating to emergency 911 services for Hamilton County.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
COMBINING STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities		
	Parking	Communications Center	Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 43,535	\$ 1,453	\$ 44,988
Accounts Receivable	451	3	454
Lease Rent Receivable	100	-	100
Prepaid Expenses	46	-	46
Total Current Assets	<u>44,132</u>	<u>1,456</u>	<u>45,588</u>
Noncurrent Assets:			
Capital Assets:			
Nondepreciable Capital Assets:			
Land and Improvements	5,465	-	5,465
Construction in Progress	8,746	-	8,746
Total Nondepreciable Capital Assets	<u>14,211</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,211</u>
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net:			
Buildings, Structures and Improvements	230,764	21,662	252,426
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	390	24,529	24,919
Less Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(115,336)</u>	<u>(23,859)</u>	<u>(139,195)</u>
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	<u>115,818</u>	<u>22,332</u>	<u>138,150</u>
Total Capital Assets, Net	<u>130,029</u>	<u>22,332</u>	<u>152,361</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>130,029</u>	<u>22,332</u>	<u>152,361</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>174,161</u>	<u>23,788</u>	<u>197,949</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Charge on Refunding	16	265	281
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>16</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>281</u>
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>\$ 174,177</u>	<u>\$ 24,053</u>	<u>\$ 198,230</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	2,147	89	2,236
Due to Other Funds	-	1	1
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	9	70	79
Intergovernmental Payable	10,048	8	10,056
Unearned Revenue	22	-	22
Accrued Interest Payable	81	45	126
Accrued Interest Payable from Restricted Assets	1	-	1
Retainage Payable	250	-	250
Accrued Compensated Absences	-	29	29
Current Portion of State Loans Payable	279	-	279
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt	948	55	1,003
Total Current Liabilities	<u>13,785</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>14,082</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Accrued Compensated Absences	-	550	550
State Loans Payable	2,388	-	2,388
Long-Term Debt	17,386	12,565	29,951
Interfund Payable	19,870	-	19,870
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>39,644</u>	<u>13,115</u>	<u>52,759</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>53,429</u>	<u>13,412</u>	<u>66,841</u>
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	124,614	9,977	134,591
Unrestricted	<u>(3,866)</u>	<u>664</u>	<u>(3,202)</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 120,748</u>	<u>\$ 10,641</u>	<u>\$ 131,389</u>

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES
AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities		Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
	Parking	Communications Center	
OPERATING REVENUES			
Charges for Services	\$ 16,428	\$ 4,952	\$ 21,380
Lease Rent Revenue	116	47	163
Other	2,063	-	2,063
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	<u>18,607</u>	<u>4,999</u>	<u>23,606</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Personnel Services	353	5,822	6,175
Utilities, Fuel and Supplies	304	962	1,266
Purchased Services	9,033	1,620	10,653
Depreciation and Amortization	8,872	2,300	11,172
Other	1,150	319	1,469
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	<u>19,712</u>	<u>11,023</u>	<u>30,735</u>
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	<u>(1,105)</u>	<u>(6,024)</u>	<u>(7,129)</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Investment Earnings	381	18	399
Sales and Use Tax	900	-	900
Federal Subsidy	28	-	28
Interest Expense	(1,124)	(317)	(1,441)
Reallocated Debt	975	-	975
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	<u>1,160</u>	<u>(299)</u>	<u>861</u>
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	<u>55</u>	<u>(6,323)</u>	<u>(6,268)</u>
Special Item	(15,820)	-	(15,820)
Transfers In	14,400	5,758	20,158
Transfers Out	(1,407)	(1,251)	(2,658)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	<u>(2,772)</u>	<u>(1,816)</u>	<u>(4,588)</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION—BEGINNING	<u>123,520</u>	<u>12,457</u>	<u>135,977</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION—ENDING	<u>\$ 120,748</u>	<u>\$ 10,641</u>	<u>\$ 131,389</u>

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities		
	Parking	Communications Center	Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Received from Customers and Users	\$ 16,470	\$ 4,996	\$ 21,466
Lease Rent Revenue	17	46	63
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(9,027)	(2,923)	(11,950)
Cash Payments for Personnel Costs	(375)	(6,001)	(6,376)
Other Operating Revenue	2,408	2	2,410
Other Operating Expenses	(1,506)	(48)	(1,554)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>7,987</u>	<u>(3,928)</u>	<u>4,059</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Sales and Use Tax	900	-	900
Federal Subsidy	211	-	211
Transfers from Other Funds	-	5,758	5,758
Transfers to Other Funds	(1,407)	-	(1,407)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>(296)</u>	<u>5,758</u>	<u>5,462</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Other Non-Operating Revenue	10,000	-	10,000
Principal Payments on Long-Term Debt and Interfund Payable	(2,400)	(55)	(2,455)
Interest Payments on Long-Term Debt and Interfund Payable	(1,129)	(541)	(1,670)
Transfer In	14,400	-	14,400
Transfer Out	-	(1,251)	(1,251)
Acquisition and Construction of Property, Plant and Equipment	(7,128)	(276)	(7,404)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>13,743</u>	<u>(2,123)</u>	<u>11,620</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investment Earnings	381	18	399
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>381</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>399</u>
Net Increase in Cash and Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	21,815	(275)	21,540
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>21,720</u>	<u>1,728</u>	<u>23,448</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 43,535</u>	<u>\$ 1,453</u>	<u>\$ 44,988</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (1,105)	\$ (6,024)	\$ (7,129)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation and Amortization	8,872	2,300	11,172
Net Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:			
Accounts Receivable	23	21	44
Lease Rent Receivable	(100)	-	(100)
Intergovernmental Receivables	(3)	-	(3)
Due from Other Funds	-	23	23
Operating Accounts Payable	145	(67)	78
Accrued Payroll and Other Related Withholdings	(20)	(156)	(176)
Intergovernmental Payable	172	(22)	150
Unearned Revenue	3	-	3
Due to Other Funds	-	(3)	(3)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ 7,987</u>	<u>\$ (3,928)</u>	<u>\$ 4,059</u>
RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 43,535	\$ 1,453	\$ 44,988
TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>\$ 43,535</u>	<u>\$ 1,453</u>	<u>\$ 44,988</u>

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS**

COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The internal service funds are established to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department of the County to other departments of the County on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Workers' Compensation Reserve	To provide self-insurance to the County through a prospectively billed program with the State of Ohio for workers' compensation.
Auditor's Computer Center	To account for the financial activity relating to the data processing center.
Medical Self-Insurance	To account for the financial activity of the County's health-care coverage for its employees.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
COMBINING STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities			
	Workers' Compensation Reserve	Auditor's Computer Center	Medical Self- Insurance	Total Governmental Activities
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 6,106	\$ 1,110	\$ 4,821	\$ 12,037
Accounts Receivable	58	-	6	64
Total Current Assets	6,164	1,110	4,827	12,101
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net:				
Buildings, Structures and Improvements	-	41	-	41
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	-	923	-	923
Less Accumulated Depreciation	-	(678)	-	(678)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	-	286	-	286
Total Capital Assets, Net	-	286	-	286
Total Noncurrent Assets	-	286	-	286
TOTAL ASSETS	6,164	1,396	4,827	12,387
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	1	50	458	509
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	2	16	3	21
Intergovernmental Payable	-	2	-	2
Claims Payable	480	-	4,700	5,180
Compensated Absences	-	9	-	9
Total Current Liabilities	483	77	5,161	5,721
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Claims Payable—Net of Current Portion	231	-	-	231
Accrued Compensated Absences	-	138	-	138
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	231	138	-	369
TOTAL LIABILITIES	714	215	5,161	6,090
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	-	286	-	286
Unrestricted	5,450	895	(334)	6,011
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 5,450	\$ 1,181	\$ (334)	\$ 6,297

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES
AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities			
	Workers' Compensation Reserve	Auditor's Computer Center	Medical Self- Insurance	Total Governmental Activities
OPERATING REVENUES				
Charges for Services	\$ -	\$ 1,734	\$ 57,816	\$ 59,550
Other	38	-	177	215
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	<u>38</u>	<u>1,734</u>	<u>57,993</u>	<u>59,765</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Personnel Services	154	1,351	473	1,978
Purchased Services	942	267	5,125	6,334
Utilities, Fuel and Supplies	-	53	-	53
Claims	109	-	50,443	50,552
Depreciation	-	69	-	69
Other	-	84	23	107
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	<u>1,205</u>	<u>1,824</u>	<u>56,064</u>	<u>59,093</u>
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(1,167)	(90)	1,929	672
NONOPERATING REVENUES				
Investment Earnings	74	13	207	294
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES	<u>74</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>294</u>
INCOME (LOSS)	<u>(1,093)</u>	<u>(77)</u>	<u>2,136</u>	<u>966</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(1,093)	(77)	2,136	966
NET POSITION—BEGINNING	<u>6,543</u>	<u>1,258</u>	<u>(2,470)</u>	<u>5,331</u>
NET POSITION—ENDING	<u>\$ 5,450</u>	<u>\$ 1,181</u>	<u>\$ (334)</u>	<u>\$ 6,297</u>

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities			
	Workers' Compensation Reserve	Auditor's Computer Center	Medical Self- Insurance	Total Governmental Activities
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash Received from Interfund Services Provided	\$ -	\$ 1,734	\$ 57,810	\$ 59,544
Other Operating Revenue	52	-	177	229
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(977)	(359)	(4,923)	(6,259)
Cash Payments for Claims	(15)	-	(52,206)	(52,221)
Cash Payments for Personnel Costs	(158)	(1,383)	(481)	(2,022)
Other Operating Expenses	-	-	(22)	(22)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>(1,098)</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>(751)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Acquisition and Construction of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	(92)	-	(92)
NET CASH (USED) BY CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>-</u>	<u>(92)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(92)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Investment Earnings	74	13	207	294
NET CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>74</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>294</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1,024)	(87)	562	(549)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>7,130</u>	<u>1,197</u>	<u>4,259</u>	<u>12,586</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 6,106</u>	<u>\$ 1,110</u>	<u>\$ 4,821</u>	<u>\$ 12,037</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (1,167)	\$ (90)	\$ 1,929	\$ 672
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation	-	69	-	69
Net Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:				
Accounts Receivable	(23)	-	(5)	(28)
Accounts Payable	1	45	202	248
Intergovernmental Payable	-	(5)	(1)	(6)
Claims Payable	163	-	(1,763)	(1,600)
Accrued Payroll and Other Related Withholdings	(3)	(33)	(7)	(43)
Compensated Absences	-	6	-	6
Estimated Future Claims	(69)	-	-	(69)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ (1,098)</u>	<u>\$ (8)</u>	<u>\$ 355</u>	<u>\$ (751)</u>

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
AGENCY FUNDS**

COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The agency funds are established to account for assets received and held by the County acting in the capacity of an agent or custodian.

