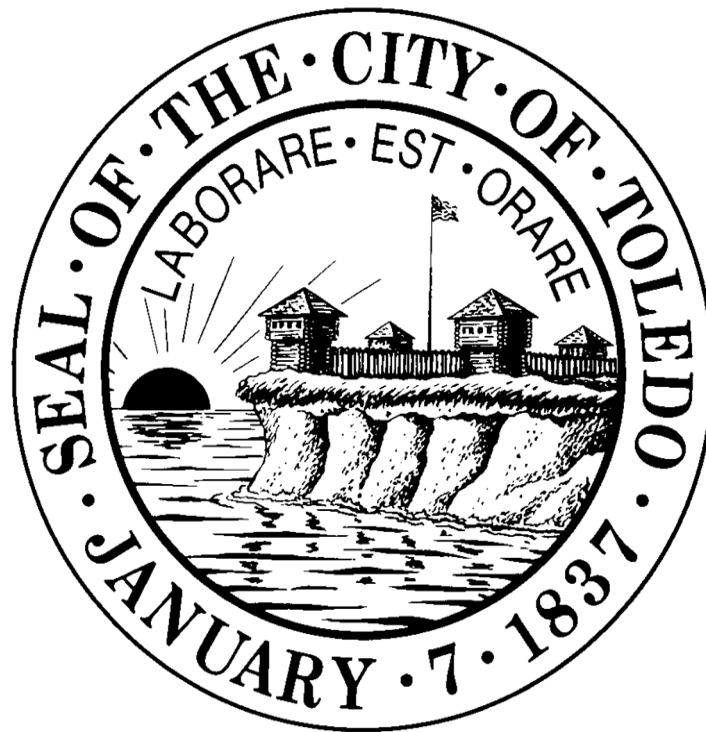


CITY OF TOLEDO, OHIO

2020

Annual Information Statement

in connection with Bonds and Notes of the City of Toledo



In addition to providing information on an annual basis, the City of Toledo intends that this Annual Information Statement be used, together with information to be provided by the City specifically for that purpose, in connection with the original offering and issuance by the City of its bonds and notes.

Questions regarding information contained in this Annual Information Statement should be directed to:

Melanie Campbell
Interim Director of Finance
One Government Center, Suite 2050
Toledo, Ohio 43604-2293
Telephone (419) 245-1647
E-Mail: Melanie.Campbell@toledo.oh.gov

The date of this Annual Information Statement is September 15, 2020.

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REGARDING THIS ANNUAL INFORMATION STATEMENT

The information and expressions of opinion in this Annual Information Statement are subject to change without notice. Neither the delivery of this Annual Information Statement nor any sale made under an Official Statement or other offering document of which it is a part shall, under any circumstances, give rise to any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the City since its date.

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INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

This “Annual Information Statement in connection with Bonds and Notes of the City of Toledo” (the Annual Statement) has been prepared by the City of Toledo, Ohio (the City), to provide financial and other information and operating data relating to the City for its Fiscal Year 2019 and as of its date. The City also intends that this Annual Statement be used in conjunction with specific offering information to be provided by the City in connection with the original issuance and sale by the City of issues of bonds or notes, which offering information, taken together with this Annual Statement, would serve as the Official Statement for each of those issues.

The City has entered into continuing disclosure agreements (collectively, the Continuing Disclosure Agreements) required pursuant to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Rule 15c2-12 (the Rule) in connection with the primary offerings and issuances by the City of certain of its bond issues that require the provision and dissemination of annual financial information and operating data for its immediately preceding fiscal year of the type included in the final official statements for those offerings and timely notification of certain “material” events.

This Annual Statement includes the annual financial information and operating data for Fiscal Year 2019 agreed to be provided under the Continuing Disclosure Agreements. It also includes certain such information pertaining to post-Fiscal Year 2019 events as of its date.

The City has prepared and circulated to interested persons an annual information statement such as this in each year since 1979 and, in accordance with the Continuing Disclosure Agreements, has furnished copies of such statements and, as they have become available, its audited basic financial statements for each Fiscal Year to each nationally recognized municipal securities information repository (NRMSIR) designated from time to time by the SEC and to the Ohio Municipal Advisory Council, Ohio’s state information depository (OMAC or the SID). In accordance with 2008 amendments to the Rule, annual information and operating data and “material” event filings on and after July 1, 2009, have been and are to be made in electronic format with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the MSRB), as the sole remaining NRMSIR, through its Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) system. The City will furnish copies of this Annual Statement and its subsequent annual information statements, audited basic financial statements and material event notices with the MSRB through the EMMA system. The City will also continue to file those statements and notices with the SID pursuant to Continuing Disclosure Agreements entered into prior to July 1, 2009. As requested by the SID, those SID filings will also be made through the EMMA system, the MSRB and the SID having agreed that the SID will have access to filings on the EMMA system. The City also intends, and has agreed and will agree as and when required, to take further steps that may be necessary to comply or permit compliance with the Continuing Disclosure Agreements and applicable lawful disclosure requirements relating to City financings, including those required to permit municipal securities dealers purchasing bonds and notes of the City to comply with applicable SEC rules and regulations.

All financial and other information in this Annual Statement has been provided by the City from its records, except for information expressly attributed to other sources. The presentation of information, including tables of receipts from taxes and other sources, is intended to show recent historical information, and is not intended to indicate future or continuing trends in the financial position or other affairs of the City. No representation is made that past experience, as is shown by that financial and other information, will necessarily continue or be repeated in the future.

This Annual Statement contains statements that the City believes may be “forward-looking statements.” Words such as “plan,” “estimate,” “project,” “budget,” “anticipate,” “expect,” “intend,” “believe” and similar terms are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The achievement of results or other expectations expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that are difficult to predict, may be beyond the City’s control and could cause actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The City undertakes no obligation, and does not plan, to issue any updates or revisions to such forward-looking statements.

The Ohio Municipal Advisory Council (“OMAC”) has requested that this paragraph be included in this Annual Statement. Certain information contained in the Annual Statement is attributed to OMAC. OMAC compiles information from official and other sources. OMAC believes the information it compiles is accurate and reliable, but OMAC does not independently confirm or verify the information and does not guaranty its accuracy. OMAC has not reviewed this Annual Statement to confirm that the information attributed to it is information provided by OMAC or for any other purpose.

This Annual Statement should be considered in its entirety and no one subject considered less important than another by reason of location in the text. Reference should be made to laws, reports or documents referred to for more complete information regarding their contents.

References to provisions of Ohio law or the Ohio Constitution or the Charter of the City (the Charter) are references to those current provisions. Those provisions may be amended, repealed or supplemented.

As used in this Annual Statement,

- “**Council**” means the Council of the City.
- “**County**” means Lucas County, Ohio.
- “**County Auditor**” means the Auditor of the County.
- “**Debt charges**” means principal (including any mandatory redemption payments) of and interest and any redemption premium on the obligations referred to; debt charges may also be referred to as “debt service.”
- “**Fiscal Year**” means the 12-month period ending December 31, and reference to a particular Fiscal Year (such as “Fiscal Year 2019”) means the Fiscal Year ending on December 31 in that year.
- “**Revised Code**” means the Ohio Revised Code.
- “**State**” or “**Ohio**” means the State of Ohio.

STATEMENT RELATED TO THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC

The spread of the strain of coronavirus commonly known as COVID-19 has altered the behavior of businesses and people in a manner that is having negative effects on global, state and local economies. There can be no assurances that the spread of COVID-19 will not materially adversely affect the financial condition of the City. The impacts to the City associated with the COVID-19 transmission thus far in 2020 include, but are not limited to, reductions in commercial and manufacturing activity and increases in unemployment, with corresponding decreases in revenues from major sources such as municipal income taxes, real property taxes and casino taxes. The ultimate impact on the City’s operations and finances is extremely difficult to predict due to the evolving nature of the transmission of COVID-19, including uncertainties relating to (i) the duration of the outbreak, (ii) the severity of the outbreak and (iii) the ultimate geographic spread of the outbreak, as well as with regard to actions may be taken by governmental authorities to contain or mitigate its impact.

In response to the COVID-19 outbreak, the City has taken steps to mitigate its expected negative impact on the City’s finances in Fiscal Year 2020, including the following, among others: (i) eliminating 52 full-time positions that were vacant, (ii) placing 329 employees on temporary emergency leave, (iii) suspension of hiring, except for specific critical and predesignated positions, (iv) deferring non-essential discretionary spending, (v) reducing departmental budgets for materials, supplies and services by 5%, (vi) limiting approvals of contracts and task orders to those that are essential to key capital projects and critical tasks, (vii) eliminating \$4.3 million of current year spending on capital projects, (viii) limiting overtime to those activities that are necessary for safety, critical operations, or emergency management and

(ix) imposing furloughs or reduced work schedules for exempt employees. See the further discussion regarding temporary emergency leaves, furlough days for exempt staff, an elimination of positions and reduction and the deferrals of hiring police and fire classes under **Employees**. The City administration is continuing to monitor and evaluate the City's revenue collections and expenditures in Fiscal Year 2020 and is prepared to take further actions as required to the extent that reduced revenue collections or added expenditures are not offset by CARES Act and other federal and State assistance.

THE CITY

General Information

The City is located in (and is the county seat of) Lucas County in northwestern Ohio, approximately 75 miles east of the Ohio-Indiana border. The City covers an area of 84 square miles and borders generally on Lake Erie and the City of Oregon to the east, the State of Michigan to the north, and Wood County to the south.

The City's 2010 population of 287,208 made it the fourth largest city in Ohio and the 62nd largest in the United States. The City is the central city for the Toledo Metropolitan Statistical Area (Toledo MSA), comprised of the Ohio counties of Lucas, Fulton, Ottawa and Wood and the 82nd largest of 366 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) in the United States. (Rankings based on 2010 Census figures.) The Census Bureau has estimated that in 2018 the City had a population of 278,193.

The City and the County are in the center of a trade area comprised of 14 counties in northwestern Ohio and southeastern Michigan with a total population of approximately 1.25 million and lie in the central portion of a triangle formed by the cities of Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland. In addition to those cities, other major metropolitan centers located within 250 miles of the City include the cities of Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton and Akron, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Indianapolis, Indiana; and Windsor, Ontario.

Land use in the City, broken down by percent of assessed valuation, is: Residential (65.88%), Commercial (29.14%), Industrial (4.57%), Public Utility and Railroad (0.37%), and Agricultural (0.04%). Source: County Auditor.

The City is served by diversified transportation facilities, including: five Interstate Highways; 11 State and U.S. Highways; four rail systems; its own Toledo Express Airport, a commercial airport with scheduled flights for two commercial airlines and cargo handling facilities; Detroit Metropolitan Airport (located approximately 45 miles north of the City); and two general aviation airports. The Toledo Area Regional Transit Authority provides mass transit bus service in the City and surrounding areas, and the Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority (the Port Authority) provides cargo handling facilities for ships using the Port of Toledo at the mouth of the Maumee River and operates the City's commercial and general aviation airports under a long-term lease with the City. See **Transportation**.

The City and the County are provided with banking and financial services by three local commercial banks and savings and loan associations and local offices of 16 banks and savings and loan associations having principal offices elsewhere.

Five acute care hospitals are located within the City: ProMedica's Toledo Hospital (792 beds) and Toledo Children's Hospital (151 beds); Mercy Health Partners' St. Vincent Medical Center (568 beds) and St. Anne's Community Hospital (128 beds); and The University of Toledo Medical Center (319 beds). ProMedica's Flower Hospital (315 beds) and Bay Park Hospital (77 beds) are located in the adjacent Cities of Sylvania and Oregon, respectively, within the County.

One daily newspaper serves the City. The City is within the broadcast area of 16 radio stations, 15 of which are located in the City, and six television stations. Multichannel cable television service, including educational, governmental and public access channels, and internet service are available from multiple providers in the City and surrounding communities.

Many cultural and recreational opportunities are available in the City and the County.

The Toledo Museum of Art, located on a 36-acre campus in the City, is a privately endowed, nonprofit institution noted for the quality of its permanent collection, art education programs and architecturally significant buildings, as well as for its displays of traveling exhibits. It is home to more than 30,000 works of art that include American and European paintings, works demonstrating the history of art in glass, ancient Greek, Roman, and Egyptian works, Asian and African art, medieval art, sculpture, decorative arts, graphic arts, and modern and contemporary art. Among other facilities, the main Museum building has 45 galleries, 15 classroom studios, a 1,750-seat Peristyle concert hall, a 176-seat lecture hall, and a resource center for educators. The Museum's 57,600-square-foot Glass Pavilion, opened in 2006, celebrates the City's role as the Glass City and features five galleries, a glass study room, classrooms, two hotshops, a multipurpose GlasSalon and public and private courtyard spaces.

Opened in 2014, the Great Lakes Historical Society's National Museum of the Great Lakes located in the City's Marina District features more than 40 interactive exhibits as well as displays of artifacts and a 617-foot Great Lakes iron ore freight ship and maritime park.

The Valentine Theater, an historic 122-year old theater located in the Downtown area of the City, hosts a variety of musical, dance and theatrical productions by the Toledo Jazz Orchestra, the Toledo Opera and the Ballet Theater of Toledo, as well as culturally and ethnically diverse traveling shows and attractions. The Valentine contains a 901-seat auditorium, three rehearsal halls and administrative offices. The Toledo Cultural Arts Center, Inc., a non-profit organization, owns and operates The Valentine and Studio A, an 85-seat black-box theater adjacent to The Valentine.

The Stranahan Theater, built in 1969, is a 2,424-seat concert hall located in the southwestern area of the City near the City of Maumee. It is used for approximately 170 events annually, including Toledo Ballet, Toledo Repertoire and Toledo Symphony performances and traveling Broadway shows.

Library services throughout the County are provided by the Toledo-Lucas County Public Library (the Library), a separate entity governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees, of whom four are appointed by the County's Board of County Commissioners and three by the judges of the County Court of Common Pleas. The Library provides services through its Main Library located in the Downtown area of the City and 19 branch libraries throughout the County, including 13 within the City. It has the fifth largest circulation of all public libraries in the State.

The Toledo Zoo, located within the City and owned and operated by the Toledo Zoological Society, a nonprofit organization, has received national attention for its exhibitions. The Zoo, funded, in part, by ad valorem property tax levies approved by County voters for operations and capital improvements, completed a \$25.5 million renovation of its aquarium in 2015. See **Public Projects**.

The City owns and operates 145 parks covering 2,368 acres in the City.

The Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area (the Metroparks) now operates a system of 16 parks covering more than 12,000 acres of protected natural land and 120 miles of trails in the greater Toledo area, with 2 new parks to scheduled to open soon. See **Public Projects**. Overall, those parks have enjoyed up to 4 million visits a year in recent years. One of the parks located in the City, the Toledo Botanical Garden Metropark, has over 65 acres of display gardens and relevant plant collections and welcomed more than 525,000 visitors in 2019.

The State's Maumee Bay State Park, a 1,336-acre park featuring both Lake Erie and inland lake beaches, a links-style public golf course and a resort and conference center, is located within eight miles of the City. Sailing, boating and fishing are common activities on Lake Erie and the Maumee River, which flows through the City.

The City is the home of the Toledo Mud Hens, a Class AAA professional baseball team whose parent club is the Detroit Tigers. The Mud Hens play in a 10,000-seat County-owned baseball stadium opened in 2002 in the Warehouse District in the Downtown area of the City. In 2016, the team completed its "Hensville" project, a \$21 million renovation and conversion of three buildings adjacent to the stadium

into a mixed-use development, consisting of restaurants, office and event space and retail shops. See **Economic and Community Development Activities – Industry and Commerce – Recent Downtown Development Activities.**

The Huntington Center, a \$105 million, 8,000-seat multipurpose arena opened by the County in 2009 and located in the Downtown area of the City, serves as the home of the Toledo Walleye, a Class AA professional hockey team, and as a venue for concerts and other activities. The arena was designed and certified as the first new Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) sports arena in the United States.

A total of 16 private and public golf courses are located in the County, one of which (Ottawa Park Golf Course) is owned by the City. One of the other courses, the Inverness Club, originally designed by renowned golf course architect Donald Ross, has hosted four U.S. Opens, two PGA Championships and two U.S. Senior Opens among other USGA and PGA events. In August 2021, it is to host the Solheim Cup, a biennial trans-Atlantic match-play golf tournament for leading professional women golfers contested by teams selected to represent Europe and the United States, that is recognized as the most prestigious team event in women's golf.

City Government

The City operates under and is governed by its Charter, which was first adopted by the voters in 1914 and has been and may be amended by the voters from time to time. The City is also subject to certain general State laws applicable to all cities. Under the Ohio Constitution, the City may exercise all powers of local self-government, and police powers to the extent not in conflict with applicable, general laws.

Legislative authority in the City is vested in a 12-member Council. Six members of the Council are elected at-large and six from districts within the City, all for overlapping four-year terms. The Council is authorized to enact ordinances and resolutions relating to City services, tax levies, appropriating and borrowing money, licensing and regulating businesses and trades and other municipal activities. The Council also has authority to fix the compensation of City officers and employees. The Council annually elects one of its members to serve as the President of Council, its presiding officer.

The City's chief executive and administrative officer is the Mayor, who is elected by the voters to that office for a four-year term. The Mayor has authority to hire certain assistants and, subject to Council approval, to appoint the directors of all City departments, the commissioners of all City divisions, the members of all City boards and commissions and, with the additional approval of the applicable board or commission, the chief administrative officers of agencies under their jurisdiction. The Mayor is responsible for preparing a detailed annual budget estimate, keeping the Council advised of the financial condition and needs of the City and, generally, exercising all other executive and administrative powers and performing such duties as are conferred by the Charter or by State law on mayors or municipal chief executive officers.

The Mayor has authority to introduce ordinances, resolutions and other matters before the Council, to take part in the discussion of all matters coming before the Council, to vote on legislation before the Council if necessary to break a tie vote and to veto any legislation passed by the Council. Vetoes may be overridden by a three-fourths vote of all members of the Council.

The Director of Finance is appointed by the Mayor, subject to Council approval, and, as the City's chief fiscal officer, is responsible for the debt and cash management functions of the City, overseeing budget preparation and supervising the collection and administration of the City's income tax, the collection of other revenues, the accounting for financial transactions, and other support services. See **Financial Matters – Introduction.**

The Director of Law is appointed by the Mayor, subject to Council approval, and has duties that include prosecuting and defending lawsuits for and on behalf of the City, serving as Police Prosecutor, preparing contracts and written instruments with which the City is concerned, advising all department directors, City officers and the Council with respect to official City matters as well as performing other duties imposed on city attorneys by statute.

The Council, acting pursuant to the written request of the Mayor, has authority, by a two-thirds vote of its members, to change, abolish, combine and rearrange the departments and divisions of the City government and combine and distribute the functions and duties of such departments and divisions.

The members of Council, eleven of whom are Democrats and one of whom is Republican are as follows:

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Years of Service As of September 15, 2020</u>	<u>Occupation in Private Life</u>
At-Large	Dr. Cecelia Adams (D)	5 years	Retired school administrator
At-Large	Gary Johnson (D)	2¾ years	Business owner
At-Large	Nick Komives (D)	2¾ years	Community organizer
At-Large	Rob Ludeman (R)	10¾ years(a)	Realtor
At-Large	Katie Moline (D)(b)	¾ year	Certified Public Accountant
At-Large	Larry Sykes (D)	6¾ years	Retired bank executive
District 1	Tyrone Riley (D)	8¾ years	Attorney
District 2	Matt Cherry (D)(c)	6¾ years	Business agent
District 3	Theresa Gadus (D)	¾ year	Educational interpreter
District 4	Yvonne Harper (D)	5¼ years	Retired court bailiff
District 5	Sam Melden (D)	¾ year	Strategic engagement
District 6	Chris Delaney (D)	2¾ years	Retired police officer

- (a) Mr. Ludeman also previously served on Council for 14 years from 1994 through 2007, when he was barred from running again by term limits.
- (b) Ms. Moline was appointed by City Council to fill an at-large council vacancy left by Sandy Spang. Ms. Spang left City Council to join the City administration as commissioner of business services.
- (c) The Council annually elects one of its members to serve as President of Council. Mr. Cherry has been elected by his colleagues on Council to serve as President of Council for 2020.

On June 30, 2020, Councilmembers Johnson, Sykes, Riley and Harper were arrested and charged with federal felony counts of conspiracy, bribery and extortion in response to claims that they took money in exchange for votes on legislation before the City Council on matters relating to certain local businesses. The federal complaint against them alleges that a total of more than \$34,000 changed hands between business owners, the Councilmembers and a local attorney serving as an intermediary for one of them in exchange for votes on the legislation. Immediately after the charges were made public, Mayor Wade Kapszukiewicz and Council President Matt Cherry called on those Councilmembers to resign from their offices and, upon their failure to do so, on July 13, 2020 requested State Attorney General David Yost to commence a process for their suspension under State law to help restore confidence in the City government and allow the business of the City to move forward. If suspended through this process, they would remain members of Council but would be barred from performing their duties while their criminal cases are pending. In the meantime, all four have voluntarily suspended activities as members of Council. While they continue to be members of Council, they cannot vote or participate in official activities. It is expected that temporary replacements to serve during the voluntary suspensions will be appointed by the County Probate Judge in mid-September 2020.

The current terms of all at-large members of Council will expire on January 1, 2022, and those of all members of Council elected from districts on January 1, 2024.

Current members of the City administration and executive management team with significant responsibility for City financial and related legal matters include the following:

Mayor – Wade Kapszukiewicz

Mr. Kapszukiewicz was elected to a four-year term on November 7, 2017 and took the oath of office on January 2, 2018. He serves as the 58th Mayor of the City. Prior to becoming the Mayor, Mr. Kapszukiewicz served for thirteen years as Lucas County Treasurer. While serving as County Treasurer, he advocated for the State legislation, passed in 2010, to authorize the creation of county land banks and

founded the Lucas County Land Bank. He has served as chairman of the Board of Directors of the Land Bank since August 2010. Prior to serving as County Treasurer, he served for nearly seven years as a member of the City Council, having been elected at age 26, and one term on the Lucas County Board of Education. Mr. Kapszukiewicz received a bachelor's degree in journalism and political science from Marquette University in 1994 and was the valedictorian of his class in the University's College of Communication, Journalism, and Performing Arts. He received a master's degree in public policy from the University of Michigan in 1996. After receiving his master's degree, Mr. Kapszukiewicz worked for two years as the Policy Analysis and Research Director of the New Ohio Institute, a public policy research organization that studied issues affecting Ohio's urban areas. In April, 1998 he accepted the position of Manager of Planning and Development at the Lucas County Mental Health Board, where he worked until he began serving on City Council. While on City Council, Mr. Kapszukiewicz taught a course in American Government at Owens Community College and also worked at COMPASS, a social service agency that works with people with drug and alcohol addictions. Mr. Kapszukiewicz has also taught a course on urban policy as an adjunct professor at Lourdes University.

Chief of Staff – Catherine (“Katy”) Crosby

Ms. Crosby was appointed by Mayor Kapszukiewicz as Chief of Staff in January 2018. In that role, she is the chief administrative officer of the City and leads a co-management team overseeing the City's day-to-day operations. Ms. Crosby's responsibilities include close oversight of finance, community and economic development and diversity and inclusion matters. Ms. Crosby previously served for six years as the Executive Director of the City of Dayton's Human Relations Council, reporting directly to that City's mayor and city commission, and for six years as the Council's Assistant Director. Her experience includes civil rights enforcement in the areas of housing, employment, public accommodation and credit; capacity building for small businesses to include diversity and inclusion programs with a focus on compliance and community relations programs that promote immigrant integration, the reduction of violence, and the improvement of the relationship between the community and police. Ms. Crosby serves board secretary to the National Community Reinvestment Coalition, a member of Fifth Third Bank's state and national community advisory forum and a member of the Ohio Advisory Committee of the U.S. Commission of Civil Rights. Ms. Crosby received a Bachelor of Science in accounting from Wilberforce University and a Master's of Public Administration from Wright State University.

Deputy Chief of Staff – Abby Arnold

Ms. Arnold was appointed by Mayor Kapszukiewicz as Deputy Chief of Staff in January 2018. Ms. Arnold serves on a co-management team with the Chief of Staff, directly overseeing the City's Departments of Public Service, Public Utilities, and Information and Communication Technology. Prior to that appointment, Ms. Arnold served as Commissioner of Utilities Administration in the City's Department of Public Utilities for four years and as the Chief of Staff and Director of Real Estate in the Lucas County Auditor's Office for three years. Ms. Arnold received a Bachelor of Social Work degree from the University of Cincinnati in 2003, and a Master of Public Administration degree from Kent State University in 2016. Ms. Arnold played a key role in the implementation of the nationally-recognized Engage Toledo program.

Deputy Chief of Staff – Karen Poore

Ms. Poore was appointed by Mayor Kapszukiewicz as Deputy Chief of Staff in January 2018. Ms. Poore serves on a co-management team with the Chief of Staff, directly overseeing the Departments of Neighborhoods, Economic Development, and Human Resources and the Planning Commission. Ms. Poore is a 24-year public service veteran with key management and communications expertise, having most recently served for three years as the Chief Deputy Treasurer for the Lucas County Treasurer's Office, managing complex tax accounting, treasury, and delinquent collection systems in support of the \$500 million County budget with a staff of 23 employees. Ms. Poore also previously served in positions with the City Council and the Lucas County Board of Elections.

Interim Director of Finance – Melanie Campbell

Ms. Campbell was appointed by Mayor Kapszukiewicz as the City's Interim Director of Finance in June 2020. Prior to that appointment, Ms. Campbell served the City as its Commissioner of Budget from 2011 through 2020. Prior to serving in that position, she participated in the implementation of the City's new ERP financial system in 2009 and 2010 and served as an analyst in the Department of Public Utilities in 2008. Ms. Campbell earned her Bachelor of Arts (Economics) degree from Providence College. She previously served as Interim Director of Finance from January 2018 to November 2018.

Director of Law – Dale R. Emch

Mr. Emch was appointed as the City's Director of Law by Mayor Kapszukiewicz in January 2018. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Emch practiced law for 12 years in civil litigation, first in a firm and then in his own practice. He was a print journalist for 18 years before beginning his legal career. Mr. Emch earned a Bachelor's degree in journalism from The Ohio State University and a Juris Doctorate degree from the University of Toledo's College of Law from which he graduated cum laude.

Director of Public Utilities – Edward A. Moore

Mr. Moore, a 21-year City employee and lifelong Toledoan, was appointed to the position of Director of Public Utilities in April 2014 by former Mayor Collins. He had previously served the City in various capacities, including as Commissioner of Sewer and Drainage Services, as Commissioner of Streets, Bridges and Harbor, as Director of Public Service and as Commissioner of Engineering Services in its Department of Public Utilities. He holds degrees in Managerial Accounting from Davis College and in Construction Engineering Technology from The University of Toledo and an Executive Master's degree in Business Administration. Prior to joining the City, Mr. Moore served in the U.S. Navy as a Quartermaster.

Commissioner of Economic Development – Brandon Sehlhorst

Mr. Sehlhorst was appointed as Commissioner of Economic Development for the City in July 2019 by Mayor Kapszukiewicz. Mr. Sehlhorst previously served the City from January 2017 through November 2018 as its Manager of Real Estate for the City. Prior to returning to the City, Mr. Sehlhorst served as Senior Manager, Site Selection for the Regional Growth Partnership of Northwest Ohio. In that role he led site selection and site redevelopment initiatives for 17 counties in Northwest Ohio. Mr. Sehlhorst holds a Master of Business Administration and Bachelor of Urban Planning and from the University of Cincinnati.

Commissioner of Taxation - John Zawisza

Mr. Zawisza was appointed as Commissioner of Taxation in January 2017. Prior to his appointment, he had served the City for 22 years in various positions in its Departments of Finance and Law. Mr. Zawisza earned his Bachelor's degree in Business Administration at The University of Toledo.

Commissioner of Purchasing and Debt – Bryan Benner

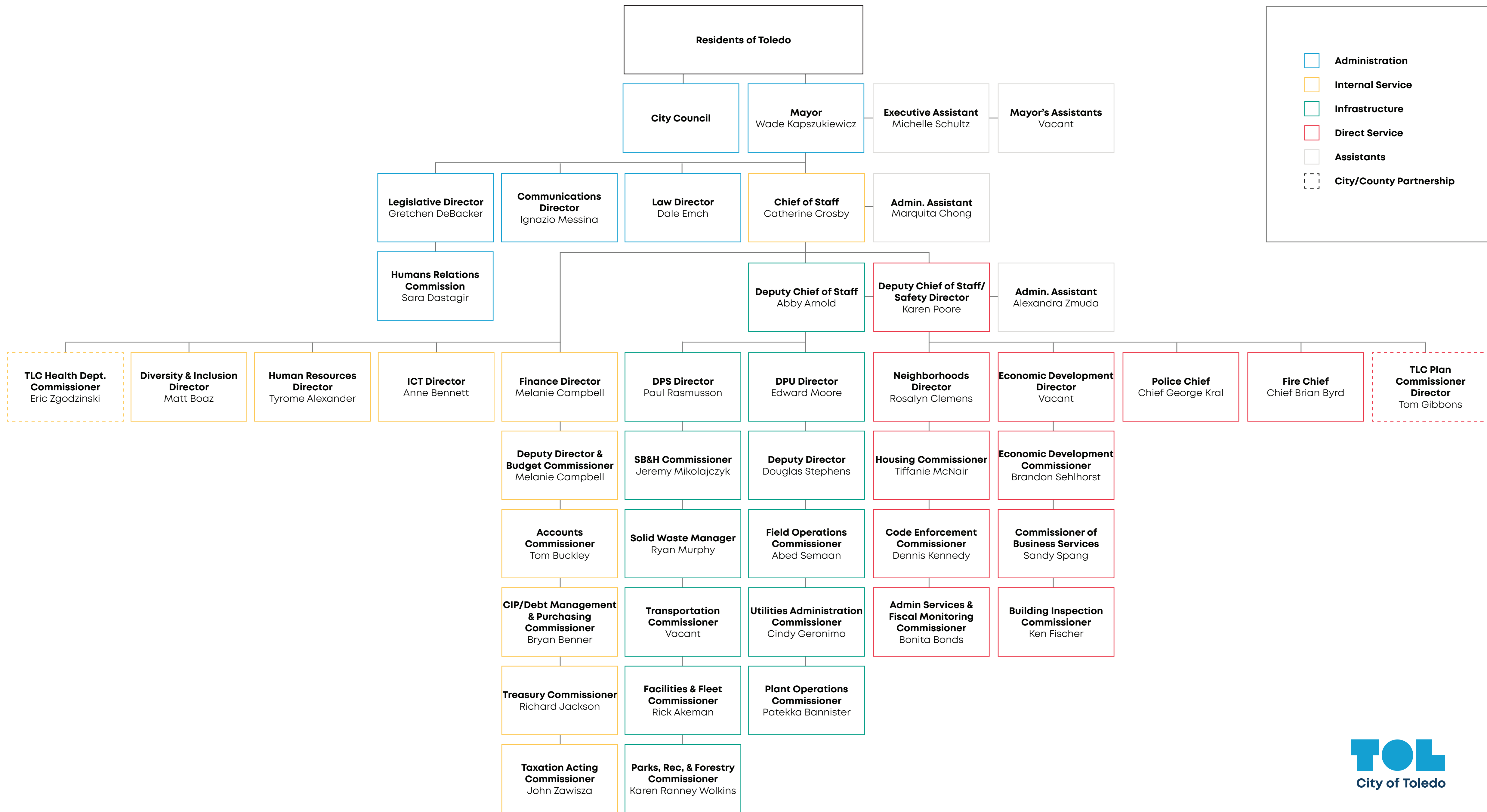
Mr. Benner was appointed as Commissioner of Purchasing and Debt in 2020. Prior to his appointment as Commissioner of Purchasing and Debt, he had served the City for 10 years as a Commissioner in various roles in City finance divisions. Prior to joining the City, Mr. Benner had worked for 12 years in healthcare finance and for 19 years in higher education finance and administration. Mr. Benner earned both a Bachelor of Arts degree and a Master of Public Administration degree from The University of Toledo.