Undivided Tax

To account for all undivided taxes collected by the County and their distribution to the proper beneficiaries.

Other Agency Funds

To account for the collection of moneys held as custodian or held by the County agencies outside of the County Treasury.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
COMBINING STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AGENCY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Undivided Taxes</u>	<u>Other Agency</u>	<u>Total</u>
ASSETS			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 53,319	\$ 46,817	\$ 100,136
Cash and Cash Equivalents—Segregated Accounts	-	31,373	31,373
Real and Other Taxes Receivable	1,452,976	-	1,452,976
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 1,506,295</u>	<u>\$ 78,190</u>	<u>\$ 1,584,485</u>
LIABILITIES			
Intergovernmental Payable	\$ 53,319	\$ 11,736	\$ 65,055
Future Tax Collections to Be Distributed	1,452,976	-	1,452,976
Other Current Liabilities	-	66,454	66,454
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$ 1,506,295</u>	<u>\$ 78,190</u>	<u>\$ 1,584,485</u>

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AGENCY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

(Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
UNDIVIDED TAXES				
ASSETS				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 43,140	\$ 3,008,907	\$ 2,998,728	\$ 53,319
Real and Other Taxes Receivable	1,409,529	1,452,976	1,409,529	1,452,976
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 1,452,669</u>	<u>\$ 4,461,883</u>	<u>\$ 4,408,257</u>	<u>\$ 1,506,295</u>
LIABILITIES				
Intergovernmental Payable	\$ 43,140	\$ 3,008,907	\$ 2,998,728	\$ 53,319
Future Tax Collections to Be Distributed	1,409,529	1,452,976	1,409,529	1,452,976
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$ 1,452,669</u>	<u>\$ 4,461,883</u>	<u>\$ 4,408,257</u>	<u>\$ 1,506,295</u>
OTHER AGENCY FUNDS				
ASSETS				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 53,265	\$ 38,505	\$ 44,953	\$ 46,817
Cash and Cash Equivalents—Segregated Accounts	29,557	177,000	175,184	31,373
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 82,822</u>	<u>\$ 215,505</u>	<u>\$ 220,137</u>	<u>\$ 78,190</u>
LIABILITIES				
Intergovernmental Payable	\$ 12,248	\$ 106,426	\$ 106,938	\$ 11,736
Other Current Liabilities	70,574	109,079	113,199	66,454
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$ 82,822</u>	<u>\$ 215,505</u>	<u>\$ 220,137</u>	<u>\$ 78,190</u>

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**Statistical
Section**

**The County of
Hamilton, Ohio**

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**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
STATISTICAL SECTION**

STATISTICAL SCHEDULES

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

CONTENTS

Financial Trends	177
These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the County’s financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	
Revenue Capacity	182
These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the County’s most significant local revenue source, the property tax.	
Debt Capacity	188
These schedules represent information to help the reader assess the affordability of the County’s current levels of outstanding debt and the County’s ability to issue additional debt in the future.	
Demographic and Economic Information	197
These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the County’s financial activities take place.	
Operating Information	199
These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the County’s financial report relates to the services the County provides and the activities it performs.	

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual reports for the relevant year.

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COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
 (Accrual Basis of Accounting)
 (Amounts in Thousands)

	FISCAL YEAR									
	2010 ⁽¹⁾	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016	2017 ⁽¹⁾	2018	2019
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 350,462	\$ 314,319	\$ 287,912	\$ 279,328	\$ 273,507	\$ 267,343	\$ 268,488	\$ 264,167	\$ 277,939	\$ 279,505
Restricted	277,409	309,491	319,813	310,768	354,056	374,383	409,235	476,201	460,776	493,098
Unrestricted	17,777	25,282	37,346	39,327	(130,415)	(123,873)	(140,941)	(425,582)	(465,047)	(501,406)
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES NET POSITION	<u>\$ 645,648</u>	<u>\$ 649,092</u>	<u>\$ 645,071</u>	<u>\$ 629,423</u>	<u>\$ 497,148</u>	<u>\$ 517,853</u>	<u>\$ 536,782</u>	<u>\$ 314,786</u>	<u>\$ 273,668</u>	<u>\$ 271,197</u>
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 476,830	\$ 553,915	\$ 557,819	\$ 501,198	\$ 561,056	\$ 650,739	\$ 709,308	\$ 786,866	\$ 848,231	\$ 951,610
Restricted	8,408	8,008	7,994	8,423	8,454	8,238	8,313	6,973	7,063	7,172
Unrestricted	344,945	294,252	335,165	410,079	237,565	201,922	335,163	398,659	375,280	276,438
TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES NET POSITION	<u>\$ 830,183</u>	<u>\$ 856,175</u>	<u>\$ 900,978</u>	<u>\$ 919,700</u>	<u>\$ 807,075</u>	<u>\$ 860,899</u>	<u>\$ 1,052,784</u>	<u>\$ 1,192,498</u>	<u>\$ 1,230,574</u>	<u>\$ 1,235,220</u>
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 827,292	\$ 868,234	\$ 845,731	\$ 780,526	\$ 834,563	\$ 918,082	\$ 977,796	\$ 1,051,033	\$ 1,126,170	\$ 1,231,115
Restricted	285,817	317,499	327,807	319,191	362,510	382,621	417,548	483,174	467,839	500,270
Unrestricted	362,722	319,534	372,511	449,406	107,150	78,049	194,222	(26,923)	(89,767)	(224,968)
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT NET POSITION	<u>\$ 1,475,831</u>	<u>\$ 1,505,267</u>	<u>\$ 1,546,049</u>	<u>\$ 1,549,123</u>	<u>\$ 1,304,223</u>	<u>\$ 1,378,752</u>	<u>\$ 1,589,566</u>	<u>\$ 1,507,284</u>	<u>\$ 1,504,242</u>	<u>\$ 1,506,417</u>

Source: Hamilton County Auditor's Finance Department.

⁽¹⁾As restated.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FISCAL YEAR									
	2010 ⁽¹⁾	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
EXPENSES										
Governmental Activities										
General Government	\$ 100,171	\$ 97,855	\$ 139,552	\$ 82,046	\$ 68,133	\$ 62,983	\$ 66,004	\$ 66,040	\$ 80,097	\$ 67,760
Judicial	91,320	88,641	89,903	89,524	94,281	92,282	100,607	108,570	115,323	130,031
Public Safety	101,631	98,943	106,958	101,155	104,530	98,236	112,227	139,361	141,578	157,858
Social Services	167,874	140,044	143,950	146,298	143,149	154,406	165,182	191,541	193,248	217,975
Health	250,968	255,933	226,480	189,604	185,594	171,507	169,802	170,544	160,861	172,475
Public Works	50,330	48,673	37,656	40,973	42,979	36,411	31,648	31,627	31,771	37,490
Environmental Control	6,720	6,508	6,337	5,943	6,889	6,470	6,221	6,849	6,630	7,649
Economic and Community Development	7,527	7,848	8,248	8,867	9,014	11,785	24,006	19,299	18,929	19,958
Recreational Activities	8,481	7,679	7,834	8,179	7,159	19,765	35,122	58,446	48,285	42,621
Interest and Fiscal Charges	4,689	4,330	4,769	3,667	3,118	2,987	2,202	2,066	3,664	2,755
Total Governmental Activities Program Expenses	789,711	756,454	771,687	676,256	664,846	656,832	713,021	794,343	800,386	856,572
Indirect Expenses Allocation	5,212	4,569	3,016	3,194	3,400	3,620	3,080	3,371	4,210	4,363
Indirect Expenses Reimbursement	(5,212)	(4,569)	(3,016)	(3,194)	(3,400)	(3,620)	(3,080)	(3,371)	(4,210)	(4,363)
Total Governmental Activities Expenses	789,711	756,454	771,687	676,256	664,846	656,832	713,021	794,343	800,386	856,572
Business-Type Activities										
Metropolitan Sewer District	194,947	202,666	190,006	245,379	219,566	208,063	109,163	162,072	226,840	302,723
Paul Brown Stadium ⁽²⁾	45,582	46,063	44,364	44,642	44,276	43,924	41,670	38,642	37,955	39,954
Baseball Stadium ⁽²⁾	29,671	31,056	29,873	29,731	30,276	29,674	26,553	25,966	25,746	25,928
Riverfront Development ⁽⁴⁾	41,780	27,025	14,356	14,984	14,876	16,772	16,995	16,330	20,377	-
Main Street Parking Garage ⁽⁴⁾	866	1,010	861	798	883	771	790	745	781	-
Parking ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,061
Sales Tax Stabilization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,066	-
Rotary Funds ⁽³⁾	7,868	8,327	8,224	8,866	9,829	12,782	12,146	157	-	-
Communications Center ⁽²⁾	7,004	7,107	7,448	6,645	7,367	7,992	7,499	10,770	11,212	11,340
Total Business-Type Activities Expenses	327,718	323,254	295,132	351,045	327,073	319,978	214,816	254,682	352,977	402,006
Total Primary Government Expenses	\$ 1,117,429	\$ 1,079,708	\$ 1,066,819	\$ 1,027,301	\$ 991,919	\$ 976,810	\$ 927,837	\$ 1,049,025	\$ 1,153,363	\$ 1,258,578
PROGRAM REVENUES										
Governmental Activities										
Charges for Services										
General Government	\$ 41,937	\$ 43,542	\$ 51,993	\$ 49,759	\$ 44,309	\$ 45,546	\$ 44,499	\$ 44,917	\$ 50,225	\$ 54,082
Judicial	28,518	28,240	28,335	27,438	26,321	25,964	24,626	25,871	28,498	28,167
Public Safety	16,139	15,365	15,407	16,685	17,123	10,613	10,311	19,173	21,566	24,810
Social Services	5,091	7,422	5,850	6,054	5,438	5,198	6,321	5,323	5,903	9,273
Health	8,188	12,164	11,091	8,328	9,534	2,437	2,576	3,675	4,257	2,897
Public Works	3,858	3,300	3,388	2,839	4,156	8,372	7,497	9,288	4,075	3,175
Environmental Control	3,502	3,278	3,198	2,764	2,743	2,772	3,304	3,524	3,959	4,024
Economic and Community Development	43	39	42	64	32	161	1,084	990	547	4,864
Recreational Activities	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	62	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,180	2,174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Grants and Contributions	266,818	262,874	273,318	195,344	231,749	199,893	206,429	202,880	196,139	223,359
Capital Grants and Contributions	3,443	1,098	563	627	595	5,050	5,723	5,411	4,110	1,167
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues	380,717	379,496	393,297	309,902	342,000	306,006	312,370	321,052	319,341	355,818