City Auditor – John Jaksetic, CPA

Mr. Jaksetic was appointed as City Auditor by the Council in October 2014. Mr. Jaksetic holds a Bachelor of Business Administration degree with a major in Accounting from The University of Toledo

and is a licensed Certified Public Accountant. Mr. Jaksetic brought to the Auditor's position over 20 years of experience in private industry. As City Auditor, he assists various City departments in establishing and maintaining internal control procedures and advises Council members on various topics.

A copy of the City's organizational chart is set forth on the following page.



- Administration
- Internal Service
- Infrastructure
- Direct Service
- Assistants
- City/County Partnership

Employees

The City had 2,680 full-time and part-time employees as of September 15, 2020. That number of employees has increased by approximately 67 since 2014. The City also utilizes seasonal workers and temporary workers for specific projects from time to time on a contract basis. The State's public employee collective bargaining law applies generally to public employee relations and collective bargaining of the City and other political subdivisions statewide.

The vast majority of City employees hold position classifications that are in collective bargaining units. The full-time employees in those classifications are represented by the following bargaining units:

<u>Bargaining Unit</u>	<u>Approximate Number of Employees</u>	<u>Labor Agreement Expiration</u>
Ohio Council 8 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), Local 7	750	June 30, 2020(a)(b)
Ohio Council 8 of AFSCME, Local 7, Communications Operators	72	June 30, 2020(a)(b)
Toledo Police Patrolman's Association	481	December 31, 2020(c)
International Association of Fire Fighters, Local 92	502	December 31, 2020(c)
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 20	83	December 31, 2021
Ohio Council 8 of AFSCME, Local 2058, Supervisors	224	May 31, 2021
Ohio Council 8 of AFSCME, Local 2058, Communication Supervisors	6	May 31, 2021
Toledo Police Command Officers' Association	132	December 31, 2020(c)
United Auto Workers, Local 12 (Clerk of Courts – Supervision)	8	December 31, 2022
Ohio Council 8 of AFSCME, Local 3411 (Clerk of Court – Deputy Clerks)	64	December 31, 2021
Toledo Fire Chiefs' Association	23	December 31, 2020(c)

- (a) Due to disruptions caused by COVID-19, the City and these bargaining units entered into extensions of their labor agreements through August 31, 2020. Negotiations for new one year agreements have commenced and are ongoing.
- (b) Employees are continuing to work under the terms of the prior agreement.
- (c) Negotiations for new one year agreements have commenced and are ongoing.

The remaining City employees hold positions in the civil service classified exempt classification, have not formed a bargaining unit, or are not authorized to form or join a bargaining unit because they hold elective office or are confidential or management-level employees (exempt personnel).

Generally, wages and other economic benefits for City employees have been derived through negotiations with the bargaining units. In negotiating their most recent three-year contracts, the City and its bargaining units have successfully utilized a collaborative interest-based bargaining process.

In 2017, the City and the AFSCME Local 7 unit, currently representing approximately 750 City employees, entered into a new three-year collective bargaining agreement through June 30, 2020. Under the terms of that agreement, employees in AFSCME Local 7 received a 1% pay increase on January 1, 2018, a 1.5% pay increase on January 1, 2019, and a 2.5% pay increase on January 1, 2020. The agreement also provided substantially strengthened rights for City management to discipline employees and to create incentives for productive employees who meet attendance goals and other requirements.

In 2017, the City and the AFSCME Local 7 Communication Operators unit, currently representing approximately 72 City employees, entered into a new three-year collective bargaining agreement through June 30, 2020. Under that agreement, employees in that bargaining unit were and are not to receive any percentage pay increases. However, the agreement provided salary group upgrades to certain classifications of employees within the unit to make the salaries provided by the City for employees in those classifications competitive those offered others in similar positions in the Toledo MSA and in other locations in the State. The agreement also provided substantially strengthened City management's control over the employees' work schedules.

In 2018, the City entered into new three-year collective bargaining agreements through December 31, 2020, with the Toledo Police Patrolman's Association (TPPA), currently representing approximately 489 City employees, the International Association of Fire Fighters, Local 92 (Local 92) currently representing approximately 507 City employees, and the Toledo Police Command Officers' Association (TPCOA) currently representing approximately 132 City employees. Under the terms of those agreements, employees in the TPPA, Local 92 and the TPCOA received 1.5% pay increases in January 2018, 2.5% pay increases in January 2019, and 3% pay increases in January 2020. The agreement with the TPPA provided City management with discretion and flexibility in the process used in filling vacancies, and the agreement with Local 92 provided for the civilianization of positions in the Fire Communications Bureau. Under the terms of the agreement with the TPCOA, the salary spread between command officers and patrolmen was eliminated.

In 2018, the City also entered into a new three-year collective bargaining agreement through December 31, 2020 with the Toledo Fire Chiefs' Association (TFCA) currently representing approximately 23 City employees. Under the terms of that agreement, the City maintained the salary spread between various classifications of employees in the TFCA. In addition, the agreement established a five (5) year timeframe during which the City may recoup educational expenses from those employees who take advantage of that benefit, but choose to leave the City upon completion of their studies.

In 2018, the City and AFSCME Local 2058 unit, currently representing approximately 231 City supervisory employees, entered into a new three-year collective bargaining agreement through May 31, 2021. Under the terms of that agreement, employees in Local 2058 received a 1.5% pay increase effective in January 2018, a 2.5% pay increase effective in January 2019, and a 3% pay increase effective in January 2020. The agreement also clarified the overtime process for on-call personnel and provided a more efficient progressive disciplinary process that serves to streamline the timeframes for City managers, administrators, and commissioners.

In 2018, the City and the AFSCME Local 2058 Communications Supervisors' unit, currently representing six City employees entered into a new collective bargaining agreement for the period from June 1, 2018 through May 31, 2021. Under that agreement, employees in that bargaining unit were and are not to receive any percentage pay increases. However, the agreement provided salary group upgrades to certain classifications of employees within the unit to make the salaries provided by the City for employees in those classifications competitive those offered others in similar positions in the Toledo MSA and in other locations in the State. The agreement also provides for a more efficient progressive disciplinary process, which will streamline the timeframes for City administrators.

In January 2019, the City and the AFSCME Local 3411, currently representing 65 City employees, entered into a new three-year collective bargaining agreement through December 31, 2021.

Under the terms of that agreement, employees in AFSCME Local 3411 received a 1.5% pay increase in January 2019, a 2.5% pay increase in January 2020, and are to receive a 3% pay increase in January 2021. Additionally, the pay rate for new employees in this unit was increased to maintain compliance with the City's living wage ordinance. Other provisions included an extension to the employees' lunch period and increase in the co-payment for which they are responsible for emergency room visits.

In the judgment of the City, its labor and employee relations are generally good and productive. The City has not gone to fact-finding with any bargaining unit since 2015 and no bargaining unit has filed an unfair labor practice against the City in several years.

The City has taken a number of steps with respect to staffing as a direct response to the budgetary shortfall initially projected to result from the COVID-19 pandemic.

- In April 2020, the City placed 329 employees on temporary emergency leave and continued to assess the status of those employees every 30 days. As of July 31, 300 of the employees who had been placed on temporary emergency leave had been brought back full-time and 29 positions had been eliminated through a reduction in force. Of the employees in those 29 positions, one employee had retired, two had voluntarily accepted layoffs, and the other 26 had been placed in vacant positions or in different positions due to their seniority with the former occupants of those positions being placed in other positions within the City.
- Exempt staff members and certain employees of the Toledo Municipal Court, a total of 180 employees, were all given a total of five furlough days between April and June 2020.
- Eliminated 52 vacant full-time positions in July 2020.
- The City reduced a police class it had planned to hire in 2020 from 40 to 25 members, and delayed its start date May to October. The City also delayed the scheduled hiring of a 50-member fire class from December 2020 to early 2021.

At this time, the City does not anticipate any additional personnel related actions.

ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Industry and Commerce

The City is active in promoting industrial and commercial development in the City and the Toledo MSA, working in concert with, among others, the County, the Port Authority, the Toledo Regional Growth Partnership, The University of Toledo and the State and JobsOhio, a private non-profit corporation created by the State, to provide financing information, marketing programs and, in some cases, infrastructure improvements, grants and other incentives and resources designed to encourage economic development and the creation and retention of jobs.

In March 2020, the City was honored by *Site Selection Magazine* for those efforts, ranking 8th of the nation's midsized cities (those with populations between 200,000 and 1 million) for the number of its corporate facility investment projects with at least \$1 million of investment or 20,000 square feet of space or employing at least 20 people. The City had 24 such projects in 2019. This was the fourth consecutive year in which the City had been recognized by *Site Selection Magazine* as among the top ten mid-size cities in the nation for its economic development plans and accomplishments.

Among the notable results from the City's economic development efforts in recent years have been the following.

Healthcare

The ProMedica Health System (ProMedica), the largest employer in the Toledo MSA, has been an active participant in development activities in the City. In August 2017, ProMedica completed

construction on a new headquarters campus in the Downtown area of the City and moved approximately 840 administrative staff members, including more than 500 who were previously working in facilities in various locations outside the City, into facilities on that campus. The new campus includes offices in a renovated historic building (the former Toledo Edison Steam Plant) and a renovated office building with amenities such as a bagel and coffee shop and an entertainment space on the Maumee River, green space and a newly constructed six-story, 764-space parking garage. The City and ProMedica entered into a development agreement pursuant to which ProMedica agreed to invest at least \$50 million in the campus, and the City agreed to provide certain land for a parking garage and infrastructure improvements in support of the project, to maintain and improve green space on the campus and to provide a seven-year property tax abatement and other financial incentives. The State awarded \$5 million in Ohio Historic Preservation Tax Credits for the project. ProMedica committed to having 2,500 total jobs, at an average salary of not less than \$48,000, in the Downtown area of the City. The project has also prompted additional development in the Downtown area of the City. See **Recent Downtown Development Activities**.

In July 2019, ProMedica completed and opened its Generations Tower, a \$400 million facility with 309 private patient rooms (some of which replaced double rooms in other parts of its Toledo and Children's hospitals) on nine floors and an additional four floors that that may be developed as demand requires, on a campus that also includes its similarly-sized Renaissance Tower that opened in 2008. The City provided certain infrastructure improvements, including an interchange on Interstate 475 in the area of the ProMedica campus, to support this project and additional development. See **Toledo Hospital Main Campus Area Development**.

In October 2017, Mercy Health completed construction of a \$34 million project to expand facilities on the Mercy St. Vincent Medical Center and Mercy Children's Hospital campus in the Downtown area of the City. The new 29,000-square-foot, two-story building houses St. Vincent's and Mercy Children's emergency services, including a level 1 trauma center and an expanded surgical area with more space for pre-operative and post-operative care.

Automotive

Fiat Chrysler Automobiles (Fiat Chrysler), the largest manufacturing employer in the City, has continued to invest in its Toledo Assembly Complex in the City in recent years, including approximately \$1.0 billion of investments since 2016. In January 2017, Fiat Chrysler confirmed that it would retool and modernize its Toledo Supplier Park (the South Plant) in the Complex to prepare for the production of a new Jeep pick-up truck. Production of a prior generation of Fiat Chrysler's Jeep Wrangler ceased at the South Plant as the retooling and modernization project, later announced to have been a \$273 million investment in that Plant, began in April 2018. The new Jeep pick-up was introduced as the Jeep Gladiator in November 2018, and production of the Gladiator at the South Plant began in April 2019.

Late in 2017, Fiat Chrysler completed a \$700 million renovation project at its Toledo North Plant (the North Plant) in the Complex to prepare it for the production of the next generation Jeep Wrangler. The City invested approximately \$850,000 to improve roadways near the Toledo Assembly Complex in support of that project. Production of the next generation Wrangler JL began at the North Plant in December 2017.

Fiat Chrysler has stated that, with the renovation of the North Plant and the retooling of the South Plant, the company would have the capacity to produce more than 400,000 Wranglers and Gladiators annually at the Toledo Assembly Complex.

In December 2019, Fiat Chrysler pledged to invest an additional \$160 million in the North Plant for new equipment and training for production of a new electric plug-in hybrid version of the Wrangler JL that is expected to result in the creation of 100 new jobs and an additional \$120 million in the South Plant for further retooling for the production of the Gladiator. See **Industry and Major Employers**.

General Motors has completed three new investments in its GM Powertrain Division's Alexis Road transmission plant in the City in the past seven years – a \$667.6 million investment in a 650,000-square-foot addition to prepare the plant for production of 9-speed front-wheel-drive and 10-speed rear-wheel-drive transmissions, a \$55.7 million investment to support production of fuel-efficient eight-speed

transmissions and six-speed rear-wheel-drive transmissions, and a \$30.6 million investment for equipment and tooling to expand capacity for the production of the six-speed rear-wheel drive transmissions – to accommodate General Motors’ product growth and meet increasing demand for those transmissions. With those investments and others, General Motors reports having invested more than \$1.0 billion in the plant since 2011. General Motors currently produces 6-speed, 8-speed and 10-speed rear-wheel-drive transmissions and 9-speed front-wheel-drive transmissions at the plant that are used in a variety of GM’s Chevrolet, Buick, GMC and Cadillac vehicles, including at least 28 cars, trucks, sport utility vehicles and sports cars. The State and the City have provided grants and tax incentives to General Motors in connection with certain of those projects.

In 2017, Dana Incorporated, a Fortune 500 automotive and industrial components manufacturer, completed construction of a \$75 million high-tech axle manufacturing facility in the Port Authority’s Overland Industrial Park in the City, converting and tripling the size of an existing 100,000-square-foot warehouse facility on the site to 300,000 square feet. See **Economic and Community Development Activities – Industry and Commerce – Port Authority Economic Development Efforts**. Dana created that facility to support a number of new light-vehicle programs, including the new Jeep Wrangler JL and Gladiator models, that are being manufactured less than three miles away at Fiat Chrysler’s Toledo Assembly Complex, and three other vehicle programs for automakers in the region. Dana began assembling axles at the renovated facility in late 2017, and announced that it expected to employ more than 350 workers in the facility and produce one million axles annually there by 2020. Dana received financial incentives for this project from the State, the County, the City, the Port Authority and FirstEnergy Corp., parent of the principal electric utility serving the City.

In 2017, Ohio developer NAI Harmon Group completed construction of an \$8 million, 102,000-square-foot plant on a site in the Overland Industrial Park. That plant, opened in November 2017, has been leased to Detroit Manufacturing Systems LLC, a joint venture of a subsidiary of Faurecia SA, one of the world’s largest automotive parts suppliers, and Rush Group, that assembles interior components of automobiles and pick-up trucks, including Fiat Chrysler’s Jeep Wrangler JL and Gladiator models. According to NAI Harmon Group, Detroit Manufacturing Systems invested approximately \$70 million for equipment and to outfit the plant. Detroit Manufacturing Systems hired 200 workers for the plant in 2017 and has since hired an additional 193 for its operations there.

In November 2019, Axiom Group, Inc., a Canadian-based automotive supplier specializing in thermoplastic injection molding, announced its intent invest \$20 million to build a new manufacturing facility on a site in Overland Industrial Park and create at least 250 jobs for operations expected to begin in 2020. Axiom received support and financial incentives for this project the State, JobsOhio, the Port Authority, the City, the County and the Regional Growth Partnership.

Recent Downtown Development Activities

In addition to the ProMedica projects described above, recent Downtown area activities have included the following.

Downtown Hotels

In July, 2020, the County’s Board of County Commissioners announced the creation of a public-private partnership between the Lucas County Economic Development Corporation, the County’s community improvement corporation, Continental Real Estate Company and First Hospitality Group to undertake the acquisition and redevelopment of the 15-story Park Inn By Radisson Hotel in the Downtown area of the City adjacent to the County’s SeaGate Convention Centre. That \$64.5 million project will include the renovation, remodeling and rebranding of the hotel building into a 216-room Hilton Garden Inn, a 93-room Hilton Homewood Suites and a 120-seat restaurant and the demolition of the nearby Seagate Hotel. The County is to assist by financing not more than \$37.4 million of the project cost through the issuance of nontax revenue bond anticipation notes. Construction is scheduled to begin in Fall 2020 and to be completed in Spring 2022.

See also the discussion of the County’s planned renovation of its SeaGate Convention Centre to that Centre under **Public Projects**.

In August 2017, Marriott Corp. opened the Renaissance Toledo Downtown Hotel on the west bank of the Maumee River following a \$31 million renovation of a hotel facility constructed in 1985 and previously operated under a number of other hotel brands. The renovated 13-story hotel has 240 rooms, restaurants on its first floor and a 12th-floor rooftop and provides employment for a staff of approximately 125 when in full operation.

Tower on the Maumee

The former Fiberglass Tower, now called the Tower on the Maumee, a 28-story building, is being redeveloped for multiple uses. That building housed the headquarters of Owens Corning, a Fortune 500 glass fiber products manufacturer, before that company moved its headquarters to the Middlegrounds neighborhood just south of the Downtown area in the 1990s. The top 11 floors of the Tower have been converted to 106 luxury apartments. Construction of that \$20.4 million phase of the project was completed and ready for occupancy in late 2017. The main level of the Tower is being devoted to retail space, and floors 2 through 12 are designated for office use. Directions Credit Union, a nonprofit credit union, has leased three floors of the Tower and moved approximately 129 employees and its administrative and office operations formerly conducted in locations in adjacent suburbs to offices in that space. Hanson, Inc., a technology marketing company, has relocated its offices and more than 60 employees to the Tower and now occupies the first floor and basement of the Tower. The City assisted the current owner of the building in securing a \$3 million State grant for asbestos removal in connection with the redevelopment, and is currently assisting with a tax incentive.

Hensville

In March 2016, The Toledo Mud Hens Baseball Club, Inc. completed a \$21 million public-private partnership project to renovate three 19th-century buildings and create a “Hensville” mixed-use development, consisting of restaurants, office and event space, and retail shops, adjacent to Fifth Third Field in the Warehouse District in the Downtown area of the City. The project also included the redevelopment of a parking lot in that District into a park to accommodate large gatherings for concerts, theater and food festivals, sporting events and other activities. Funding for the project included approximately \$12 million in support from the federal government, the State, the County, the City and the Local Initiatives Support Corporation of Toledo, with the balance being provided by the Mud Hens.

The Lathrop Company, a subsidiary of Turner Construction Company, has moved its headquarters and 40 employees from the City of Maumee to Hensville, occupying 6,000 square feet of office space in the development’s Fleetwood Building. The regional office of PriceWaterhouseCoopers has also been located in Hensville since 2015. Approximately 6,000 square feet of office space currently remain available for lease in the Hensville development.

Other

In 2017, Hart Inc., an advertising and marketing agency, announced plans to return its operations to the Downtown area of the City after operating for 25 years in an adjacent suburb. Approximately 60 Hart Inc. employees now occupy approximately 20,000 square feet on two floors in the Hylant Building. Other occupants now include the Hylant Group Inc., an insurance brokerage firm in an office with approximately 180 employees, and Pilkington North America, a glass manufacturer with approximately 300 employees in its North American headquarters, in that Building.

In 2018, Credit Adjustments, Inc. (CAI), a receivables management company, announced a commitment to create 500 jobs in the MSA over a three-year period and opened an initial location in ProMedica’s Ebeid Center in UpTown neighborhood in the City where approximately 60 employees are housed. In 2019, CAI expanded its operations into a second location in the UpTown neighborhood where it expects to add 200 jobs as the next step in meeting its commitment. CAI has partnered with the Cherry Street Mission Ministries’ Life Revitalization Center (LRC) for a call center training program. Through this program a number of the employees staffing this office have graduated through this program.

Other Recent and Ongoing Development Activities

Iron Processing Plant

In April 2018, IronUnits, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cliffs Natural Resources Inc., commenced construction of \$700 million iron-processing plant on a former refinery site along the border between the City and the City of Oregon. That plant, expected to be completed and begin production in 2020, will refine iron ore into hot-briquetted iron, a raw material used by electric-arc mills in the production of steel. The iron ore, mined in Minnesota and Michigan, will be shipped to Port Authority facilities on the Maumee River in the Port of Toledo and then moved from ships to the plant on a conveyor. Cliffs stressed the site's close proximity to a heavy concentration of electric arc furnace steel producers and logistical advantages including an existing dock, rail access, heavy haul roads for construction and operation logistics, and availability of critical utilities such as natural gas, electrical power, and water as important factors in locating there. The hot-briquetted iron produced at the plant will be transported to mills in the Great Lakes region by rail and trucks on heavy load roads. In its press release announcing the project, Cliffs stated that the project will create 1,200 construction jobs over the two-year construction period. The plant is expected to be completed late in 2020 and to employ approximately 125 full-time workers. According to the Port Authority, salaries for those permanent jobs to be created at the facility will range from \$40,000 to \$140,000, with an average total compensation in salary and benefits for hourly workers of \$90,000. The City's water system is expected to provide approximately 3.6 million gallons of water per day to the facility and to receive approximately \$1.3 million of revenue annually for that water following its completion later this year. See **Transportation – Seaport and Water System**. The project has received approximately \$30 million in grants and other incentives from JobsOhio, and the City has agreed to provide Toledo Expansion Incentive with an estimated value of more than \$1 million.

Clean Energy Future LLC has under construction a 955-megawatt natural gas-fired electric power plant in the adjacent City of Oregon (Oregon). That new plant is expected to cost \$900 million and to create approximately 1,000 construction jobs and 25 permanent jobs upon completion, with operations scheduled to commence in 2020. Previously, Clean Energy, through affiliates, undertook construction of the Oregon Clean Energy Center, a 960-megawatt natural gas-fired plant that was completed and went online in mid-2017. The new facility's site is located in Oregon adjacent to the Oregon Clean Energy Center. The City, Oregon and Clean Energy Future LLC have entered into an agreement allowing to Clean Energy Future LLC to purchase cooling water for the facility from the City's water system as well as providing for an emergency interconnection between the water systems of the two cities. Both the City, and Oregon approved the design and construction of the infrastructure necessary to make this connection, and Clean Energy Future LLC has agreed to pay the costs. The agreement is to run for a 40-year term. Projected annual revenue for the City's waterworks system is in excess of \$1.4 million.

Marina District Development Projects

In 2018, Continental Real Estate Companies (Continental) announced a plan to invest \$55 million in a mixed use development project in the City's Marina District, which is located on the east bank of the Maumee River directly across from the Downtown area of the City. That development, on a site acquired by Continental from ProMedica, includes the Marina Lofts a 360-unit residential complex, a 6,000 square foot restaurant, a pool, a community center and a public park. In July 2018, the Port Authority authorized up to \$44.5 million of taxable bonds to finance that 289,000 square foot complex. Construction began in May 2018, and is proceeding toward completion. Continental has also announced plans for a \$15 million of additional development along the adjacent Front Street, including a bank branch, retail space, incubator office space and 15,000 square feet of additional commercial space. The City has provided a \$1.7 million grant for road and infrastructure improvements and a tax incentive in support of these projects.

The National Museum of the Great Lakes, located in the City's Marina District, was opened by The Great Lakes Historical Society in April 2014. The Museum is housed in the Toledo Maritime Center, a facility owned by the Port Authority that has been renovated to feature more than 50 interactive exhibits as well as displays of original artifacts in up to 10,000 feet of exhibit space. Most of the construction work for the Museum involved dredging in the Maumee River in preparation for the arrival of the Museum's Great Lakes freight ship, the Col. James M. Schoonmaker, and site preparation for a maritime

park with outdoor exhibits. The \$8.535 million cost of the project was funded with proceeds of an Ohio Cultural Facilities Commission grant of \$6.1 million and money from private sources.

See **Public Projects** for a description of the Glass City Metropark, the first phase of which is now under development in the Marina District around the sites of the Marina Lofts and The National Museum of the Great Lakes.

Toledo Hospital Main Campus Area Development

Working with ProMedica, Continental is also planning for a \$100 million development near the campus of ProMedica's Toledo Hospital and is preparing its site. The project is expected to include upscale apartments, senior living, memory care and skilled nursing facilities, medical office buildings and facilities and an extended stay hotel. The City has provided certain infrastructure improvements, including an interchange on Interstate 475 in the area of the Hospital campus, which will support the project and additional development by ProMedica. The City also plans to establish a community reinvestment area to enable it to provide a tax incentive for the project.

First Solar Manufacturing Facilities

In October 2019, First Solar, Inc., the largest manufacturer of photovoltaic modules, completed construction and began operation a new \$400 million, one million square-foot manufacturing facility for production of its advanced technology Series 6 thin-film photovoltaic modules. First Solar has a workforce of approximately 500 associates, with an estimated annual payroll of \$30 million, at the new facility which is located in nearby Lake Township. The new facility is a few miles from First Solar's flagship factory in the City of Perrysburg, which is adjacent to the City. In 2017, First Solar invested an additional \$175 million to retool that factory, which is the largest solar manufacturing facility in the United States.

Amazon Fulfillment Center and Delivery Station

In July, 2019, Amazon.com, Inc. announced plans to open a fulfillment center in the City of Rossford, Ohio, which is adjacent to the City. That center, a 700,000 square-foot facility with parking spaces for approximately more than 1,800 autos and light trucks and 300 semis, is now under construction on a 100-acre site. Construction of the facility is nearing completion. Amazon's operations at the center will include picking, packing and shipping small items such as books, electronics and toys and are expected to commence in September 2020. Amazon is currently hiring and training 1,200 workers for the opening and has stated that it hopes to hire 3,000 total employees in the next year.

In March, 2020, the City and Amazon, Inc. announced that Amazon would acquire a 58-acre parcel from the City for the development of a Delivery Station to operated in concert with the fulfillment center in Rossford to reduce its package delivery times. The parcel, located in the City and formerly the site of a shopping center, had been acquired by the City in 2014 at a cost of \$3.6 million and prepared for redevelopment. The City is to receive \$3.6 million for the site from payments in lieu of taxes over a period of 30 years. Construction of the Delivery Station has commenced and is expected to be completed in December 2020. Amazon expects to employ approximately 110 workers at that facility and 330 independent delivery drivers when it is completed.

Toledo Zoo

In 2015, the Toledo Zoological Society completed a \$25 million project to renovate its aquarium at the Toledo Zoo. That project was funded from proceeds of a 1.0-mill ad valorem property tax levy (80%) and private donations (20%). The historic structure houses state-of-the-art water filtration systems and innovative exhibits like the interactive Touch Tanks, an infinite blue ocean tank showcasing Pacific sea nettles and "The Reef," where volunteer divers conduct underwater Q & A sessions with visitors. The aquarium is a home to over 3,000 sea creatures in 178,000 gallons of water.

In 2015 the Toledo Zoological Society also announced a new 10-year \$89.6 million dollar capital master plan. That plan is being supported by the 1.0 mill capital improvement levy that was renewed

in 2016 for a period of five years and estimated has been to produce \$76.8 million in revenue and by \$12.8 million in private donations. As a part of that plan, the ProMedica Museum of Natural History, a 74,500 square foot facility in a building renovated and expanded to include new greenhouse additions at the Zoo was completed at a cost of \$27 million and opened to the public in May 2019. That Museum features interactive exhibits such as touch tanks with water-dwelling animals and “Nature in Hand,” a hands-on collection of bones, animal pelts, and taxidermy. The Society’s upcoming capital projects include the construction of a new bear and tiger exhibit area projected which is expected to commence in 2021 and to cost \$10 to 15 million.

Port Authority Economic Development Efforts

The Port Authority’s economic development efforts, which are directed to enhancing cooperation between the public sector and the private business community on a regional basis, include serving as regional administrator of certain loan programs. Through the Port Authority’s four principal economic development financing programs, approximately 631 projects have been financed for more than \$2 billion since 1988. These projects have helped create or retain approximately 19,000 jobs.

In 2010, the Port Authority established its Better Buildings Northwest Ohio program to promote energy efficiency and alternative energy implementation, with a goal of 20% energy savings on each project, in support of economic development in the region. Since that time, the Port Authority has implemented energy projects in 150 commercial buildings and financed approximately \$36.7 million of the aggregate project costs totaling about \$49.1 million. A residential energy program has also been introduced which has funded 41 projects totaling approximately \$434,000.

In 2016, the Port Authority partnered with the Economic & Community Development Institute (ECDI), a nonprofit organization focused on economic development, to establish the Microenterprise Development Initiative, which provides area entrepreneurs with small business loans of up to \$350,000. Under the partnership, the Port Authority is the point of access and ECDI is the lending partner. The Port Authority helped ECDI distribute more than \$1,000,000 in capital to 43 small businesses since the initiative began.

The City, in cooperation with the Port Authority, secured grant funding for the Port Authority to purchase, remediate and improve a 111-acre brownfield site that was the location of a former Jeep manufacturing plant. This project, branded as the “Overland Industrial Park”, has made available 80 acres suitable for future industrial development. The site is located near Fiat Chrysler’s Toledo Assembly Complex, with ready access to interstate highways and other important transportation facilities. The Port Authority has invested approximately \$14 million for site remediation and initial transportation and utilities infrastructure improvements, including the installation of lighting and the completion of a road that serves as the main entrance to the site. See the discussion concerning the Dana Incorporated project and NAI Harmon Group’s project for Detroit Manufacturing Systems LLC under **Economic and Community Development Activities**.

The Port Authority and City of Toledo are also cooperating in the development of the iron processing plant being developed by IronUnits, LLC (see the discussion under **Economic and Community Development Activities - Other Recent and Ongoing Development Activities**), and an industrial park on the south side of Toledo Express Airport being branded as “Express Industrial Park.” Improvements to Express Industrial Park have been funded in part through a joint economic development district involving the City of Toledo and neighboring townships.

Public Projects

In June 2020, the City commenced a \$10.5 million streetscaping and beautification project involving the reconstruction and improvement of Summit Street, a main corridor in the Downtown area of the City. This project, in an area in which redevelopment continues, is scheduled for completion prior to the City’s scheduled hosting of The Solheim Cup and festivities around that event scheduled for August 2021.

In September 2018, the City completed a \$7.7 million road reconfiguration project to enhance the appearance of the entry to the Downtown area of the City from the Anthony Wayne Trail, a major artery, while also improving the physical access for pedestrians and motorists. The project included the relocation of the terminus of the Anthony Wayne Trail to allow reconstruction of a nearby intersection into a standard four-way configuration with pedestrian crossings on all four legs of the intersection and the conversion of the former road right-of-way into a park. The project included streetscape elements such as a public art installation to provide a welcoming and revitalized gateway into the Downtown area.

The County has announced its intention to proceed with a plan to improve and expand its SeaGate Convention Centre in the Downtown area of the City by renovating meeting rooms, constructing a 16,000 square foot ballroom to increase the capacity of the Centre and provide additional meeting space, relocating and providing improved access to parking in the Centre and creating a pocket park on Summit Street adjacent to the Centre. The ballroom is to be constructed on County-owned land adjacent to the existing Seagate Hotel, which is now scheduled for demolition. The County has applied for a \$10 million CARES Act grant from the United States Economic Development Administration to provide a part of the overall financing for the project. At this time, it is anticipated that the County will issue not more than \$37.4 million general obligation bond anticipation notes to finance costs of the project. See also **Recent Downtown Development Activities – Downtown Hotels** for a discussion of the related redevelopment of the adjacent Park Inn.

The Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area (the Metroparks) has been and continues to be engaged in activities to expand the system of parks, trails and open space for the community.