	FISCAL YEAR									
	2010 ⁽¹⁾	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Business-Type Activities										
Charges for Services										
Metropolitan Sewer District	\$ 217,915	\$ 234,905	\$ 245,614	\$ 250,382	\$ 257,465	\$ 272,507	\$ 276,623	\$ 287,594	\$ 269,274	\$ 268,451
Paul Brown Stadium	809	832	831	831	997	1,325	1,305	1,238	1,288	1,356
Baseball Stadium	1,071	1,240	1,211	1,278	1,458	1,419	1,271	1,270	1,394	1,258
Riverfront Development ⁽⁴⁾	6,493	6,291	8,895	12,181	11,322	12,664	13,069	14,300	13,859	-
Main Street Parking Garage ⁽⁴⁾	722	785	913	840	951	983	1,005	1,187	1,115	-
Parking ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,544
Communications Center	5,250	5,555	5,675	5,620	5,311	5,954	5,441	4,711	4,683	4,999
Operating Grants and Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269	28
Capital Grants and Contributions	23,684	29,751	7,175	14,921	9,679	9,673	8,553	4,920	5,152	6,195
Total Business-Type Activities Program Revenues	<u>265,320</u>	<u>287,573</u>	<u>278,275</u>	<u>294,005</u>	<u>297,395</u>	<u>316,746</u>	<u>317,796</u>	<u>315,954</u>	<u>297,034</u>	<u>298,831</u>
Total Primary Government Program Revenues	<u>\$ 646,037</u>	<u>\$ 667,069</u>	<u>\$ 671,572</u>	<u>\$ 603,907</u>	<u>\$ 639,395</u>	<u>\$ 622,752</u>	<u>\$ 630,166</u>	<u>\$ 637,006</u>	<u>\$ 616,375</u>	<u>\$ 654,649</u>
NET EXPENSE										
Governmental Activities	\$ (408,994)	\$ (376,958)	\$ (378,390)	\$ (366,354)	\$ (322,846)	\$ (350,826)	\$ (400,651)	\$ (473,291)	\$ (481,045)	\$ (500,754)
Business-Type Activities	<u>(62,398)</u>	<u>(35,681)</u>	<u>(16,857)</u>	<u>(57,040)</u>	<u>(29,678)</u>	<u>(3,232)</u>	<u>102,980</u>	<u>61,272</u>	<u>(55,943)</u>	<u>(103,175)</u>
Total Primary Government Net Expense	<u>\$ (471,392)</u>	<u>\$ (412,639)</u>	<u>\$ (395,247)</u>	<u>\$ (423,394)</u>	<u>\$ (352,524)</u>	<u>\$ (354,058)</u>	<u>\$ (297,671)</u>	<u>\$ (412,019)</u>	<u>\$ (536,988)</u>	<u>\$ (603,929)</u>
GENERAL REVENUES AND OTHER CHANGES IN NET POSITION										
Governmental Activities										
Taxes										
Property Taxes	\$ 238,961	\$ 236,518	\$ 226,392	\$ 228,717	\$ 235,070	\$ 231,836	\$ 234,973	\$ 240,921	\$ 248,753	\$ 288,829
Sales and Use Taxes	72,029	75,345	72,929	77,921	81,242	114,860	141,013	137,837	141,606	145,267
Other Taxes	43,606	39,480	36,919	33,306	35,356	34,945	35,105	35,406	36,390	41,345
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs	34,474	23,784	15,787	11,264	11,263	9,055	5,082	2,623	1,505	660
Gifts and Donations	82	314	86	82	186	92	196	169	243	219
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	7,277	5,899	7,443	3,648	3,742	6,023	6,978	6,621	15,416	25,673
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	1,546	98	12,551	24	37	58	37	19	18	77
Other Revenue	-	299	2,280	1,619	497	448	220	258	286	93
Extraordinary Item	-	-	-	-	-	(22,500)	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(1,663)	(1,329)	(18)	(5,875)	(5,508)	(3,286)	(4,024)	(14,074)	(4,290)	(3,880)
Total Governmental Activities	<u>396,312</u>	<u>380,408</u>	<u>374,369</u>	<u>350,706</u>	<u>361,885</u>	<u>371,531</u>	<u>419,580</u>	<u>409,780</u>	<u>439,927</u>	<u>498,283</u>
Business-Type Activities										
Sales and Use Taxes	50,222	50,518	49,981	56,063	59,764	65,973	68,845	64,444	65,549	71,416
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	6,436	4,736	7,698	4,208	42,505	(19,508)	9,307	8,686	14,832	18,535
Other Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	126	217	181	546	-	-	465	-	-	-
Loss on Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Revenue	3,994	4,867	3,782	9,070	8,162	7,305	6,264	5,991	9,348	13,990
Transfers	1,663	1,329	18	5,875	5,508	3,286	4,024	14,074	4,290	3,880
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>62,441</u>	<u>61,667</u>	<u>61,660</u>	<u>75,762</u>	<u>115,939</u>	<u>57,056</u>	<u>88,905</u>	<u>93,195</u>	<u>94,019</u>	<u>107,821</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 458,753</u>	<u>\$ 442,075</u>	<u>\$ 436,029</u>	<u>\$ 426,468</u>	<u>\$ 477,824</u>	<u>\$ 428,587</u>	<u>\$ 508,485</u>	<u>\$ 502,975</u>	<u>\$ 533,946</u>	<u>\$ 606,104</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION										
Governmental Activities	\$ (12,682)	\$ 3,450	\$ (4,021)	\$ (15,648)	\$ 39,039	\$ 20,705	\$ 18,929	\$ (63,511)	\$ (41,118)	\$ (2,471)
Business-Type Activities	<u>43</u>	<u>25,986</u>	<u>44,803</u>	<u>18,722</u>	<u>86,261</u>	<u>53,824</u>	<u>191,885</u>	<u>154,467</u>	<u>38,076</u>	<u>4,646</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ (12,639)</u>	<u>\$ 29,436</u>	<u>\$ 40,782</u>	<u>\$ 3,074</u>	<u>\$ 125,300</u>	<u>\$ 74,529</u>	<u>\$ 210,814</u>	<u>\$ 90,956</u>	<u>\$ (3,042)</u>	<u>\$ 2,175</u>

Source: Hamilton County Auditor's Finance Department.

⁽¹⁾As restated.

⁽²⁾For 2010-2011, business-type internal service fund activity is consolidated with the activity of the appropriate business-type program.

⁽³⁾Transitioned to General Fund during 2017.

⁽⁴⁾For 2019, activities of Riverfront Development and Main Street Parking are reported as Parking.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FISCAL YEAR									
	2010 ⁽¹⁾	2011	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
GENERAL FUND										
Nonspendable	\$ 6,208	\$ 7,646	\$ 9,244	\$ 7,962	\$ 8,804	\$ 4,542	\$ 5,992	\$ 5,348	\$ 5,277	\$ 5,909
Committed	-	284	203	217	302	275	286	218	262	314
Assigned	10,248	11,235	13,110	13,524	16,514	19,821	12,909	12,127	9,251	7,967
Unassigned	48,172	56,368	49,763	54,699	52,403	57,993	59,096	52,970	61,382	78,941
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	<u>\$ 64,628</u>	<u>\$ 75,533</u>	<u>\$ 72,320</u>	<u>\$ 76,402</u>	<u>\$ 78,023</u>	<u>\$ 82,631</u>	<u>\$ 78,283</u>	<u>\$ 70,663</u>	<u>\$ 76,172</u>	<u>\$ 93,131</u>
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS										
Nonspendable	\$ 2,948	\$ 3,575	\$ 4,889	\$ 4,961	\$ 293	\$ 115	\$ 120	\$ 153	\$ 160	\$ 168
Restricted	235,680	268,118	266,517	266,882	303,190	328,157	358,916	363,294	352,293	411,502
Committed	6,042	14,086	19,996	15,375	8,309	9,579	14,736	89,803	84,721	51,183
Unassigned	(7,553)	(12,193)	(1,821)	(4,257)	(5,470)	(1,652)	(1,193)	(3,739)	(3,723)	(1,989)
TOTAL ALL OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	<u>\$ 237,117</u>	<u>\$ 273,586</u>	<u>\$ 289,581</u>	<u>\$ 282,961</u>	<u>\$ 306,322</u>	<u>\$ 336,199</u>	<u>\$ 372,579</u>	<u>\$ 449,511</u>	<u>\$ 433,451</u>	<u>\$ 460,864</u>

Source: Hamilton County Auditor's Finance Department.