In 2017, the Metroparks agreed to purchase approximately 55 acres of land in the Marina District on the east bank of the Maumee River in the City from ProMedica in three phases for use as a riverfront park. The Metroparks secured a \$1.9 million State grant for the acquisition and development of a 21-acre tract that is now under development as a part of the first phase of a new “Glass City Metropark” that will ultimately extend along the River from the Marina Lofts development that is now nearing completion to a point well beyond The National Museum of the Great Lakes. That phase will include a realignment of the City’s Riverside Drive, construction a 3,500-square-foot pavilion, rooftop plaza space, an event lawn for special events that will accommodate 5,000 people, a sledding hill, boardwalk and walking paths, water access for fishing, canoeing and kayaking, shoreline restoration, reforestation with more than 2,000 trees and prairie plants, stormwater wetlands and bioswales and a vehicle parking area.

In April 2018, the City and Metroparks entered into an agreement to create the new Manhattan Marsh Preserve Metropark in the northern area of the City. The development of amenities in that park, including a 1.3-mile trail with a boardwalk and overlooks, landscaping and a parking area, is scheduled for completion in Fall 2020. When it is completed, Metroparks will have a park within five miles of every resident in the County.

Also in April 2018, the Metroparks opened Howard Marsh, a 1,000-acre park in near the Lake Erie shore in nearby Jerusalem Township featuring six miles of water trails for canoeing and kayaking and five miles of trails for hiking in a restored wetland area known for its concentration of songbirds in time for the “Biggest Week in American Birding”, a major event for northwest Ohio ecotourism attracting thousands of birders from around the world.

In September 2016, the Metroparks opened its Middlegrounds Metropark, a \$3.7 million, 28-acre park on half of a mile of frontage on the west bank of the Maumee River in the Downtown area of the City, that features a 2,500-square-foot picnic shelter, a dog park, walking trails, canoe and kayak launch inlet, river and wetland overlooks, woods, meadows, natural areas, and event and picnic lawns. The purchase price and other costs associated with the purchase were reimbursed to the Metroparks from a grant through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Coastal Estuarine Land Conservation Program. The Rotary of Toledo donated the money to construct the picnic shelter.

The City currently is undertaking major water and sanitary sewer system improvement projects that are being funded with water and sewer system revenue obligations and loans. See **Water System and Sewer System**.

Housing

The City has actively sought to promote the development and renovation of housing units in the Downtown area of the City and other neighborhoods. As part of its efforts, the City issued bonds for four separate projects between 1995 and 1998, including \$23.4 million of general obligation bonds and \$11.5 million of housing revenue bonds, the proceeds of which were loaned to developers and used, together with equity raised from the syndication of low-income housing tax credits and historic tax credits, to renovate the former LaSalle's Department Store (the LaSalle Apartments), the former Commodore Perry Hotel (the Commodore Perry Apartments), the former Hillcrest Hotel (the Hillcrest Apartments) and four buildings near the Toledo Museum of Art (the Museum Place Apartments) into a total of approximately 450 residential living units and related commercial space. The City considered these projects to be important to promote further development and the enhancement of housing available in the Downtown and Uptown areas of the City and the area near the Toledo Art Museum, and it provided certain additional subsidies for each project.

While each of the four projects was financed in part with the proceeds of general obligation bonds, loan agreements with the developers contemplated that the project owners would make loan payments to the City sufficient to pay the debt service on those bonds. The owners of the LaSalle Apartments timely made all of the debt service payments to the City and, upon the sale of that building in 2014, the remainder of the City's general obligation bonds issued for that project were defeased. However, the owners of the Commodore Perry Apartments, the Hillcrest Apartments and the Museum Place Apartments fell behind in those payments and payments of debt service on revenue obligations issued to provide additional financing for those projects. As a result, through the end of 2019, the City had made an aggregate of \$13.75 million in debt service payments (including \$1.28 million in Fiscal Year 2019) on the general obligation bonds for which it has not been reimbursed. The City expects that it will be required to pay all or substantial portions of the debt service on those bonds from City funds available for the purpose in Fiscal Year 2020 and future years through 2028. The City has set aside approximately \$1.331 million from General Fund sources for debt service on the bonds for the Commodore Perry Apartments, the Hillcrest Apartments and the Museum Place Apartments in Fiscal Year 2020.

As was planned, those four projects have served as a catalyst for market-rate housing projects in the Downtown area of the City and other nearby neighborhoods. The Hillcrest Apartments were converted to market-rate apartments and attained full occupancy in 2014. Four other projects, the Bartley Lofts, the Ottawa, the River West Townhouses and the One Hundred South Huron Condominiums, have been completed in recent years, adding 148 market-rate condominium units in the Downtown area of the City and the City's Warehouse District. More than 2,400 other new affordable and market-rate rental units have been completed in the Downtown area of the City and the nearby Uptown and Warehouse Districts. The City expects that an additional 460 units will become available in those areas in the next two years.

The Standart Lofts, a 70-unit apartment complex, was completely leased within four months after having been developed in 2012 at a cost of over \$10 million. In 2018, the owners of the Standart Lofts completed an estimated \$14 million renovation of the Berdan Building, an historic building constructed in 1902 but vacant since 1985, making 120 additional living units available near the Hensville development in the Warehouse District, with parking for tenants and visitors on a lower floor.

The current strong demand for market-rate living accommodations in the Downtown area of the City is further evidenced by residential occupancy levels reaching 98% and, with additional development projects including the relocation of the ProMedica Health System, The Lathrop Company headquarters and Hart Inc. to the area, creating additional demand. More than 3,500 people now live in the Downtown area of the City, and the City projects that number to continue to increase significantly in the next several years. With residential occupancy levels increasing, many new businesses including restaurants, retail establishments, art galleries and a new microbrewery have been completed or are under construction. See the discussion of housing being developed in Hensville and other portions of the Downtown area under **Economic and Community Development Activities – Industry and Commerce – Recent Downtown Development Activities**.

Collingwood Green, a mixed-income housing development in the Downtown area, has been developed by the Lucas County Housing Authority in three phases. Phase I, a 65-unit midrise building for

the elderly that is fully occupied, and Phase II, a 68-unit family townhouse development, were completed in 2013 and 2015, respectively. Phase III, 55 two, three and four-bedroom affordable family units, was completed in February 2020.

In addition to the projects identified above, the City has assisted with a number of other housing development projects in recent years. Those projects include multifamily housing developments financed with low income housing tax credits and federal grants as well as private funding. The City's Department of Neighborhoods administers the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME programs and coordinates the City's community development activities. The CDBG and HOME programs, funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), are designed to carry out a range of activities for neighborhood revitalization, economic development, public services and housing. The City's CDBG entitlement for the program year July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021 is \$7,570,178, and its HOME funding allocation for that program year is \$2,228,962.

Additionally, due to the coronavirus (COVID-19), the City will receive an additional allocation of CDBG-CV in the amount of \$4,453,360 and an additional amount of ESG-CV in the amount of \$2,249,248, authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) to be used to prevent, prepare for and respond to the pandemic.

The City has assisted in, and is experiencing positive results from, the activities of the Lucas County Land Reutilization Corporation (the Land Bank). The City and the Land Bank conducted a parcel by parcel, GIS-based, inventory in 2014 that determined the overall condition of the City's housing stock. This inventory has been used to guide investments in community development. In 2012, the State awarded the County a \$6.8 million grant that has enabled the County to pay the City to demolish 700 homes selected by the City. In 2014, the State awarded the County an additional grant of \$6 million to pay to the City for further neighborhood improvements. In 2016, the Land Bank received a \$15.7 million federal grant of Hardest Hit Funds, through a program administered by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. After completing its goal of renovating or demolishing 1,500 vacant properties with these funds in 2019, the Land Bank expanded its efforts and has now completed the demolition or renovation of an additional 938 properties. The Land Bank has also acquired vacant and abandoned residential, commercial, and industrial properties in the City that were sold to purchasers with the obligation that the property be renovated, re-occupied and restored to the tax rolls, generating economic activity and saving possible demolition costs. The Land Bank has acquired and sold vacant lots in the City to adjacent home owners under its side lot program or to landlords, land contract vendors, and businesses to assist in reducing blight and strengthening the neighborhood.

In July 2017, the City received a \$2.9 million grant from HUD to help reduce lead based hazards in homes located within the City. The City continues to use those grant funds to help homeowners, property owners and tenants pay for lead testing and abatement.

Since 2017, the Toledo Museum of Art has acquired and converted the Museum Place Apartments and commercial/retail space. The Museum purchased the apartments from the Land Bank, to which the City had transferred ownership of the property. The five buildings making up the Museum Place Apartments have a total of 62 market-rate units. The ownership transfer does not relieve the City of the debt service liability on the general obligation bonds issued by the City to originally acquire the buildings, as discussed above.

Education

The Toledo City School District is the principal school system in the City and the fourth largest school system in the State. See also **Overlapping Governmental Entities**. It serves approximately 22,905 pupils in 52 elementary, junior high and senior high schools and specialized learning centers. The Board of Education of the School District administers an annual operating budget of approximately \$413.115 million. The Board currently receives approximately 29.32% of its funding from local sources, including taxes, tuition, fees and interest income, approximately 70.04% of its funding from State sources and approximately 0.64% of its funding from federal sources. In 2014, the District completed the final phases of a major classroom facilities improvement program pursuant to which all of the District's school facilities have been renovated or replaced. See **Public Projects**.

The University of Toledo is a State university located in the City that traces its origins to 1872. The University reported a total enrollment of more than 20,000 in 2018 and had a Fall 2019 full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of 19,782, consisting of 15,568 FTE undergraduate students and 4,214 FTE graduate and professional students, making it the seventh largest of 14 public universities in the State. The University most recently reported that, together with its Medical Center, it has more than 5,600 employees, including 1,500 instructional faculty and 4,100 other staff members. In its fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the University and its Medical Center reported operating revenues of \$746.7 million, including net patient service and other patient services revenue of \$369.8 million, net tuition and fees of \$196.1 million, grants, gifts and contract revenues of \$47.7 million and \$133.2 million of auxiliary and other revenues. The University's 13 colleges attract students from a broad region with a selection of approximately 5,000 course offerings in approximately 300 undergraduate, graduate and professional programs. A study released by the University in May 2017 estimated that the University contributes \$1.35 billion annually to the region's economy from payroll, University purchases and spending by students and visitors and the ripple effect of those expenditures.

Mercy College of Ohio, a private institution of higher learning with a focus on healthcare education, has its main campus in the City where approximately 1,588 students were enrolled in Fall 2019.

Within commuting distance of the City are another State university, Bowling Green State University, and a private college, Lourdes University. In Spring 2020, Bowling Green State University had a main campus enrollment of approximately 19,331 undergraduate and graduate students, and Lourdes University an enrollment of approximately 1,429 undergraduate and graduate students. In addition, approximately 18,000 students are enrolled in three two-year community colleges located within commuting distance of the City.

Economic and Demographic Information

Population

The City is and has been the most populous municipality in the counties comprising the Toledo MSA. According to Census figures the City's population comprised 54.0% of the total for those counties in 1980, 50.9% in 1990, 47.6% in 2000 and 44.1% in 2010.

The populations of the City and the County decreased by 9.2% and 3.0%, respectively, from 2000 to 2010. During the same period, the overall population in the Toledo MSA decreased by only 1.2%, as the populations of neighboring Wood, Fulton and Ottawa counties increased by 3.7%, 1.5% and 1.1%, respectively.

The populations of the City and the County in the last five Censuses were:

<u>Year</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County</u>
1970	383,062	483,551
1980	354,635	471,741
1990	332,943	462,361
2000	313,619	455,054
2010	287,208	441,815

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The populations of Wood, Fulton, Ottawa and Lucas counties, the counties now comprising the Toledo MSA, in the last five Censuses were:

<u>County</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>
Wood	89,722	107,372	113,269	121,065	125,488
Fulton	33,070	37,751	38,498	42,084	42,698
Lucas	483,551	471,741	462,361	455,054	441,815
Ottawa	37,099	40,076	40,029	40,985	41,428
Total MSA(a)	<u>643,442</u>	<u>656,940</u>	<u>654,157</u>	<u>659,188</u>	<u>651,429</u>

(a) Current MSA. The Toledo MSA was redefined in 2003 to include Ottawa County.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, adjacent Monroe County, Michigan had a population of 152,784 in 2010 and an estimated population of 150,439 in 2018.

The U.S. Census Bureau has estimated that in 2018 the City had a population of 278,193.

Industry and Major Employers

The City and the Toledo MSA have diverse economies in both their manufacturing and their increasingly important service sectors. Within the Toledo MSA are manufacturers of automobiles and automotive parts, glass, glass products, wood products, grain and food products, petroleum, chemicals, machinery, tools, rubber products, plastics, die castings and solar energy panels. Among the largest service sector employers in the Toledo MSA are health care providers, public higher educational institutions, local governments, public utilities, freight and transportation companies, financial institutions and retailers.

Owens Corning, a 2020 Fortune 500 corporation, has its headquarters in the City, and three other of the 2020 Fortune 500 corporations, Dana Incorporated, O-I Glass, Inc. (formerly Owens-Illinois, Inc.) and The Andersons have their corporate headquarters in the Toledo MSA.

The following private and public employers have been among the largest work forces in the Toledo MSA in recent years:

<u>Employer</u>	<u>Nature of Activity or Enterprise</u>	<u>Approximate Number of Employees Engaged in</u>	
		<u>Manufacturing Activity(a)</u>	<u>Nonmanufacturing Activity(a)</u>
ProMedica Health System	Health care		13,770
Mercy Health	Health care		8,800(b)
Fiat Chrysler Automobiles	Automobile manufacturer	6,693(b)	
The University of Toledo	University and Medical Center		5,600(c)
United Parcel Service	Package delivery and logistics		4,500
Toledo City School District	Education		4,361(d)
The County	Government		2,914(e)
Sauder Woodworking Co.	Furniture, cabinets	2,825	
The City	Government		2,727(f)
Bowling Green State University	University		2,625(b)
Owens-Corning	Building materials & reinforcements		2,200
General Motors Corp./GM Powertrain Division	Automotive manufacturer	1,778(b)	
HCR ManorCare	Health care services		1,728
St. Luke's Hospital	Hospital		1,600
Libbey, Inc. (g)	Glass manufacturer	1,600	
State of Ohio	Government		1,430
First Solar LLC	Solar cell manufacturer	1,400	
VehTek Systems Inc.	Automotive stampings	1,300	
Owens Community College	Education		1,257
Dana Incorporated	Automotive and industrial components		1,200(h)(i)(j)
YMCA of Greater Toledo	Nonprofit organization		1,200
Washington Local School District	Education		1,186(b)
Toledo Edison Company	Electric utility		1,060
International Automotive Components	Automotive interior systems	1,030	
Home Depot Distribution	Logistics and distribution		1,025
Bennett Enterprises	Motor inns and restaurants		895
Hollywood Casino	Casino		892
Sylvania City School District	Education		888(b)
NSG Pilkington	Glass manufacturer	878	
Wood County Hospital	Medical facility		875
Adient/Johnson Controls Battery Group, Inc.	Battery manufacturer	850	
O-I Glass Inc.	Glass manufacturer		843(h)
Wood County	Government		825(k)
FedEx Ground	Courier delivery services		800(k)
The Andersons	Grain storage/processing		796(l)
Block Communications, Inc.	Information services		773
Materion Brush	Beryllium manufacturer	700	
Walgreens	Logistics and distribution		659
Fulton County Health Center	BioHealth		650
BP Husky Toledo Refining	Petroleum refiner	635	
Mobis North America LLC	Automotive	600	
Norfolk Southern	Transportation		600
Maumee City School District	Education		580
Ottawa County	Government		567
Fifth Third Banking	Financial services		550
Toledo Clinic, Inc.	Medical clinic		500
Toledo Refining Co. LLC	Petroleum refiner		500

(a) Unless otherwise noted, numbers are those most recently reported to the Toledo Regional Growth Partnership.

(b) As reported on the employer website as of July 2020.

(c) As reported in the University's Fiscal Year 2019 Annual Report.

(d) Includes full-time, part-time and hourly employees and substitutes as of June 30, 2020. Source: The School District.