⁽¹⁾As restated.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)
(Amounts in Thousands)

	FISCAL YEAR									
	2010 ⁽¹⁾	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
REVENUES										
Property Taxes and Assessments	\$ 235,018	\$ 239,045	\$ 229,347	\$ 232,710	\$ 235,796	\$ 235,254	\$ 236,461	\$ 239,892	\$ 248,186	\$ 287,169
Sales and Use Tax	72,029	75,345	72,929	77,921	81,242	114,860	141,013	137,837	141,606	145,267
State Shared Taxes	43,606	39,480	36,919	33,306	35,356	34,945	35,105	35,406	36,390	41,345
Charges for Services	64,735	68,331	68,330	71,503	68,557	65,988	65,303	76,336	81,210	96,027
Licenses and Permits	6,407	7,037	6,973	7,561	7,257	7,559	7,916	7,812	7,436	7,474
Fines and Forfeitures	14,506	13,402	13,361	12,803	12,618	12,852	12,180	11,137	11,932	12,073
Intergovernmental	348,584	301,778	282,812	206,533	222,841	216,069	215,744	209,423	210,791	221,549
Investment Earnings	7,245	5,883	7,388	3,719	3,757	5,965	6,894	6,478	15,212	25,379
Other	27,205	32,906	32,405	25,274	21,863	15,378	15,309	16,843	17,579	17,516
TOTAL REVENUES	819,335	783,207	750,464	671,330	689,287	708,870	735,925	741,164	770,342	853,799
EXPENDITURES										
Current:										
General Government	74,294	76,461	115,470	64,317	54,301	53,532	55,183	52,088	65,696	49,881
Judicial	93,168	90,909	91,480	89,933	94,216	92,188	96,854	99,121	104,791	109,273
Public Safety	100,538	100,813	106,009	100,370	104,198	98,953	106,182	120,870	127,224	127,027
Social Services	175,546	150,843	142,046	149,918	145,870	151,481	159,307	179,482	182,198	198,375
Health	252,088	255,974	227,912	190,558	185,251	170,966	168,458	168,773	157,252	163,073
Public Works	32,903	24,984	26,046	26,295	32,998	34,301	36,053	35,976	37,746	42,489
Environmental Control	7,114	7,109	6,620	6,824	6,597	6,189	5,738	6,021	5,943	6,486
Economic and Community Development	7,534	7,945	8,234	8,878	9,042	11,785	24,005	19,293	18,915	19,945
Recreational Activities	8,470	7,925	7,845	7,670	7,687	20,273	35,641	58,945	48,754	43,119
Capital Outlay	378	1,480	8,431	9,431	5,363	2,129	1,782	4,189	6,688	21,308
Debt Service:										
Principal Retirement	11,419	11,651	11,439	11,790	11,369	8,827	8,516	7,937	5,174	5,967
Interest and Fiscal Charges	4,541	4,197	3,968	3,421	2,966	2,817	2,451	2,628	5,870	4,984
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	767,993	740,291	755,500	669,405	659,858	653,441	700,170	755,323	766,251	791,927
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	51,342	42,916	(5,036)	1,925	29,429	55,429	35,755	(14,159)	4,091	61,872
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)										
Transfers In	24,449	15,185	5,787	13,761	16,043	21,298	15,278	18,725	15,405	15,700
Transfers Out	(26,112)	(16,514)	(5,805)	(18,406)	(21,353)	(24,584)	(19,302)	(32,795)	(19,695)	(33,200)
Issuance of Refunding Debt	-	-	-	-	-	5,485	-	8,832	-	-
Premium on Debt Issued	-	-	175	-	-	1,734	-	17,363	-	-
Payment to Refunded Bonds Escrow Agent	-	-	(7,112)	-	-	(8,280)	-	(1,819)	(10,352)	-
Proceeds from Issuance of Bonds	387	5,787	9,773	182	326	5,345	-	73,165	-	-
Issuance of Loans	-	-	-	-	537	558	301	-	-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES), NET	(1,276)	4,458	17,818	(4,463)	(4,447)	1,556	(3,723)	83,471	(14,642)	(17,500)
EXTRAORDINARY ITEM	-	-	-	-	-	(22,500)	-	-	-	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	\$ 50,066	\$ 47,374	\$ 12,782	\$ (2,538)	\$ 24,982	\$ 34,485	\$ 32,032	\$ 69,312	\$ (10,551)	\$ 44,372
DEBT SERVICE AS A PERCENTAGE OF NONCAPITAL EXPENDITURES	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%

Source: Hamilton County Auditor's Finance Department.

⁽¹⁾As restated.

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
 ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE
 OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
 LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

(Amounts in Thousands)

Tax Year/ Collection Year	REAL PROPERTY					PERSONAL PROPERTY			TOTAL Taxable Assessed Value ⁽¹⁾	Total Direct Tax Rate	Estimated Actual Taxable Value ⁽²⁾	Assessed Value as a Percentage of Actual Value ⁽¹⁾
	Residential Property	Commercial Property	Industrial Property	Agricultural Property	Public Utility Property	Tangible Property ⁽²⁾	Public Utility Property	Tax Exempt Property				
2009/2010	\$ 14,216,289	\$ 4,258,435	\$ 998,345	\$ 52,560	\$ 8,003	\$ 34,201	\$ 650,513	\$ 4,934,617	\$ 20,218,346	19.45	\$ 57,795,426	34.98%
2010/2011	14,158,842	4,074,153	989,564	53,209	8,000	-	683,436	5,088,595	19,967,204	19.45	56,463,352	35.36%
2011/2012	12,700,329	3,827,089	940,474	49,068	8,448	-	723,511	4,940,025	18,248,919	19.03	51,519,616	35.42%
2012/2013	12,671,139	3,717,857	932,521	47,004	9,026	-	773,714	5,075,748	18,151,261	19.03	51,197,562	35.45%
2013/2014	12,659,012	3,678,998	931,342	46,724	9,600	-	843,929	5,305,713	18,169,605	19.03	51,189,789	35.49%
2014/2015	12,724,934	3,688,759	887,143	57,051	9,999	-	899,654	5,406,076	18,267,540	18.85	51,421,839	35.52%
2015/2016	12,773,715	3,694,211	887,127	56,447	9,608	-	927,266	5,595,125	18,348,374	18.85	51,629,126	35.54%
2016/2017	12,796,935	3,753,498	875,044	58,630	12,171	-	966,586	5,813,194	18,462,864	18.85	51,922,538	35.56%
2017/2018	13,490,060	3,874,693	899,929	56,752	11,939	-	1,009,993	6,145,198	19,343,366	19.16	54,401,052	35.56%
2018/2019	13,572,733	3,818,007	902,793	56,289	11,630	-	1,084,391	6,399,843	19,445,842	21.14	54,630,073	35.60%

Source: Hamilton County Auditor's Finance Department.

Note: Property in Hamilton County is reassessed every six years. In Ohio, taxable assessed value is 35% of appraised market value. Estimated actual value is calculated by dividing assessed value by that percent. Tax rates are per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. According to Ohio law, tax exempt property is classified separately and is not included in residential, commercial or industrial properties until it is no longer exempt and its use is determined at a later date.

⁽¹⁾Excludes tax-exempt property.

⁽²⁾The tangible personal property tax for businesses was phased out over a three-year period starting in 2006 with the last tax due in 2008. Telecommunication companies paid the tangible personal property tax on a declining basis with the last tax due in 2010.

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**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
PROPERTY TAX RATES
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

	TAX YEAR/COLLECTION YEAR									
	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
HAMILTON COUNTY DIRECT RATES:										
General Operating	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26
Debt (Bond Retirement)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drake Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For University of Cincinnati Hospital	4.49	4.49	4.07	4.07	4.07	4.07	4.07	4.07	4.07	4.07
For County Police Information Center	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
For Developmental Disabilities Board	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13
For Community Mental Health	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99
For Support of Children Services	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.77	4.75
For Recreation/Zoological Purposes	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
For Senior Services	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.60	1.60
For Family Treatment & Services	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34
For Museum Center	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	-	-	-	-	-
Total Direct Rate	19.45	19.45	19.03	19.03	19.03	18.85	18.85	18.85	19.16	21.14
TOWNSHIP RATES⁽¹⁾:										
Anderson	14.57	14.57	14.57	14.57	14.57	14.57	14.57	18.12	18.12	18.12
Anderson Township Park District	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28
Colerain	17.33	18.26	18.26	18.26	18.26	20.21	20.21	20.21	20.21	20.21
Columbia	14.76	14.76	17.01	17.01	17.01	17.01	18.61	18.61	22.01	22.01
Crosby	10.24	10.24	10.24	10.24	10.24	10.24	10.24	10.24	10.24	10.24
Delhi	26.34	26.34	26.34	26.34	28.09	30.58	30.58	31.12	31.12	34.57
Green	11.71	11.71	11.71	11.71	11.71	14.66	14.66	14.66	14.66	14.66
Harrison	3.74	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24
Miami	9.91	9.91	9.91	10.91	11.91	13.41	13.41	13.41	13.41	13.41
Springfield	22.80	22.80	22.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80
Sycamore	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75
Symmes	13.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.40
Whitewater	11.44	11.44	11.44	11.44	11.44	11.44	11.44	16.81	16.81	16.81
SCHOOL DISTRICT RATES⁽¹⁾:										
Cincinnati	67.87	68.54	70.76	71.34	71.49	70.65	70.15	77.91	77.23	76.61
Deer Park	78.63	78.63	78.63	78.63	86.53	86.53	86.53	91.94	92.03	92.03
Finnestown	86.96	94.90	94.90	96.88	96.88	96.88	96.93	97.58	97.78	97.78
Forest Hills	61.65	61.65	61.65	65.55	65.55	70.50	70.50	68.81	68.81	68.81
Indian Hill	45.82	45.72	45.87	45.99	46.06	44.81	46.06	46.16	46.16	44.37
Lockland	50.79	48.59	48.59	48.59	47.19	47.09	47.09	47.09	47.09	47.09
Loveland	74.24	74.24	77.64	77.98	78.08	83.68	82.09	82.09	82.09	81.94
Madeira	94.02	94.02	101.27	101.94	101.82	101.82	101.55	107.77	107.07	106.82
Mariemont	97.72	106.47	106.97	107.77	107.77	113.92	113.92	113.92	113.92	121.98
Milford	74.60	74.60	75.05	75.05	79.65	79.65	80	80	80	80
Mt. Healthy	74.95	74.93	75.74	76.47	76.87	74.81	75.26	75.47	75.47	75.41
North College Hill	65.97	66.00	66.07	66.77	66.77	66.77	66.77	67.03	67.03	67.03
Northwest	53.57	53.60	54.22	59.57	59.57	59.57	58.87	58.87	58.48	58
Norwood	49.23	49.11	59.09	58.97	59.02	59.66	59.98	67.29	65.8	65.75
Oak Hills	45.83	45.80	46.02	46.05	50.97	51.15	51.15	51.15	51.51	51.29
Princeton	48.99	50.48	50.83	61.28	61.28	62.58	62.58	62.58	62.58	62.18
Reading	69.79	69.90	70.67	70.67	70.67	70.67	78.15	78.15	78.15	77.99
St. Bernard	52.87	53.01	58.68	58.28	57.34	58.46	58.56	64.07	66.12	68.59
Southwest	44.98	44.68	44.18	44.18	44.18	44.18	44.18	44.18	48.67	48.32
Sycamore	65.77	66.38	66.45	66.45	66.45	66.45	66.37	72.87	72.87	72.45
Three Rivers	44.90	49.87	49.87	49.87	49.87	49.87	49.22	49.22	50	50
Winton Woods	85.93	86.03	87.32	87.41	87.41	87.41	87.81	94.76	94.76	93.92
Wyoming	87.84	87.84	88.58	93.37	93.37	93.37	93.28	93.28	102.73	101.78
Great Oaks Joint Vocational	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
Butler Tech Joint Vocational	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
PROPERTY TAX RATES
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(RATE PER \$1,000 OF ASSESSED VALUE)

	TAX YEAR/COLLECTION YEAR									
	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
CITY & VILLAGE RATES⁽¹⁾:										
Addyston	7.59	7.59	7.59	7.59	7.59	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09
Amberley	7.00	7.00	7.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	15.00	15.00
Arlington Heights	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	20.52	20.52	20.52	20.52
Blue Ash	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08
Cheviot	20.13	20.13	20.13	20.13	20.13	20.13	20.13	20.13	20.13	20.13
Cincinnati	9.82	10.07	10.50	10.85	12.20	12.10	12.10	12.04	12.04	12.42
Cleves	12.99	6.99	10.09	10.09	13.99	13.99	13.99	13.99	14.4	14.4
Deer Park	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	12.45	12.45	12.45
Elmwood Place	17.78	17.78	17.78	17.78	17.78	17.78	17.78	17.78	17.78	17.78
Evendale	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fairfax	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	1.80	2.76	2.76	2.76
Fairfield	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.94	8.44	8.44	8.44
Forest Park	12.76	12.76	12.76	12.76	12.76	12.76	18.51	18.51	16.83	16.83
Glendale	20.08	20.08	20.08	21.58	21.58	21.58	21.58	21.58	21.58	21.58
Golf Manor	38.52	38.52	38.52	38.52	38.52	38.52	43.52	43.52	43.52	32.52
Greenhills	27.83	32.73	33.58	33.58	33.58	33.58	30.86	30.15	29.23	32.73
Harrison	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	16.90	15.09	15.09	15.09
Indian Hill	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
Lincoln Heights	35.33	39.33	40.73	48.73	48.73	48.73	48.73	42.83	57.83	57.83
Lockland	7.52	7.52	7.52	7.52	7.52	7.52	7.52	11.52	11.52	11.52
Loveland	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10
Madeira	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
Mariemont	14.37	14.37	14.37	14.37	14.37	14.37	14.37	14.37	16.35	16.35
Milford	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.80
Montgomery	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	14.59
Mt. Healthy	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
Newtown	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	12.64	12.54	12.04
North Bend	10.09	10.09	10.09	10.09	11.38	11.38	9.44	9.44	9.44	9.09
North College Hill	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.98	12.88	12.88	11.58	11.58	14.78	14.78
Norwood	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40
Reading	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52
St. Bernard	11.28	11.28	11.28	11.28	11.28	11.28	11.28	11.28	11.28	11.28
Sharonville	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Silverton	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15
Springdale	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08
Terrace Park	8.59	11.34	11.34	11.34	13.84	13.84	13.84	13.84	13.28	13.28
Woodlawn	5.08	5.08	5.08	5.08	5.08	10.08	10.08	10.08	10.08	10.08
Wyoming	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
SPECIAL DISTRICT RATES⁽¹⁾:										
Deer Park/Silverton Joint Fire District	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.4	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90
Eastern Joint Ambulance District	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Little Miami Joint Fire District	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05
Western Joint Ambulance District	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.28	2.25
Hamilton County Park District	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03
Public Library of Cincinnati & Hamilton County	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00

Source: Hamilton County Auditor's Finance Department—Tax Year Data.

Note: The Ohio Constitution permits local governments, as a group within a taxing district, to levy up to 10 mills without a vote of the electorate. These levies, collectively called inside millage levies because they fall within the 10-mill limit, are also known as unvoted levies. The allocation of inside millage between entities is set by statute. The County's special revenue levy property tax rates may be increased only by a majority vote of the County's residents. The bond retirement rate is adjusted annually to meet the principal and interest payments required each year. A state-mandated County-wide property reappraisal was implemented in 2017.

⁽¹⁾Overlapping rates are those of local governments that apply to property owners within Hamilton County. Not all overlapping rates apply to all Hamilton County property owners.

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS
CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO**

(Amounts in Thousands)

Name of Taxpayer	COLLECTION YEAR 2019			COLLECTION YEAR 2010		
	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (formerly Cinergy Corp.)	\$1,141,836	1	5.87%	\$630,255	1	3.10%
City of Cincinnati	94,517	2	0.49%	84,622	2	0.42%
Procter & Gamble Company	67,386	3	0.35%	84,242	3	0.41%
Hines Global REIT II, Inc. (HGREIT)	66,233	4	0.34%	—	—	—
Fifth Third Bank	34,656	5	0.18%	30,629	5	0.15%
Texas Gas Transmission	30,670	6	0.16%	—	—	—
Acabay Atrium Two LP	26,425	7	0.14%	—	—	—
Kroger Company	21,686	8	0.11%	—	—	—
Children's Hospital Medical Center	19,882	9	0.10%	—	—	—
Regency Centers LP	19,591	10	0.10%	—	—	—
Duke Realty Ohio	—	—	—	49,925	4	0.25%
Cincinnati Trophy LLC	—	—	—	29,778	6	0.15%
Emery Realty, Incorporated	—	—	—	27,572	7	0.14%
Dayton Power & Light	—	—	—	25,608	8	0.13%
Northgate Partners LLC	—	—	—	24,768	9	0.12%
OTR	—	—	—	24,150	10	0.12%
Total	<u>\$1,522,882</u>		<u>7.83%</u>	<u>\$1,011,549</u>		<u>4.99%</u>

Source: Hamilton County Auditor's Finance Department.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS
REAL, UTILITY AND TANGIBLE TAXES
LAST TEN YEARS
(Amounts Not in Thousands)

Tax Year/ Collection Year	Current Levy	Delinquent Levy	Total Levy	Current Collection	Current Levy Collected	Delinquent Collection	Total Collection	Total Collections as a Percent of Current Levy
2009/2010	\$ 268,360,431	\$ 23,906,442	\$ 292,266,873	\$ 250,349,774	93.29%	\$ 9,796,207	\$ 260,145,981	96.94%
2010/2011	269,901,539	23,031,728	292,933,267	256,290,793	94.96%	11,297,992	267,588,785	99.14%
2011/2012	258,680,233	20,673,734	279,353,967	247,079,287	95.52%	11,218,173	258,297,460	99.85%
2012/2013	260,889,847	21,610,582	282,500,429	252,048,232	96.61%	8,612,038	260,660,270	99.91%
2013/2014	262,546,004	15,031,820	277,577,824	254,197,080	96.82%	8,252,965	262,450,045	99.96%
2014/2015	261,800,887	14,700,657	276,501,544	253,810,047	96.95%	7,477,900	261,287,947	99.80%
2015/2016	262,581,917	13,256,291	275,838,208	255,949,464	97.47%	6,948,426	262,897,890	100.12%
2016/2017	264,597,590	12,666,450	277,264,040	257,379,587	97.27%	6,542,891	263,922,478	99.74%
2017/2018	274,317,312	17,578,742	291,896,054	266,879,506	97.29%	7,431,453	274,310,959	100.00%
2018/2019	315,369,857	19,248,776	334,618,634	307,314,646	97.45%	8,039,959	315,354,605	100.00%
Totals	\$ 2,650,614,859	\$ 198,717,139	\$ 2,849,331,998	\$ 2,542,503,633		\$ 95,575,916	\$ 2,638,079,549	

Source: Hamilton County Auditor's Finance Department.

Includes the rollback, homestead and \$10K personal property reimbursements from the State of Ohio.

Note: Delinquent collections of property taxes are not separable by tax year because the tax tracking system does not differentiate between tax years.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Amounts in Thousands, Except Per Capita Amount)

Fiscal Year	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES				BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES									Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income ⁽¹⁾	Per Capita ⁽¹⁾
	General Obligation	Special Assessment	Loan	State	Metropolitan			General	Metropolitan	Riverfront						
	Bonds	Bonds	Contracts	Loans	Sewer District Revenue	Parking Facility Revenue	Sales Tax	Obligation	Sewer District Loans	Development State Loans						
	Unvoted	Bonds	Contracts	Loans	Bonds	Bonds	Bonds	Bonds	Loans	Loans						
2010	\$ 90,056	\$ 4,623	\$ 4,468	\$ 2,607	\$ 804,809	\$ 19,730	\$ 559,062	\$ 7,174	\$ 99,772	\$ 17,160	\$ 1,609,461	4.38%	\$ 2,006			
2011	84,293	4,567	3,954	2,237	775,684	18,960	561,633	6,786	145,446	17,160	1,620,720	4.32%	2,025			
2012	76,997	4,193	3,778	1,896	742,131	18,145	581,698	6,383	217,365	16,415	1,669,001	4.21%	2,081			
2013	65,390	3,804	3,603	1,547	832,965	17,280	565,969	5,960	231,406	14,885	1,742,809	4.30% ⁽²⁾	2,166			
2014	54,479	3,456	3,340	1,613	799,475	16,365	548,099	25,876	235,134	13,310	1,701,147	4.02%	2,109			
2015	50,484	3,107	3,165	2,090	748,749	15,395	526,293	41,383	234,885	11,203	1,636,754	3.78%	2,027			
2016	42,010	2,758	2,989	2,265	701,535	14,365	494,703	39,501	259,823	9,027	1,568,976	3.51% ⁽³⁾	1,939			
2017	131,308	2,429	2,814	2,118	652,958	-	465,959	39,744	303,726	6,512	1,607,568	3.53%	1,975			
2018	114,062	2,120	2,639	1,970	620,227	-	435,838	37,081	354,150	4,153	1,572,240	3.28%	1,925			
2019	90,552	1,842	2,732	2,155	586,426	-	404,042	49,322	385,633	2,668	1,525,372	2.87%	1,866			

Source: Hamilton County Auditor's Finance Department.