(e) Full-time employees as of January 1, 2020. Source: The County.

(f) Includes full-time and part-time employees as of May 1, 2020. Source: The City.

(g) Libbey, Inc. and its U.S.-based subsidiaries filed voluntary petitions for a Chapter 11 reorganization and bankruptcy protection in June, 2020. Libbey has announced that with court approval, it is continuing to serve its customers globally while remaining focused on continuing to provide products during the reorganization process and expects to complete that process later this year. In a subsequent filing, Libbey announced a recommend plan to close a facility in Louisiana.

(h) As reported by the City of Maumee where Dana Incorporated headquarters is located, in the statistical section accompanying its Fiscal Year 2018 audited financial statements, Dana employed approximately 850 at its headquarters in Maumee. Dana also employed approximately 350 at its plant in the City.

(i) Although this corporation engages in manufacturing activity, its employees in the Toledo MSA are primarily executives, office workers and researchers. In certain federal and State statistical data they may be reported as manufacturing employees by virtue of the corporation's activity.

(j) This corporation has 1,571 employees in Northwest Ohio, including those outside the Toledo MSA.

(k) As of Fiscal Year 2018. Source: Wood County.

(l) As reported by the company.

Sources: The Toledo Regional Growth Partnership, Dun & Bradstreet reports and individual employers, except as otherwise noted.

Large national retail chains, including Kroger's, Walmart and Meijer's, have a number of locations located throughout the City and the Toledo MSA, but current employment data are unavailable for those employers.

The ProMedica Health System and Mercy Health, which operate health care systems, are the first and second largest employers in the Toledo MSA, respectively. Both of these systems have aggressively expanded and improved their facilities and property holdings within the City in the past

decade. See **Economic and Community Development Activities – Industry and Commerce – Healthcare**.

The University of Toledo (including its Medical Center) is the fourth largest employer in the Toledo MSA. Both the University's Main Campus and its Medical Campus are located within the City. In addition to the training and education provided to students, the research programs at the University result in and support the creation of new medical and high-technology enterprises. Office and industrial parks for such enterprises are located near both campuses. For further information concerning its employment and economic impact in the Toledo MSA, see the discussion under **Education**.

Fiat Chrysler Automobiles (Fiat Chrysler), the largest manufacturing employer in the Toledo MSA, employed approximately 6,069 workers (5,792 hourly and 277 salaried) at its 3.23-million square foot Toledo Assembly Complex located on a 312-acre site in the City and 624 workers (524 hourly and 110 salaried) at its 1.2-million square foot Toledo Machining Plant located on a 169-acre site in nearby Perrysburg as of July 2020. Since 2016, Fiat Chrysler has completed approximately \$1 billion of investments in the Toledo Assembly Complex to prepare its Toledo North Plant for the production of the next generation Jeep Wrangler JL (which commenced in December 2017) and its Toledo South Plant for the production of the Gladiator, a new Jeep Wrangler pick-up truck model, which commenced in April 2019. As a part of a labor contract settlement in December 2019, Fiat Chrysler pledged to invest an additional \$280 million in the Toledo Assembly Complex. That investment is expected to result in the creation of 100 new jobs for the production of a new hybrid plug-in version of the Wrangler JT. Fiat Chrysler officials have stated that with the retooling of the Toledo South Plant the company will have the ability to produce over 400,000 vehicles at the Complex annually. See **Economic and Community Development Activities – Industry and Commerce – Automotive**. In August 2018, Fiat Chrysler announced that the Toledo Machining Plant would produce a key component, a power electronics module, for the Jeep Wrangler PHEV, the first plug-in hybrid Jeep, scheduled for production at the Toledo Assembly Complex late in 2020.

In May 2016, Fiat Chrysler's Toledo Assembly Complex was awarded silver status for its continuous efforts to improve in World Class Manufacturing (WCM), becoming the first U.S. assembly plant to receive this designation. Similarly, the Toledo Machining Plant was awarded such silver status for its results in implementing WCM in June, 2018. WCM is a methodology that focuses on eliminating waste, increasing productivity and improving quality and safety in a systematic and organized way. WCM engages the workforce to provide and implement suggestions on how to improve their jobs and their plants, promoting a sense of ownership. The achievement of WCM award levels, as confirmed through independent audits, recognizes the long-term commitment of the workforce to making significant changes that can secure the future of a facility.

General Motors' Powertrain Division employed approximately 1,778 workers (1,556 hourly and 222 salaried) as of July 2020 in a 2.82-million-square-foot facility located on 151 acres in the City at which it manufactures and assembles both front-wheel and rear-wheel drive transmissions. That facility has been recognized by *Harbour Report* as the most productive powertrain plant in North America on multiple occasions. The six-speed and eight-speed rear-wheel-drive and six-speed front-wheel-drive transmissions manufactured and assembled at the plant are used in a variety of Chevrolet, Buick, GMC and Cadillac vehicles. Since 2011, General Motors has invested more than \$1.0 billion in improvements and equipment for the plant. The City and the State provided grants and tax incentives to General Motors in connection with certain of those improvements. See **Economic and Community Development Activities – Industry and Commerce – Automotive**. GM recently reported that it employs 1,778 workers at the plant.

Owens Corning, a global producer of residential and commercial building materials, glass-fiber reinforcements and engineered materials for composite systems with sales of \$7.2 billion in 2019, employs approximately 19,000 in 33 countries, including approximately 2,200 in the Toledo MSA. The Owens Corning headquarters are located in facilities in the Downtown area of the City. Owens Corning has been a Fortune 500® company for 65 consecutive years. In 2013, the company agreed to a 15-year extension of its lease of those facilities and, under the terms of that lease, if it continues to maintain its headquarters there, title to the facilities will transfer to the company on the date of expiration of the underlying ground

lease. The company was ranked first on Corporate Responsibility Magazine’s list of 100 Best Corporate Citizens for both 2019 and 2020.

Dana Incorporated, a designer and manufacturer of power-conveyance and energy-management solutions for vehicles and machinery with sales of \$8.6 billion in 2019, currently employs approximately 36,000 workers in 36 countries worldwide, including approximately 1,200 in the Toledo MSA. Dana has been a Fortune 500® company for 65 consecutive years. Dana’s operations in the Toledo MSA have included its world headquarters and a division office and research and development center that are located in a company-owned technology center in the adjacent City of Maumee, Ohio. In 2017, Dana completed a \$70 million axle manufacturing facility in the Overland Industrial Park in the City and began assembling axles. Dana has announced that it expects to employ approximately 350 workers at that facility by 2020. See **Economic and Community Development Activities – Industry and Commerce – Recent Development Activities of Major Employers.**

The Andersons, Inc., also based in the City of Maumee just south of the City, is a Fortune 500® corporate conglomerate with a collection of agricultural-based businesses that include grain, fertilizers, and ethanol production for alternative energy fuel that reported revenue approximately \$8.17 billion in 2019 and now employs approximately 796 workers in the Toledo MSA and 2,600 companywide.

The Toledo MSA serves as a major transportation center, and significant employment is provided by transportation industry employers. See **Transportation.**

The City’s economy, historically associated with the glass and automotive industries, has become increasingly diversified. The Toledo MSA remains the home of four of the nation’s largest glass manufacturing companies, O-I Glass, Inc., Owens-Corning, Pilkington North America, Inc., and Libbey, Inc., earning the City the title of the “Glass Capital of the World.” Fiat Chrysler Automobiles, General Motors Company and Dana Incorporated continue to provide a major automotive industry presence in the Toledo MSA. The Toledo MSA is also one of the larger oil refining centers between Chicago and the eastern seaboard, with BP Oil Co. and Toledo Refining & Marketing Co. each operating a major refinery in the MSA. However, as is shown in the tables that follow, in recent years, private service industries and governmental employers have provided more than 80% of the total employment in the Toledo MSA and more than 75% of total payrolls in the County. Education and health care industry employment in the Toledo MSA has increased by 20% since 2000 according to United States Labor Department data.

The following table indicates the division of labor between different industrial classifications in the Toledo MSA for the years 2015 through 2019 and for July 2019 and July 2020.

TOLEDO MSA EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY^(a)
(In Thousands)

Industries	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	July	
						2019	2020 ^(b)
Service Providing							
Transportation and Utilities	26.2	27.2	27.0	26.9	27.2	27.3	25.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	44.7	45.3	44.7	43.8	42.8	42.5	38.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.1
Services	121.3	122.7	123.0	123.5	122.3	122.4	112.0
Government	45.7	45.7	45.2	45.1	45.2	42.3	37.2
Total Service Providing	248.3	251.6	250.8	250.5	248.8	245.9	224.7
Goods Producing							
Manufacturing							
Durable Goods	34.1	34.5	32.9	34.7	36.2	36.9	34.5
Nondurable Goods	9.7	10.1	10.1	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.8
Total Manufacturing	43.8	44.6	43.0	45.2	46.8	47.4	45.3
Construction	12.9	13.9	14.0	14.5	15.4	15.7	15.9
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total Goods Producing	56.5	58.6	57.0	59.7	62.2	63.1	61.2
Total Employment	304.8	310.2	307.8	310.1	310.9	309.0	285.9

* Not Available.

(a) Subtotals may not add to totals because of rounding or exclusion of minor groups.

(b) Preliminary.

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services.

The table below shows the payrolls of employers in the County during the years from 2009 through 2018, and for the first three quarters of 2018 and 2019, broken down by type of employment.

TOTAL PAYROLL FOR COUNTY EMPLOYERS^(a)
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	<u>Agriculture Forestry and Fishing</u>	<u>Mining and Quarrying</u>	<u>Construc- tion</u>	<u>Manufac- turing</u>	<u>Transporta- tion and Utilities</u>	<u>Wholesale and Retail Trade</u>	<u>Insurance Finance and Real Estate</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>State and Local Govern- ment</u>	<u>Total All Industries^(b)</u>
2009	8,599	9,163	434,516	1,108,349	298,361	903,015	402,088	3,388,809	1,259,703	7,812,603
2010	7,727	7,718	391,428	1,166,983	286,887	909,214	399,271	3,458,891	1,239,975	7,868,094
2011	6,787	7,975	428,228	1,264,104	307,620	960,103	409,206	3,564,266	1,214,449	8,162,737
2012	7,048	8,022	499,318	1,434,250	292,698	975,900	431,296	3,666,510	1,189,575	8,504,616
2013	6,846	8,766	430,444	1,461,360	292,029	969,952	441,400	3,699,691	1,241,266	8,551,752
2014	7,435	8,360	516,841	1,570,936	316,999	982,585	482,874	3,801,537	1,259,423	8,946,991
2015	7,818	9,083	517,258	1,670,587	330,243	1,019,071	487,478	3,939,708	1,336,930	9,318,173
2016	7,026	9,814	587,346	1,700,824	335,447	1,026,662	495,310	4,064,884	1,358,047	9,585,363
2017	6,607	10,928	538,711	1,644,843	348,252	1,040,665	508,063	4,130,047	1,337,175	9,565,292
2018	9,148	11,548	547,830	1,869,417	363,216	1,066,316	505,071	4,290,318	1,375,576	10,038,438
2018(c)	6,857	8,543	383,992	1,382,672	266,610	781,865	378,508	3,195,656	1,036,922	7,441,628
2019(c)	5,998	9,126	459,256	1,447,588	247,897	786,508	389,246	3,192,165	1,073,779	7,611,560

(a) As reported under Ohio Unemployment Compensation Law.

(b) This total, expressed in thousands, may not equal the sum of the industries listed because of the exclusion of minor industrial divisions and those with fewer than three employees.

(c) First three quarters.

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services.

Employment

The following table shows comparative average employment and unemployment statistics for the indicated periods.

Year(a)	Employed in			Unemployment Rate				
	City	County	MSA	City	County	MSA	State	U.S.
2015	120,600	197,400	285,200	5.8%	5.3%	5.1%	4.9%	5.3%
2016	121,600	199,400	288,600	5.7	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.9
2017	120,200	197,800	286,600	6.7	5.9	5.5	5.0	4.4
2018	120,400	198,700	288,000	5.8	5.2	4.9	4.5	3.9
2019	121,400	200,400	290,500	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.7
2020								
Jan.	119,400	197,000	285,500	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.0
Feb.	121,300	200,200	290,400	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.7	3.8
Mar.	119,000	196,400	284,900	6.2	5.6	5.3	5.4	4.5
Apr.	99,300	163,900	238,000	26.2	23.5	21.8	17.3	14.4
May	107,100	176,800	256,500	22.1	19.2	17.4	13.5	13.0
June	112,700	186,000	269,500	15.5	13.4	12.2	11.1	11.2
July	114,000	188,200	272,700	12.4	10.6	9.6	9.1	10.5

(a) Not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services.

Income and Spending

The following table sets forth indicators of per capita income and median family income in selected counties of the State, the State and the United States.

INCOME INDICATORS

	OHIO COUNTIES							OHIO	U.S.	
	Lucas	Cuyahoga	Franklin	Hamilton	Mahoning	Montgomery	Stark	Summit		
2010 Per Capita Personal Income	\$22,867	\$24,951	\$25,820	\$28,037	\$22,026	\$22,600	\$22,590	\$25,391	\$23,975	\$26,059
2010 Median Family Income	\$50,659	\$54,047	\$60,158	\$60,095	\$49,935	\$52,921	\$51,594	\$60,849	\$56,518	\$60,609

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Selected Source Characteristics in the United States 2010.

The following shows the average federal adjusted gross income for all residents of the respective school districts overlapping the City who filed Ohio personal income tax returns for calendar year 2018 and for all such residents in all Ohio school districts.

School District of Residence	Average Amount	Approximate % of Real Property Tax Valuation of School District located in the City
Maumee City School District	\$ 57,351	1.35%
Ottawa Hills Local School District	195,999	0.01
Springfield Local School District	71,400	1.87
Sylvania City School District	95,689	3.24
Toledo City School District	40,066	70.39
Washington Local School District	46,230	23.14
All Ohio School Districts	\$ 87,564	N/A

Source: OMAC and the Ohio Department of Taxation.

Home Values and Housing Units

The following is Census information concerning housing in the City, with comparative County and State statistics:

	Median Value of Owner- Occupied Homes(a)	% Constructed Prior to 1940(a)	Number of Housing Units		% Change
			2010(b)	2018(a)	
City	\$ 79,900	33.4%	138,039	138,107	+0.05%
County	113,100	25.9	202,630	203,073	+0.22
State	140,000	20.3	5,127,508	5,188,270	+1.19

(a) Source: U.S. Census Bureau Selected Source Characteristics in the United States 2014-2018.

(b) Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010: Decennial Census Summary File.

Building Permits

The number and value of all building permits (including commercial, industrial and public, and both remodeling and new construction) issued in the City in recent years were:

Year	Number	Value
2015	6,929	\$179,393,812
2016	9,831	346,762,534(a)
2017	9,264	520,726,814
2018	9,664	757,728,764
2019	9,710	653,593,202

(a) Increase over prior year attributed to an improving local economy.

Source: City Inspection Division.

Transportation

The City and surrounding areas are served by a broad-based transportation system, including well-developed ground, air and water transportation facilities.

Ground Transportation

The Ohio Turnpike (Interstate Highway 80/90) and Interstate Highways 75, 280 and 475, complemented by six State routes and five U.S. highways, provide the City with direct east-west interstate highway access to such cities as Cleveland, Chicago, Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Washington D.C. and direct north-south access to such cities as Detroit, Cincinnati and Atlanta.

Amtrak operates four passenger trains through the City between 11:50 p.m. and 6:15 a.m. daily, along an east-west route serving such other cities as Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, Pittsburgh, Washington D.C. and New York. Additional daily interstate passenger service is provided by six privately owned bus lines, including Greyhound, which runs approximately 24 daily bus trips through the City, providing service to Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, Columbus and Indianapolis.

It has been estimated that over 40 trucking and cartage firms provide service in the area of the City.

The City is also a major rail center. Four freight rail systems utilize more than 1,200 miles of track within the City. Norfolk Southern Railway and CSX Corp. both operate freight rail service and major intermodal transportation facilities in the MSA. See **Industry and Major Employers**.

The Toledo Area Regional Transit Authority (TARTA), a separate political subdivision, provides local bus service in the City and surrounding areas. TARTA is funded in part by property taxes levied on the entire service area, now comprised of the City and five surrounding municipalities and one township, which in recent years has provided approximately \$12.8 million for operation and improvement of the system. One of the TARTA tax levies, a 1.0-mill levy first approved in 1971, renewed in 1980 and 1990, replaced in 2000 and renewed in 2010 and 2020, will expire at the end of 2030 unless renewed or replaced, and the other, a 1.5-mill levy first approved in 1988, replaced in 1997 and again in 2007 and renewed in 2016, will expire in 2027 unless renewed or replaced.

In 2020, TARTA proposed to replace its two current property levies, totaling 2.5 mills and collected in the agency's seven member communities, with a 0.5 percent sales tax that would be collected throughout Lucas County as well as the adjacent City of Rossford, the only current TARTA member that isn't in Lucas County. However, that proposal required approval of all seven current TARTA member communities' councils or boards for the admission of the County as a new member jurisdiction, and the Council of the City of Maumee voted not to approve it.

TARTA ridership over the past five years has been as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Passengers</u>
2015	3,092,995 ^(a)
2016	3,050,615
2017	2,851,010
2018	2,561,734
2019	2,007,249

(a) Reduction reflects an effort to make routes more efficient resulting in less transfers required on fixed line, the outsourcing of weekend service for the paratransit division, and, mainly, lower gas prices as compared to previous years.

Source: TARTA.

Airports

The City is served by four airports. Commercial airline traffic is provided through Detroit Metropolitan Airport (located approximately 45 miles north of the City) and the City's Toledo Express Airport, a regional airport located approximately 15 miles southwest of the City. The City is also served by two smaller, general aviation airports, including the City's Toledo Executive Airport (formerly known as Metcalf Field), which is located approximately five miles south of the City.

The City's two airports, Toledo Express Airport and Toledo Executive Airport, are both leased to the Port Authority. Under the terms of the lease, which now runs through February 11, 2036, the Port Authority is required to administer the maintenance, operations and development of the City airports, and to account separately for revenues, expenses and other matters related to the airports.

Toledo Express Airport is served by two commercial airlines, Allegiant Air and American Airlines, that currently offer scheduled flights each day. The number of passengers enplaning at the Airport increased to 122,878 in 2019, up from 121,116 in 2018, 98,427 in 2017 and 88,745 in 2014. See the table below. Toledo Express Airport is the principal general aviation airfield in northwest Ohio.

Toledo Express Airport remains a base for the 180th Fighter Wing, Ohio National Guard (the 180th). With employment of more than 1,400, including both Active Guard Reservists and Drill Status Guardsmen, the total economic impact of the base for the region is estimated to be more than \$123 million.

Toledo Express Airport is also the principal general aviation airfield in northwest Ohio. In 2016, the Port Authority and U.S. Customs and Border Protection marked the completion of a new \$825,000, 5,000-square-foot General Aviation Facility at the Airport. The General Aviation Facility is used to clear certain international flight crews, passengers and cargo and can accommodate flights with up to 20 passengers and the arrival of multiple aircraft at one time.

In 2017, the Port Authority entered into a 10-year lease with Tronair, a manufacturer of ground support equipment for the aviation industry, for 224,000 square feet of space in a 300,000-square-foot facility at Toledo Express Airport formerly operated as an intermodal cargo distribution facility. The company has invested \$9.5 million in upgrades to the facility in preparation for its use. Tronair created 110 new jobs for its operations at the site.

The following is selected historical information pertaining to activity at Toledo Express Airport:

Year	Passengers Enplaning	Cargo (pounds)	(Landings/Takeoffs)		
			Military Operations	Commercial Carrier	General
2015	89,803	53,690,655	5,399	2,158	30,882
2016	90,235	0(a)	5,232	1,522	33,697
2017	98,427	0(a)	4,237	1,286	29,261
2018	121,116	0(a)	3,983	1,902	32,918
2019	122,878	0(a)	4,483	2,911	31,481

(a) DHL, a cargo carrier, relocated its cargo flights to an airport near the City of Detroit in calendar year 2015.

Source: Port Authority.

Substantial areas on the south side of Toledo Express Airport are included in a foreign trade zone (which permits customs duty to be deferred on imported goods stored in the zone) or in a community reinvestment area designated by the County (which permits certain property tax incentives for construction projects).

The City's Toledo Executive Airport, managed and operated by the Port Authority and located in Wood County near interchanges on Interstate 75 and the Ohio Turnpike, provides an aircraft charter service, flight instruction facilities and facilities for fueling, maintenance and storage of private aircraft. Toledo Suburban Airport, a privately owned airport located within 10 miles northeast of the City in Ottawa Lake, Michigan, is the other general aviation airport serving the City.

Seaport

The Maumee River, which runs through the City, is the largest river flowing into the Great Lakes. The Port Authority was originally formed by the City and the County in 1955 to develop and enlarge

the Port of Toledo at the mouth of that River. As required by its authorizing legislation, the Port Authority has adopted a plan for the Port of Toledo designating port-related uses to be made of various properties within the Seaport.

The Port Authority owns a general cargo transshipment facility known as Facility No. 1, located on a 135-acre site at the mouth of the Maumee River and partly within the City. Facility No. 1 includes over 500,000 square feet of transit sheds, 4,000 feet of dock, two mobile harbor cranes, a 15,000,000-gallon bulk liquid storage terminal, a dry bulk handling and storage facility and additional storage and fabrication areas within the Seaport. Facility No. 1 is part of a foreign trade zone.

The Port Authority also owns approximately 505 acres of land adjacent to Facility No. 1 on which facilities for the transshipment of coal are located. Adjacent to that site are additional facilities for the transshipment of iron ore.

The Port is now the largest land-mass seaport on the Great Lakes. The Ironville Docks, completed in late 2013, as part of a public-private partnership with Midwest Terminals of Toledo, includes 20,000 feet of rail lines, providing access to a second Class-1 railroad, warehousing, lay-down areas and a multi-modal conveyor and material transfer system for rapid freight unloading and stacking. The site is very active with the trans-loading of material between rail car, truck and vessel.

In April 2018, IronUnits, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cliffs Natural Resources Inc., commenced construction a \$700 million iron processing facility on the former refinery site. See **Economic and Community Development Activities – Industry and Commerce – Other Recent and Ongoing Development Activities**. Once the facility is in operation, Cliffs has projected that the facility will receive two million tons of iron ore mined in Minnesota and Michigan and transported to the Ironville Docks on an estimated 100 Great Lakes ships. The finished product from the new facility will be shipped out on 16,000 rail cars and trucks to steel mills in the Great Lakes region.

The Port Authority also owns one of two remaining shipyards on the lower Great Lakes and leases for operation the only dry dock for ships in the lower portion of the Great Lakes with facilities to berth vessels up to 800 feet long.

Within the Port of Toledo, there are also privately owned grain storage facilities, petroleum docks and other general and bulk cargo facilities. The Port of Toledo also includes small boat marinas and waterfront recreational areas as well as the National Museum of the Great Lakes.

The table below sets forth certain indicators of the vessel traffic and cargo handled at Port Authority facilities from 2010 through 2019.

PORT AUTHORITY VESSEL AND CARGO STATISTICS 2010-2019

	Vessel Traffic		Net Tons of Cargo Handled				
	Foreign(a)	Total	Total Receipts and Shipments	Coal	Iron Ore	Grain	All Overseas
2010	22	576	10,859,635	3,870,761	3,098,887	1,112,819	644,239
2011	17	601	11,509,180	4,103,007	3,284,820	945,489	467,791
2012	21	508	10,018,487	2,387,977	4,531,069	1,288,061	925,565
2013	27	473	9,748,078	2,548,611	3,982,024	1,326,738	972,142
2014	47	604	11,653,430	3,491,719	4,127,015	1,582,756	1,328,504
2015	32	466	8,242,083	1,920,339	2,327,585	1,526,103	924,544
2016	29	470	8,301,623	2,883,487	1,585,828	1,629,927	1,065,121
2017	28	523	9,619,723	2,677,725	3,417,862	1,237,741	991,636
2018	54	513	9,842,325	2,721,739	3,067,501	1,728,016	1,495,371
2019	48	543	9,587,690	2,448,749	3,645,789	1,005,452	818,072

(a) Foreign vessels do not include Canadian vessels, except those in overseas trade.

Source: Port Authority.

City Facilities

The City’s facilities include office and administration buildings, parks and recreation buildings and facilities, maintenance and storage facilities, streets and bridges, covered walkways and tunnels, and the City’s sanitary sewer, storm water drainage and waterworks system facilities. See also **Water System – Facilities and Operations, Sewer System – Facilities and Operations** and **Storm Water Management System**.

The City has leased approximately 35% of the rentable space in the 22-story One Government Center office building since 1983 when the building was completed. Many of the City’s administrative offices are located in that building. The State and the County utilize the remaining office space. In 2018, the State conveyed One Government Center to the Port Authority and, at the request of the Port Authority, the City agreed to an amendment to its then current lease to extend for an initial term of ten years through December 31, 2028, with an option to renew the lease for two successive and continuous terms of five years each. See **Long-Term Financial Obligations Other than Bonds and Notes – Lease Agreements**.

The City also leases 42,000 square feet of office and customer service space in the Downtown area of the City for its Department of Public Utilities and 25,000 square feet of office space for its engineering staff. The City’s current lease for those spaces runs through May 31, 2022. See **Long-Term Financial Obligations Other than Bonds and Notes – Lease Agreements**.

Water System

Facilities and Operations

The City owns and operates a waterworks system (the Water System) as a self-supporting enterprise that in 2019 produced an average of 73.4 million gallons of potable water per day, with a peak flow of 99.6 million gallons per day. Water is drawn from Lake Erie, treated at the City’s Collins Park Water Treatment Plant (the Plant), which has capacity to treat up to 130 million gallons of water per day, and then distributed through approximately 1,165 miles of water lines, over 50% of which were installed before 1930. The estimated replacement cost of the Water System is \$1.362 billion. The Water System is operated by the Divisions of Water Treatment and Water Distribution within the City’s Department of Public Utilities.

The City has maintained and used the Water System’s fund balance to pay costs of routine, ongoing maintenance and repairs and portions of the costs of improvements, extensions and replacements of parts of the Water System, as necessary. At December 31, 2019, the accrual-basis balance of the City’s

fund for Water System replacements amounted to \$20.9 million, including an emergency reserve of \$11.0 million, and the accrual-basis balance of the City's fund for Water System improvements and extensions amounted to \$0.1 million. The City has spent an average of approximately \$34.2 million annually for replacements, improvements and extensions for the Water System over the past 10 years, utilizing from proceeds of loans from governmental agencies and proceeds of Water System revenue bonds (Water Revenue Bonds) as well as Water System revenues and balances. It expects to spend approximately \$63.3 million (including from funds already borrowed) for those purposes in 2020.

In 2012, the City began a major capital improvement program (the Capital Improvement Program) to rehabilitate and replace portions of the Water System's intake, treatment and distribution facilities. The original estimated cost of the Capital Improvement Program was \$312 million, which included (i) improvements to the Plant estimated to cost \$243.5 million, based on a "Collins Park Water Treatment Plant 20-year Master Plan & Needs Assessment" prepared by the City in 2011, and (ii) improvements to the intake and distribution facilities estimated to cost \$68.4 million.

In 2012, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA) conducted a sanitary survey of the Plant and by a letter dated June 10, 2013, advised the City of six "Significant Deficiencies" at the Plant and established a general timeline providing for remedial actions to be completed by 2018. At the urging of the Ohio EPA, in 2014, the City, with the assistance of its consulting engineering firm, prepared a "General Plan of Improvements for the Collins Park Water Treatment Plant" (the General Plan) to address all of the improvements to the Plant specified by the Ohio EPA. The General Plan, and a later amendment, were incorporated into the Capital Improvement Program, along with improvements identified by the City's consultants in more in-depth, City-initiated studies prompted by the Ohio EPA's sanitary surveys.

Following the detection of an unacceptable level of microcystin, a toxin derived from a large algae bloom in Lake Erie, in water that had been treated by the Water System that resulted in an advisory (the Water Advisory) to Water System customers instructing them to refrain from ingesting tap water during a two-day period in August 2014, the City amended the scope of the General Plan to include treatment barriers to remove algae toxins and accelerated certain of its previously planned improvements to the Water System, including significant improvements to its activated carbon feeding capacity and potassium permanganate treatment capacity in order to mitigate the possibility of similar events resulting from harmful algae blooms (HAB) and to address other water treatment issues. In the spring of 2015, the City constructed the HAB-related chemical feed improvements and installed early warning water quality monitoring buoys and sondes.

Also in response to the microcystin event, the City formed an independent panel in 2015, financed with an interest-free Ohio EPA loan, to review the General Plan and identify any additional improvements to the Water System required to address its water treatment needs and mitigate the possibility of future water events caused by harmful algal toxins. Based on its review, the panel endorsed the General Plan and recommended the addition of ozone treatment facilities at the Plant.

The City amended the General Plan to provide for ozone treatment at the Plant, an improvement that it had not originally planned but which was recommended by the panel that reviewed the City's Capital Improvement Program following the Water Advisory. Construction of that improvement began in 2018 and is planned to be operational by 2021.

In 2015, the Ohio EPA conducted a second sanitary survey and by a letter to the City dated September 15, 2015, identified three additional "Significant Deficiencies." Remedial improvements for two of those "Significant Deficiencies" were previously included in the General Plan reviewed by the Ohio EPA.

The Ohio EPA approved the General Plan on January 26, 2016. The Ohio EPA subsequently set specific dates for completion of remedial actions for elimination of the nine "Significant Deficiencies." To date, the City has addressed all six original of the "Significant Deficiencies" identified by the Ohio EPA in 2013, and one of the three "Significant Deficiencies" identified by the Ohio EPA in 2015. The remaining two are being addressed by improvements scheduled to be completed by 2023. In 2018, the Ohio EPA conducted a third sanitary survey and no additional "Significant Deficiencies" were identified.

The total cost of all improvements outlined in the Capital Improvement Program is now estimated to be \$500 million. Approximately \$380 million of the improvements included in the current Capital Improvement Program represent improvements to the Plant, with the balance representing improvements to the Water System’s water intake, low service pump station, raw water mains and distribution system. To date, the City has completed approximately 52% of the improvements included in the Capital Improvement Program. The City plans to complete all of the remaining improvements included in the Capital Improvement Program by June 2023.

The City will pay the remaining costs of the improvements included in the Capital Improvement Program from the proceeds of Water Revenue Bonds and from Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) and Ohio EPA Water Supply Revolving Loan Account (WSRLA) loan funds. See **Outstanding Water System Revenue Bonds and Other Obligations, Long-Term Financial Obligations Other than Bonds and Notes, Future Financings** and **Appendix B**. As of May 2020, \$486,377,499 of financing has been secured for the water system improvements, comprised of municipal revenue bond issuances in 2012, 2013, 2016 and 2018; Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loans in 2012, 2014 and 2019; and Ohio EPA Water Supply Revolving Loan Application (WSRLA) loans in 2015, 2018, and 2019. In the fall of 2020, the City plans to secure an OWDA loan for a high service pump station to complete the remainder of the \$500 million Capital Improvement Program and to issue approximately \$100 million of Water Revenue Bonds for the acquisition and installation of water meters in the City, which were not included in the Capital Improvement Program. See **Future Financings**. Water rate adjustments effective January 1,-2020 through 2023 have been authorized by City Council to generate funds required to provide for debt service on existing Water System obligations and those expected to be incurred and issued in 2020 during that period. The City will continue to reassess the existing rate structure annually and anticipates future rate adjustments in 2024 through 2027 may be required to provide funds for debt service on new Water System debt. See **Water System - Water Rates**.

Service Area and Users

The Water System is a regional utility that provides water service for approximately 129,500 residential, commercial/institutional and industrial customers in the City and certain surrounding areas in Northwest Ohio and Southeast Michigan. The City estimates that approximately 500,000 people are served by the Water System.