Note: Details regarding the County's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

⁽¹⁾See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics on page 197 for personal income and population data.

⁽²⁾2013-2015: Estimated figure using prior-year state and county figures; CAFR-year data not available.

⁽³⁾2016: Estimated figure using state figure CAFR year. County data not available.

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COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION—TOTAL DEBT LIMIT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Amounts in Thousands)

	FISCAL YEAR									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Debt Limitation of Assessed Valuation	\$ 503,958	\$ 497,680	\$ 454,723	\$ 452,282	\$ 455,189	\$ 457,209	\$ 460,072	\$ 482,084	\$ 484,646	\$ 490,727
Total Net Debt Applicable to Debt Limitation	80,541	71,537	69,648	66,892	76,894	107,098	97,299	155,189	149,749	141,233
Legal Debt Margin Remaining	<u>\$ 423,417</u>	<u>\$ 426,143</u>	<u>\$ 385,075</u>	<u>\$ 385,390</u>	<u>\$ 378,295</u>	<u>\$ 350,111</u>	<u>\$ 362,773</u>	<u>\$ 326,895</u>	<u>\$ 334,897</u>	<u>\$ 349,494</u>
Total Net Debt Applicable to Debt Limitation as a Percentage of Debt Limitation	15.98%	14.37%	15.32%	14.79%	16.89%	23.42%	21.15%	32.19%	30.90%	28.78%

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2019—Total Debt Limit

Assessed Valuation	\$ 19,689,094
Debt Limitation of Assessed Valuation⁽¹⁾	490,727
Debt Applicable to Limit:	
Outstanding Debt	1,407,494
Less: Debt Exempt from Calculation	
Metropolitan Sewer District Bonds	518,475
Metropolitan Sewer District Loans	376,763
Special Assessments	3,684
Waterline West Phase II	235
Sales Tax Supported Bonds	362,341
Urban Redevelopment	2,668
Total Debt Exempt from Calculation	<u>1,264,166</u>
Less: Available Funds in Debt Service Funds as of December 31, 2019	<u>(2,095)</u>
Total Net Debt Applicable to Debt Limitation	<u>141,233</u>
Legal Debt Margin Remaining	<u><u>\$ 349,494</u></u>

Source: Hamilton County Auditor's Finance Department.

⁽¹⁾The debt limitation is the sum of the following:

three percent (3%) of the first \$100,000,000 of the assessed	\$ 3,000
plus one and a half percent (1.5%) of such valuation of \$100,	3,000
and not in excess of \$300,000,000 plus two and a half percent	484,727
of such valuation in excess of \$300,000,000	<u>\$ 490,727</u>

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION—UNVOTED DEBT LIMIT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Amounts in Thousands)

	FISCAL YEAR									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Debt Limitation of Assessed Valuation	\$ 202,183	\$ 199,672	\$ 182,489	\$ 181,513	\$ 182,675	\$ 183,484	\$ 184,629	\$ 193,434	\$ 194,458	\$ 196,891
Total Net Debt Applicable to Debt Limitation	<u>80,541</u>	<u>71,537</u>	<u>69,648</u>	<u>66,892</u>	<u>76,894</u>	<u>107,098</u>	<u>97,299</u>	<u>155,189</u>	<u>149,749</u>	<u>141,233</u>
Legal Debt Margin Remaining	<u>\$ 121,642</u>	<u>\$ 128,135</u>	<u>\$ 112,841</u>	<u>\$ 114,621</u>	<u>\$ 105,781</u>	<u>\$ 76,386</u>	<u>\$ 87,330</u>	<u>\$ 38,245</u>	<u>\$ 44,709</u>	<u>\$ 55,658</u>
Total Net Debt Applicable to Debt Limitation as a Percentage of Debt Limitation	39.84%	35.83%	38.17%	36.85%	42.09%	58.37%	52.70%	80.23%	77.01%	71.73%

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2019—Total Debt Limit

Assessed Valuation	\$ 19,689,094
Debt Limitation of Assessed Valuation⁽¹⁾	196,891
Debt Applicable to Limit: Outstanding Debt	1,407,494
Less: Debt Exempt from Calculation	
Metropolitan Sewer District Bonds	518,475
Metropolitan Sewer District Loans	376,763
Special Assessments	3,684
Waterline West Phase II	235
Sales Tax Supported Bonds	362,341
Urban Redevelopment	<u>2,668</u>
Total Debt Exempt from Calculation	1,264,166
Less: Available Funds in Debt Service Funds as of December 31, 2019	<u>(2,095)</u>
Total Net Debt Applicable to Debt Limitation	<u>141,233</u>
Legal Debt Margin Remaining	<u>\$ 55,658</u>

Source: Hamilton County Auditor's Finance Department.

⁽¹⁾The debt limitation is one percent of the total assessed valuation.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
PLEGGED REVENUE COVERAGE—METROPOLITAN SEWER DISTRICT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Amounts in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	SEWER REVENUE BONDS						
	Sewerage Charges and Other	Less: Operating Expenses	Revenues Transferred to Surplus ⁽¹⁾	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Debt Service		Coverage
					Principal	Interest	
2010	\$ 227,040	\$ 120,368	\$ 18,418	\$ 125,090	\$ 31,845	\$ 37,546	1.80
2011	244,254	111,823	31,090	163,521	33,520	40,635	2.21
2012	260,388	101,418	36,535	195,505	35,250	38,553	2.65
2013	270,919	126,289	28,024	144,630 ⁽²⁾	37,115	37,423	1.94
2014	276,941	120,018	33,513	156,923	42,435	35,211	2.02
2015	290,431	115,271	70,757	175,160	40,920	38,262	2.21
2016	292,553	11,347	85,680	281,206	43,125	35,375	3.58
2017 ⁽³⁾	304,821	78,631	50,697	226,190	29,050	31,685	3.72
2018	290,216	125,216	82,711	165,000	30,475	30,260	2.72
2019	289,639	125,343	64,881	164,296	31,500	29,237	2.71

Source: Audited MSD financial reports.

Note: Details regarding the County's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements. Sewerage Charges and Other includes sewerage service charges, sewer surcharges, all other operating revenues, interest income, capitalized interest income and tap-in/connection fees. Operating expenses do not include interest, depreciation or amortization expenses.

⁽¹⁾Half of pledged revenues are transferred to a surplus account.

⁽²⁾Revised formula per trust agreement.

⁽³⁾As restated.

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**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
PLEGGED REVENUE COVERAGE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

(Amounts in Thousands)

ADJUSTABLE RATE PARKING SYSTEM REVENUE BONDS

Fiscal Year	Parking Service Charges and Other ⁽¹⁾	Less: Operating Expenses	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Debt Service		Coverage
				Principal	Interest	
2010	\$ 6,612	\$ 4,680	\$ 1,932	\$ 725	\$ 49	2.50
2011	6,482	4,667	1,815	770	36	2.25
2012	9,179	6,032	3,147	815	33	3.71
2013	12,221	6,408	5,813	865	39	6.43
2014	11,434	6,780	4,654	915	60	4.77
2015	12,140	6,363	5,777	970	24	5.81
2016	13,069	6,701	6,368	1,030	77	5.75
2017	14,300	7,176	7,124	14,365 ⁽⁷⁾	107	0.49
2018	N/A					
2019	N/A					

Source: Audited Hamilton County financial statements and Hamilton County Auditor's Finance Department.

Note: Details regarding the County's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

⁽¹⁾Parking Service Charges and Other includes charges for services and sales and use tax revenues.

Operating Expenses do not include interest, depreciation or amortization expenses.

⁽²⁾In May 2009, the County obtained a loan from the State of Ohio in the amount of \$11,685 for construction of an intermodal transit facility. The loan is secured by parking revenues, sales tax receipts, and by other non-tax revenues of the County on a contingent basis. The loan was repaid in 2012–2019. Loan interest rates range from 3.00% to 4.25%.

⁽³⁾In October 2009, the County secured a loan for \$5,475 from the State of Ohio for riverfront development.

The loan is secured by shared TIF (Tax Increment Financing) revenues of the County and the City of Cincinnati.

The loan will be repaid in 2015–2024. Loan interest rates are 0% for the first five years and 3% thereafter.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT BONDS					SALES TAX BONDS ⁽⁴⁾						
Special Assessment Collections	Debt Service ⁽⁶⁾		Coverage	Sales Tax Collections ⁽⁴⁾	Paul Brown Stadium Debt Service		Baseball Stadium Debt Service		Coverage		
	Principal	Interest			Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest			
\$ 512	\$ 364	\$ 225	0.87	\$ 62,172	\$ 2,140	\$ 17,201	\$ -	\$ 8,269	2.25		
498	331	224	0.90	65,044	73,418 ⁽⁵⁾	15,752	1,273	8,285	0.66		
502	374	216	0.85	66,642	180	16,843	945	8,339	2.53		
543	402	212	0.88	69,637	7,009	16,896	6,511	8,344	1.80		
571	368	200	1.01	74,141	10,590	16,485	5,125	7,976	1.85		
556	379	201	0.96	77,982	15,110	15,966	4,610	7,719	1.80		
400	349	189	0.74	80,441	16,458	11,608	5,662	5,441	2.05		
462	329	169	0.93	80,474	13,490	11,872	8,580	6,343	2.00		
552	376	185	0.98	78,639	14,594	11,430	9,136	6,082	1.91		
498	352	173	0.95	83,111	15,974	10,730	9,886	5,646	1.97		

⁽⁴⁾On March 19, 1996, voters of Hamilton County approved a ½% increase in the County's general sales tax. The County Commissioners approved by resolution that this additional tax be used for the development of the riverfront area, including construction of the football and baseball stadiums—Paul Brown Stadium and Great American Ball Park. The sales tax bonds are not a general obligation of the County. They are secured by the County's pledge and assignment of the revenue from the additional ½% sales tax.

⁽⁵⁾2011 includes payment of principal on refunded bonds.

⁽⁶⁾Includes manuscript bonds for 2012 and after.

⁽⁷⁾Total outstanding bonds of \$14,365 were paid in 2017.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
RATIOS OF NET GENERAL BONDED DEBT OUTSTANDING
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Amounts in Thousands, Except Per Capita Amount)

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Less: Amounts Available in Debt Service Fund	Total	Percentage of Estimated Actual Taxable Value⁽¹⁾ of Property	Per Capita⁽²⁾
2010	\$ 97,185	\$ 2,059	\$ 95,126	0.16%	\$ 118.56
2011	90,987	8,255	82,732	0.15%	103.37
2012	82,652	5,303	77,349	0.15%	96.44
2013	70,839	132	70,707	0.14%	87.89
2014	78,572	105	78,467	0.15%	97.28
2015	86,385	216	86,169	0.17%	106.70
2016	77,004	218	76,786	0.15%	94.90
2017	153,472	13,537	139,935	0.27%	171.95
2018	151,143	2,022	149,121	0.29%	183.24
2019	139,875	1,826	138,049	0.27%	169.63

Source: Hamilton County Auditor's Finance Department.

Note: Details regarding the County's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

⁽¹⁾See the Schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property on page 182 for property value data.

⁽²⁾Population data can be found in the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics on page 197.

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year	Population⁽¹⁾	Personal Income⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾ (Amounts in Thousands)	Per Capita Personal Income	Annual Average Unemployment Rate⁽³⁾	Median Age⁽⁴⁾
2010	802,374	\$ 36,770,921	\$ 45,828	9.50%	37.1
2011	800,362	37,522,065	46,881	8.60%	37.3
2012	802,038	39,631,501	49,413	7.00%	37.3
2013	804,520	40,522,891	50,369	7.10%	37.1
2014	806,631	42,299,608	52,440	5.30%	37.4
2015	807,598	43,277,897	53,588	4.50%	37.1
2016	809,099	44,667,579	55,207	4.00%	37.0
2017	813,822	45,576,164	56,003	4.40%	37.0
2018	816,684	47,933,702	58,693	4.20%	36.9
2019	817,473	53,175,384	65,048	3.30%	36.6

Data Sources:

⁽¹⁾U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2010–2019 Census and Midyear Population Estimates.

⁽²⁾U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (2010-2019).

⁽³⁾Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Labor Market Information.

⁽⁴⁾U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2010–2019 American FactFinder Fact Sheets;

used prior year data, county data for CAFR year not available.

⁽⁵⁾2013-2015: Estimated figure using prior-year state and county figures; CAFR-year data not available.

⁽⁶⁾2016: Estimated figure for using state figure for CAFR year. County data not available.

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO**

Name of Employer⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	2019			2010		
	Number of Employees⁽¹⁾	Rank	Percentage of Total County Employment	Number of Employees⁽³⁾	Rank	Percentage of Total County Employment
Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center	15,796	1	3.81%	12,057	4	3.25%
Kroger Company	14,987	2	3.61%	17,000	1	4.58%
TriHealth Incorporated	12,332	3	2.97%	9,898	5	2.67%
UC Health (fna: Health Alliance of Greater Cincinnati Inc.)	11,000	4	2.65%			
Bon Secours Mercy Health	10,500	5	2.53%	8,550	6	2.30%
University of Cincinnati	10,159	6	2.45%	15,162	2	4.09%
Procter & Gamble Company	10,000	7	2.41%	14,000	3	3.77%
General Electric	9,700	8	2.34%	7,300	8	1.97%
Fifth Third Bank	7,366	9	1.77%	6,771	10	1.82%
City of Cincinnati	6,631	10	1.60%			
Archdiocese of Cincinnati				8,000	7	2.16%
Walmart Stores				6,932	9	1.87%
Total Principal Employers	108,471		26.14%	105,670		28.47%
Total County Employed⁽²⁾	415,000			371,100		

Data Sources:

⁽¹⁾Cincinnati Business Courier 2019/2020 Book of Lists

⁽²⁾Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Labor Market Information

⁽³⁾Cincinnati Business Courier 2010 Book of Lists

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT COUNTY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Function/Program	FISCAL YEARS									
	2010 ⁽¹⁰⁾	2011 ⁽¹⁰⁾	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
General Government ⁽²⁾⁽¹¹⁾	427.13	413.50	417.02	359.78	359.53	358.84	348.40	350.60	357.61	347.30
Judicial ⁽²⁾⁽⁹⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	1,298.06	1,115.30	1,109.65	1,023.12	1,050.80	1,051.04	1,071.11	1,076.48	1,077.86	1,081.05
Public Safety ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	963.21	1,007.99	1,045.23	1,065.80	1,083.74	1,088.53	1,157.51	1,166.51	1,184.96	1,157.96
Social Services ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	949.69	817.69	801.56	823.56	874.25	854.27	894.27	974.30	981.30	986.30
Health ⁽²⁾	678.45	630.18	630.84	621.31	628.28	607.96	588.94	527.63	398.12	402.68
Public Works ⁽¹⁾	208.20	209.05	210.20	206.84	209.90	210.55	230.04	205.41	186.80	186.20
Environmental Control ⁽²⁾	55.35	10.27	9.06	8.52	7.69	7.80	7.83	7.94	9.14	9.68
Economic and Community Development ⁽²⁾	0.29	-	-	-	0.75	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.75	0.75
Recreational Activities	0.10	4.19	5.20	4.51	4.01	6.42	5.97	5.89	5.24	5.39
Metropolitan Sewer District ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paul Brown Stadium ⁽⁴⁾	26.22	26.21	26.60	25.61	25.34	26.98	27.34	27.33	28.78	28.53
Baseball Stadium ⁽⁵⁾	1.07	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverfront Development ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁴⁾	2.47	0.60	0.87	1.02	0.87	1.25	1.45	1.45	1.40	-
Main Street Parking Garage ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	0.52	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.65	-
Parking ⁽¹⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.65
Rotary Funds ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹³⁾	103.00	35.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications Center	91.00	84.00	76.42	79.42	75.42	74.42	74.42	82.42	79.42	85.42
Workers' Compensation Reserve for Stadiums ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹¹⁾⁽¹²⁾	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,806.24	4,356.45	4,332.65	4,219.49	4,321.10	4,289.26	4,408.48	4,427.16	4,312.03	4,291.26

Sources: Hamilton County, Ohio 2010-2019 Budgets, Budgeted FTEs
Hamilton County, Ohio, Department of Budget and Strategic Initiatives

Method: An FTE is the equivalent of one full-time employee. To calculate a percentage of an FTE, for each employee a ratio is derived by dividing expected hours to be worked by 2,080 hours per year.

⁽¹⁾Employees of certain agencies subsidized by the General Fund are included.

⁽²⁾Employees funded by grants are included in certain departmental FTE counts.

⁽³⁾Personnel in this agency are employed by the City of Cincinnati.

⁽⁴⁾Paul Brown Stadium personnel are managed in part by Hamilton County and in part by Paul Brown Stadium, Ltd.

⁽⁵⁾Great American Ball Park baseball stadium personnel are managed by the Cincinnati Reds.

⁽⁶⁾Additional parking facilities personnel services are provided via management contract.

⁽⁷⁾The County is fully reimbursed for Sheriff's Township Patrol services.

⁽⁸⁾Employees who service the Workers' Compensation Reserve for Stadiums internal service fund are employed by the Board of County Commissioners.

⁽⁹⁾Court of Appeals staff are employees of the State of Ohio.

⁽¹⁰⁾The 695.97 positions reduced in 2010 and the 449.79 in 2011 resulted primarily from budget reductions in the Judicial and Social Services functions.

⁽¹¹⁾For 2012-2015, employees who service the Workers' Compensation Reserve for Stadiums internal service funds are reported with the General Government function.

⁽¹²⁾For 2016, the Workers' Compensation funds specific to the stadiums were closed.

⁽¹³⁾During 2017, these positions transitioned to the Public Safety function.

⁽¹⁴⁾For 2019, activities of Riverfront Development and Main Street Parking are reported as Parking.

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

FUNCTION/PROGRAM	FISCAL YEAR									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Governmental Activities										
General Government										
Auditor										
Non-Exempt Property Conveyances	14,649	14,349	14,333	17,554	16,331	17,538	18,500	18,504	22,139	18,152
Exempt Property Conveyances	9,403	10,066	10,688	11,603	11,466	11,656	11,349	11,718	11,581	13,222
Parcels Assessed or Reappraised at Market Value	348,148	348,360 ⁽²⁾	348,362	347,492	348,535 ⁽¹⁾	348,885	351,286	351,286	352,503	352,601
Dog and Kennel Licenses Issued	59,316	60,298	59,045	58,051	55,414	50,638	47,204	45,965	43,037	42,212
Weights and Measures Inspections and Tests Performed	14,365	- ⁽¹¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Board of Elections										
Voter Registrations and Changes Processed	43,490	82,037	146,758 ⁽⁴⁾	94,519	84,081	88,788	206,077 ⁽⁴⁾	116,434	108,888	65,577
Building Inspections										
Building Inspections Performed	13,566	12,708	12,699	13,340	13,255	13,219	14,539	14,628	13,125	13,856
Building Permits Issued	4,441 ⁽³⁾	4,193 ⁽³⁾	4,033 ⁽³⁾	4,589 ⁽³⁾	4,651 ⁽³⁾	4,935 ⁽³⁾	5,238 ⁽³⁾	5,034	5,378	5,682
Recorder										
Deeds Filed	23,758	22,788	24,053	28,413	26,637	27,646	28,376	28,879	32,891	35,800
Mortgages Filed	39,184	35,862	42,425	40,612	28,453	31,191	33,503	35,556	33,491	33,920
Treasurer										
Tax Bills Processed	286,500	291,600	294,700	294,000	293,700	292,350	295,775	296,270	298,150	297,900
Judicial										
Court of Appeals										
Overall New Cases ⁽⁵⁾	872	899	915	877	809	817	940	718	704	758
Criminal New Cases ⁽⁵⁾	521	480	506	457	440	412	381	366	297	294
Civil New Cases ⁽⁵⁾	234	276	266	420	346	381	534	315	369	399
Court of Common Pleas										
Overall New Cases ⁽⁵⁾	24,455	23,041	22,447	19,457	18,064	15,866	16,504	15,775	15,175	14,016
Criminal New Cases ⁽⁵⁾	9,078	9,072	8,920	8,182	7,981	6,684	6,797	6,639	6,644	6,064
Civil New Cases ⁽⁵⁾	15,377	13,969	13,527	11,275	10,083	9,182	9,707	9,136	9,136	7,952
Court of Domestic Relations										
Juvenile Court										
Overall New Cases ⁽⁵⁾	30,681	28,355	28,109	30,379	24,816	16,468	14,919	26,272	24,004	23,919
Hearings Conducted	120,169	120,028	118,853	118,800	118,669	128,981	135,649	113,899	105,259	109,625
Municipal Court										
Overall New Cases ⁽⁵⁾	319,097	316,812	206,611	233,940	214,466	289,727	279,103	270,448	247,456	228,499
Probate Court										
Overall New Cases ⁽⁵⁾	6,458	6,606	6,632	6,552	6,029	6,037	10,808	10,932	10,560	10,356
Public Safety										
Coroner										
Autopsies Performed	860	922	909	936	796	930	1,181	1,265	1,200	1,522
Prosecutor										
Criminal Misdemeanor and Felony Arraignments	40,719	41,426	39,384	34,410	34,917	32,962	30,730	29,639	27,001	27,934
Formal Opinions and Letters of Advice to County Agencies	37	42	26	48	24	36	20	27	39	25
Property Foreclosures	7,843	5,848	5,833	4,262	3,350	2,990	3,028	2,644	2,274	2,075
Sheriff										
Inmates Housed	40,000	38,626	36,653	32,425	31,872	30,985	30,977	30,198	28,452	26,056
Prisoners Transported	3,333	3,059	3,077	2,820	4,954	3,229	5,697	3,651	3,174	3,090
Courtroom Security Provided (Hours)	43,960	55,472	55,038	49,628	49,202	51,322	93,854	51,893	64,177	58,468
Major Crime Cases Investigated	6,835	6,713	6,260	5,066	4,974	4,442	4,861	4,996	3,740	3,343
Social Services										
Job and Family Services—JFS										
Cash Assistance Recipients (Monthly Average)	25,301	20,326	17,570	15,670	14,062	13,295	12,040	24,353	-	-
Food Stamp Assistance Recipients (Monthly Average)	137,148	129,281	135,280	135,898	126,984	125,808	120,449	110,074	98,406	94,442
Medicaid Participants (Monthly Average)	156,494	154,768	171,131	180,295	206,464	225,000	225,206	233,243	216,370	201,313
Subsidized Child Care Recipients (Monthly Average)	15,451	19,292	16,201 ⁽³⁾	16,563	16,376	16,799	12,928	12,736	8,517	8,102
Children's Services Recipients	15,831	16,964	16,912	16,824	16,101	15,780	17,357	20,204	19,413	18,829
Child Support Collections (Millions)	\$126.00	\$129.60	\$129.60	\$130.00	\$127.80	\$129.50	\$128.00	\$127.00	\$126.00	\$124.00
Workforce Development Admissions (Includes Reapplications)	13,810	14,500	28,738	20,212	25,820	29,268	29,094	16,805	19,360	20,488
Health										
Developmental Disability Services										
Eligible Individuals Served ⁽⁶⁾	15,443	16,585	16,689	15,893	13,982	17,219	21,099	19,684	17,654	19,120

	FISCAL YEAR									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Public Works										
County Engineer										
Bridges Constructed/Repaired	6	2	2	2	5	8	9	3	5	5
Landslides Stabilized	-	5	8	3	2	2	3	2	2	4
Roads Resurfaced (Number)	24	4	11	23	9	14	8	17	14	13
Roads Resurfaced (Miles)	18	3	8	26	8	11	6	9	16	11
Public Works										
Permits Processed for Storm Review and FEMA Regulations	1,783	1,610	1,732	2,190	1,763	1,853	2,078	1,971	2,117	2,688
Environmental Control										
Environmental Services										
Material Recycled (Tons)	39,885	45,498	43,590	40,935	40,350	38,562	39,777	41,754	40,518	39,193
FUNCTION/PROGRAM										
Business-Type Activities										
Metropolitan Sewer District										
Sewer Connections	229,452	231,100	229,808	227,160	211,631	211,689	226,000	242,000	240,900	248,000
Wastewater Collected and Treated (Millions of Gallons) ⁽⁶⁾	58,746	73,008	54,785	70,147	65,551	71,135	58,384	64,000	202,000	190,000
Paul Brown Stadium										
Game Attendance (Total)	575,718	482,917	489,504	593,800	525,372	599,456	456,407	427,442	411,296	350,341
Game Attendance (Average)	63,969	60,365	61,188	53,982	52,537	54,496	50,712	42,744	41,130	35,011
Baseball Stadium										
Game Attendance (Total)	2,060,550	2,213,498	2,347,251	2,492,059	2,476,664	2,550,410	1,894,085	1,836,917	1,629,365	1,775,396
Game Attendance (Average)	25,439	27,327	28,978	31,151	30,576	30,362	23,384	22,678	20,116	22,473
Riverfront Development										
Parking Spaces Managed	7,077	7,641	7,768	7,401	7,085	7,085	7,294	7,292	7,580	7,099
Main Street Parking Garage										
Parking Spaces Managed	700	694	694	692	693	693	693	690	690	690
Rotary Funds										
Sheriff's Road Patrol Division										
Jurisdictions Served (townships served)	6	7	7	8	8	14	13	14	14	13
Central Warrants/Identification Division										
Expungements Processed	1,862	2,847	3,566	3,212	4,352	5,103	3,140	4,173	2,999	8,795
Warrants/Capias Processed	185,012	155,464	143,354	118,518	114,314	169,442	127,849	100,001	120,605	114,043
Offender Fingerprints Processed	45,442	53,796	49,785	40,846	34,962	34,303	38,092	35,913	34,558	32,289
Public Fingerprint Services Provided	20,537	19,215	26,240	23,773	20,537	19,256	19,405	18,143	13,935	11,179
Communications Center										
Emergency 911 Telephone Calls Processed	589,542	745,139	688,817	681,755	658,761	551,960	532,136	251,122	251,972	262,914
Police, Fire and Rescue Unit Calls Processed	580,428	570,475	547,852	555,778	583,312	590,405	523,976	258,125	251,993	238,797
Workers' Compensation Reserve for Stadiums										
Claims Managed	5 ⁽¹⁰⁾	4 ⁽⁹⁾	4 ⁽⁹⁾	-	1 ⁽⁷⁾	1 ⁽⁷⁾	1 ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	-

Sources:

Hamilton County, Ohio, 2010-2019 Budgets
Hamilton County Auditor
Various Hamilton County Departments
Supreme Court of Ohio
<http://www.hcjfs.hamilton-co.org>, 2010-2019
<http://www.hcso.org/GeneralInformation/AnnualReport.pdf>
<http://www.sconet.state.oh.us/Publications/default.asp>
<http://www.bengals.com/team/history>
<http://www.baseball-reference.com/teams/CIN/attend.html>

⁽¹⁾Triennial reassessment, payable following year. Ohio law requires a mid-cycle value adjustment three years after the mass reappraisal to update the six-year mass reappraisal so values change gradually.

⁽²⁾Mass reappraisal, payable following year. Ohio law requires counties to revalue all real property every three years. The Auditor's Office is responsible for setting the value of properties, not the assessment of taxes.

⁽³⁾Revised figure.

⁽⁴⁾These are presidential election years.

⁽⁵⁾The number includes new cases docketed, transferred in or reactivated as reported to the Supreme Court of Ohio.

⁽⁶⁾For fiscal years 2010-2016, the number of eligible individuals served includes some individuals who received more than one service per year.

⁽⁷⁾The number represents management of workers' compensation claims for Paul Brown Stadium.

⁽⁸⁾Yearly rainfall levels result in variances in amounts of wastewater collected and treated.

⁽⁹⁾The number represents management of workers' compensation claims for Paul Brown Stadium and Great American Ball Park.

⁽¹⁰⁾The number represents management of workers' compensation claims for Great American Ball Park.

⁽¹¹⁾Compilation of Activity Report ended in 2011.

**COUNTY OF HAMILTON, OHIO
CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

		FISCAL YEAR									
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
General Government	Properties ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Judicial	Properties ⁽¹⁾	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Public Safety	Coroner										
	Properties ⁽¹⁾	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Emergency Management										
	Office Building	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Emergency Warning Sirens	195	199	199	200	199	194	194	194	190	190
	Sheriff										
	District Patrol Headquarters ⁽²⁾	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Detention Facilities	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Social Services	Job and Family Services										
	Properties ⁽¹⁾	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Health	Developmental Disabilities Services										
	Properties ⁽¹⁾	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Mental Health and Recovery Services Board										
	Properties ⁽¹⁾	64	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Public Works	Planning and Development										
	Maintenance Facility	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Maintenance Vehicles and Equipment	30	31	31	30	30	24	27	28	27	27
	County Engineer										
	County Roads Maintained (Miles)	532	532	504	504	504	504	504	516	514	514
	Maintenance Facilities	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7

<u>FUNCTION/PROGRAM</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>										
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	
<u>Business-Type Activities</u>											
Metropolitan Sewer District											
Major Wastewater Treatment Plants	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Combined and Sanitary Sewers (Miles)	2,994	2,994	2,990	2,991	2,994	2,994	3,000	3,000	3,008	3,012	
Paul Brown Stadium											
Paul Brown Football Stadium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Parking Garage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Baseball Stadium											
Great American Ballpark Baseball Stadium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hall of Fame Museum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Team Store	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Riverfront Development											
Parking Garages ⁽³⁾	3	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	
Surface Parking Lots	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Main Street Parking Garage											
Alms & Doepke Parkhaus Parking Garage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Communications Center											
911 Communications Center	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Radio Towers ⁽⁴⁾	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
Emergency Alert System	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Sources: Hamilton County, Ohio, 2010-2019 Budgets
Hamilton County Auditor
Various Hamilton County Departments

Note: No capital asset indicators are available for the following functions/programs:
* the Environmental Control, Economic Development and Parks and Recreation functions

⁽¹⁾Improved real properties are primarily buildings, County-owned unless otherwise indicated, presented in the function of the primary use(r).

⁽²⁾Three District Patrol Headquarters are owned by townships. The Sheriff provides contracted police services.

⁽³⁾Three small garages were combined to become one large one in 2014.

⁽⁴⁾Ten of the Communications Center towers are County-owned; the other five towers are leased.

⁽⁵⁾Hamilton County sold Drake Hospital and the former Kahn's Meat Packing Facilities in 2012.

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