In 2019, the Water System sold 1,436 million cubic feet (mcf) of treated water within the City, 336.3 mcf of treated water to Lucas County, 129.9 mcf of treated water to the City of Perrysburg, 123.3 mcf of treated water to Monroe County (Michigan), 89.9 mcf of treated water to the City of Maumee, 69.2 mcf to the City of Sylvania, 85.5 mcf of treated water to adjacent Fulton County through Lucas County, and 141.8 mcf of treated water to Wood County’s Northwest Water & Sewer District for resale to and use by its water customers.

Toledo Refining Company LLC (a subsidiary of PBF Holding Company LLC and an operator of a major refinery near the City) was the Water System’s largest private user by volume in 2019 at 298.1 mcf and the only private user whose usage volume exceeded 3% of the total volume produced by the Water System in that year. The following table shows the aggregate volume of water purchased by direct customers inside and outside the City and by bulk purchasers for use or distribution outside the City.

User Volume (in thousands of cubic feet)

Description	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Inside – Direct	1,487,505	1,489,487	1,478,875	1,424,970	1,436,002
Outside – Direct	356,143	366,315	302,150	365,419	338,800
Outside – Bulk	694,757	758,873	688,245	670,518	665,599
Total	2,538,405	2,614,675	2,469,270	2,460,907	2,440,401

Over the past five years, residential usage has accounted for approximately 39.5% of total usage, commercial usage for 12%, industrial usage for 20.5%, and bulk and hydrant meter usage for 28%. The user volume for each category of user for the years 2015 through 2019 was as follows:

User Volume (in thousands of cubic feet)

Description	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Residential	961,987	1,038,287	973,750	1,009,294	947,821
Commercial	342,726	314,790	295,211	267,476	292,721
Industrial	534,418	502,725	512,064	509,748	505,761
Other (Bulk & Hydrant Meters)	699,274	758,873	688,245	674,389	694,098
Total	2,538,405	2,614,675	2,469,270	2,460,907	2,440,401

The following table shows the aggregate volume of water purchased from the Water System by district for the last five years:

Water Consumption by District (in thousands of cubic feet)

District	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Contract Expires
Toledo Inside	1,487,505	1,489,487	1,478,875	1,424,970	1,436,002	n/a
Maumee	93,114	94,259	91,072	96,598	89,896	2060
Perrysburg	129,582	139,212	133,376	128,166	129,857	2060
Sylvania	80,600	83,922	77,867	75,122	69,227	2060
Monroe County	126,553	141,726	142,132	130,529	123,321	2060
Lucas County	399,736	415,889	331,981 ^(a)	388,872	363,281	2060
Wood County	136,180	139,462	129,801	128,872	141,818	2060
Fulton County	84,675	110,231	83,680	87,294	85,541	2060
Berkey	460	487	486	484	1,458	2042
Total:	2,538,405	2,614,675	2,469,270	2,460,907	2,440,401	

(a) Decrease reflects the fact that the City of Waterville, formerly served by the Water System and Lucas County, cancelled its contract in 2017 and is now served by the City of Bowling Green's municipal water system.

The following table shows the dollar amounts paid by the ten largest users of water purchased from the Water System in 2019:

	Water Revenue (\$)	% of Total Revenue
Lucas County	\$19,522,231	24.4%
Monroe County	5,367,256	6.7
Toledo Refining Co. LLC	4,220,363	5.3
Northwest Water & Sewer District	4,173,307	5.2
City of Sylvania	3,020,201	3.8
Fulton County	2,866,497	3.6
City of Perrysburg	2,759,432	3.4
City of Maumee	1,868,527	2.3
Manville Sales	1,073,596	1.3
Village of Whitehouse	740,647	0.9
Top 10 Largest Users Total	\$45,612,057	57.0%

See **Economic and Community Development Activities – Other Recent and Ongoing Development Activities** for information concerning future private bulk users Clean Energy Future LLC and IronUnits LLC (a subsidiary of Cliffs Natural Resources Inc.) for new plants currently under construction or recently completed. Projected additional annual revenue for the Water System upon completion of the new plants is in excess of \$1.4 million from Clean Energy Future LLC and \$1.3 from IronUnits LLC.

Historically, only approximately 1,400 of the largest customers of the Water System have been billed on a monthly basis, with the remaining customers having been billed quarterly. However, starting in 2020, all customers formerly billed quarterly are being transitioned to monthly billings.

Regional Water Agreements

In October 2019, after years of discussions and negotiations that resulted in Charter amendment authorizing the establishment of a Regional Water Commission, the City and eight other jurisdictions entered into uniform agreements regarding the supply and purchase of surplus Toledo Water within the region that protect the integrity and capacity of the Water System and balance the interests and concerns of all parties. Those other jurisdictions include Lucas County and Fulton County, the City of Maumee, Monroe County on behalf of the South County Water System, the Northwestern Water and Sewer District, the City of Perrysburg, the City of Sylvania, and the Village of Whitehouse (collectively, the Contracting Communities). The Regional Water Commission provides a participatory vehicle for other jurisdictions with water contracts with the City to participate in the capital and water rate setting process.

Securing the eight Contracting Communities as Water System customers under long-term contracts spreads the fixed and operational costs of the Plant, main distribution lines and related systems among a larger customer base, helping to keep water costs affordable for all customers. It also is allowing the City to offer programs for direct retail Water System customers, including senior and low-income discounts and lead-line replacement and to eliminate a prior mandatory minimum charge and implement monthly billing.

The uniform agreement (i) incorporates the provisions of the City's Charter Chapter XV; (ii) develops a methodology for setting rates to cover costs of operation, maintenance and capital repair and replacement of all common to all components of the Water System; (iii) provides for a uniform wholesale rate based on cost of service at which the City would supply water to the Contracting Communities; (iv) protects the Water System by prohibiting commingling except in case of emergency with the approval of the City; (v) defines Service Areas within which the Contracting Communities can distribute City water and within which Toledo is the sole supplier; (vi) requires that the capital needs of the system, including redundancy, be considered in recommending the wholesale rate and that such rate provides for the payment of debt service; (vii) protects City Council's authority to set rates to cover costs based on the cost of service model; (viii) protects the Water System by providing that Contracting Communities remain liable after termination for their proportional share of specified common to all Water System debt incurred during the term of the agreement; (ix) retains cooperative and joint development agreements previously entered into between the City and Contracting Communities; and (x) creates Water System stability through a 40-year term of agreement.

Water Rates

The City's water user rates are set at a level sufficient to provide funds for costs of operating, maintaining and providing necessary replacements and improvements for the Water System and for debt service requirements on outstanding Water Revenue Bonds issued, and OWDA, Ohio EPA WSRLA and Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) loans obtained, for improvements to the Water System.

Historically, the Council has passed rate ordinances that have established rates for four-year periods. The Council has authority to increase water rates as may be necessary for those purposes. Current water rates are expected to generate approximately \$86.3 million from metered sales in Fiscal Year 2020. As was contemplated by the regional water agreements entered into in October, 2019, in November 2019, the City Council approved new schedules of water rates recommended by the newly formed Regional Water Commission and effective for the four-year period commencing on January 1, 2020, with a goal of keeping water rates equitable and predictable while planning for future capital needs at the Plant.

Under the new water rate schedules, minimum charges have been eliminated and individual customers inside the City are currently paying monthly rates that include a fixed charge of \$6 to cover billing, meter reading and other customer service functions and a variable charge of \$2.742 per 100 cubic feet of metered water consumed. Discounts are provided to seniors and those permanently and totally disabled for their primary, single metered, single family, owner-occupied permanent residences (in the

amount of 25% for the first 667 cubic feet of water consumed monthly), to those of senior and disabled customers with eligible incomes at or below the federal poverty level (in the amount of 40% for all water metered monthly water consumption) and to those consuming more than 160,000 cubic feet of metered water per month (approximately 44% for their monthly consumption in excess of 160,000 cubic feet). All such rates are scheduled to increase by 10% annually through 2023.

Rates of customers outside of the City remain in excess of those for customers inside the City. Lucas County water customers located outside the boundaries of the Contract Community service areas are currently paying monthly rates that include a fixed charge of \$9 to cover billing, meter reading and other customer service functions and a variable charge of \$4.30 per 100 cubic feet of metered water consumed. The monthly fixed charges paid by those Lucas County customers are to decrease by \$1.00 annually through 2023 and the variable charges paid by those customers are to decrease by \$0.10 per 100 cubic feet of metered water consumed in 2021 and \$0.05 per 100 cubic feet of metered water consumed in 2022 and 2023 (except that variable charge paid by such customers consuming more than 160,000 cubic feet per month are to decrease by \$0.55 per 100 cubic feet for their monthly consumption in excess of 160,000 cubic feet in 2023). Those customers who are seniors or are permanently and totally disabled are eligible for the same discounts provided to such customers inside the City, as described above.

Wholesale rates being paid by the other Contracting Communities currently range from \$23.30 for each 1,000 cubic feet of metered water (for the City of Perrysburg) to \$43.00 for each 1,000 cubic feet of metered water (for Monroe County, the Northwestern Water and Sewer District and the City of Sylvania), all of which will be adjusted annually through 2023 (with some increasing and others decreasing during that period). Individual customers in those Contracting Communities pay additional rates for water service imposed by their respective Communities.

The City expects the current rates to be sufficient (i) to cover all costs of operation, maintenance and repair of the System and debt charges on both its outstanding loans and Water Revenue Bonds and the anticipated additional loans and Water Revenue Bonds to be incurred and issued through 2023, and those required to provide funds necessary to complete its currently planned Capital Improvement Program and its water meter replacement program and (ii) to meet coverage requirements set forth in the trust indenture securing the Water Revenue Bonds. See **Water System - Facilities and Operations and Future Financings**.

As of December 31, 2019, Water System accounts totaling \$7.4 million were delinquent for more than 30 days, \$3.5 million of which were delinquent for more than 90 days. The Water System collection rate for Fiscal Year 2019 was 98.9%.

The ultimate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Sewer System operations and finances is extremely difficult to predict due to the evolving nature of the transmission of COVID-19; however, the COVID-19 does not yet appear to be having a materially adverse effect on Water System revenues. As of August 31, 2020, Water System accounts totaling \$3.9 million were delinquent for more than 30 days, \$3.2 million of which were delinquent for more than 90 days. The Water System collection rate for Fiscal Year 2020 through August 31, 2020 was 98%.

Operating Results

The following summarizes operating results of the Water System in recent Fiscal Years, presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governments.

	<u>(in thousands of dollars)</u>				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Operating revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 63,323	\$ 72,864	\$ 79,468	\$ 80,270	\$ 78,646
Other revenue	0	14	0	0	2
Total operating revenues	\$ 63,323	\$ 72,878	\$ 79,468	\$ 80,270	78,648
Operating expenses:					
Personnel services	\$ 14,448	\$ 13,876	\$ 15,913	\$ 15,006	\$ 17,544
Contractual services	13,263	15,123	12,298	15,444	16,756
Materials and supplies	8,461	7,607	8,470	8,322	8,023
Utilities	2,992	3,244	2,915	3,581	2,671
Depreciation	5,322	5,063	4,970	5,581	5,466
Total operating expenses	\$ 44,486	\$ 44,913	\$ 44,566	\$ 47,934	50,460
Operating income (loss)	\$ 18,837	\$ 27,965	\$ 34,902	\$ 32,336	\$ 28,188
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Investment earnings	\$ 698	\$ 1,360	\$ 2,602	\$ 3,976	\$ 4,695
Interest expense and fiscal charges	(11,931)	(12,018)	(15,446)	(15,239)	(13,615)
Other revenues (expenses)	-	-	-		0
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets	0	0	0	(90)	10
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	\$ (11,233)	\$ (10,658)	\$ (12,844)	\$(11,353)	\$ (8,910)
Income before operating transfers and contributions	\$ 7,604	\$ 17,307	\$ 22,058	\$ 20,983	\$ 19,278
Net Operating transfers in (out)	1,929	671	2,601	75	2,428
Change in net position	<u>\$ 9,533</u>	<u>\$ 17,978</u>	<u>\$ 24,659</u>	<u>\$ 21,058</u>	<u>\$ 21,706</u>
Net Position, beginning of year	<u>\$153,833</u>	<u>\$163,366</u>	<u>\$181,256^(a)</u>	<u>\$197,815^(b)</u>	<u>\$218,873</u>
Net Position, end of year	<u>\$163,366</u>	<u>\$181,344^(a)</u>	<u>\$205,915</u>	<u>\$218,873</u>	<u>\$240,579</u>

- (a) The City restated this Net Position to reflect post-audit adjustments for an understatement of a grant amount and the revaluation and net accumulated depreciation related to certain capital assets of the Water System.
- (b) A restatement of the Net Position was required to (i) reflect the City's implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 relating to the reporting of the City's net liability for post-employment benefits other than pensions and (ii) properly state capital asset balances and capital lease obligations to correct for errors reported in the prior year.

Outstanding Water System Revenue Bonds and Other Obligations

As of December 31, 2019, the City had outstanding an aggregate principal amount of \$321,360,000 of Water Revenue Bonds issued to pay costs of improvements to the treatment and distribution facilities of the Water System. All of the Water Revenue Bonds are special obligations that have been secured by a pledge of and a lien on certain funds and net revenues of the Water System, all as provided in the trust indenture securing the Water Revenue Bonds. All debt service payments on the Water Revenue Bonds are to be made from Water System revenues after payment of operating and maintenance expenses of the Water System. The City's remaining annual debt service requirements on the Water Revenue Bonds outstanding on December 31, 2019, were as follows:

Year	Debt Service	Year	Debt Service
2020	\$24,239,686	2031	\$23,496,513
2021	24,227,059	2032	23,497,088
2022	24,235,531	2033	23,496,538
2023	54,240,381 ^(b)	2034	23,492,400
2024	22,404,281	2035	23,494,100
2025	23,495,331	2036	23,497,650
2026	23,493,981	2037	23,495,750
2027	23,495,281	2038	23,493,750
2028	23,493,181	2039	4,630,000
2029	23,495,494	2040	4,625,000
2030	23,493,656	2041	4,625,250

(a) This amount includes \$7,432,343.20 of interest that was paid on May 15, 2020.

(b) This amount assumes that the Series 2018 Water Revenue Bonds are not remarketed or refunded, but instead are paid in full on their maturity date. See the discussion in the immediately following paragraph.

The Series 2018 Water Revenue Bonds are “interim indebtedness”, being short term obligations issued in anticipation of other Water Revenue Bonds estimated to mature over a period of 30 years. The estimated average annual debt service on the anticipated bonds is approximately \$1,700,000. The Series 2018 Water Revenue Bonds were issued under the trust indenture securing all of the Water Revenue Bonds and were privately placed with national bank having offices in the City.

As of December 31, 2019, the City had an aggregate of \$52,146,501 of outstanding loans from OWDA (in the principal amount of \$50,581,401) and OPWC (in the principal amount of \$1,565,100) payable from revenues of the Water System after provision for costs of operating and maintaining the Water System and the payment of debt service on the Water Revenue Bonds has been made. See **Long-Term Financial Obligations Other than Bonds and Notes – Ohio Water Development Authority Loans and – Ohio Public Works Commission Issue 2 Loans and Future Financings.**

As discussed above, in 2015, the City also obtained \$6.597 million of loans from the Ohio EPA, administered by OWDA. In 2018, the City obtained a third loan in the initial amount of \$44.77 million from the Ohio EPA. Those loans are payable from revenues of the Water System after provision for costs of operating and maintaining the Water System and the payment of debt service on the Water Revenue Bonds has been made. See **Water System – Facilities and Operations and Long-Term Financial Obligations Other than Bonds and Notes – Ohio EPA Loans.**

The following provides summary information concerning Water System revenues and expenses in recent Fiscal Years, presented on an accrual basis, together with certain information as to net revenues available for debt service on the Water Revenue Bonds and the debt service coverage ratio on the Water Revenue Bonds:

	(dollar amounts shown in thousands of dollars)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Operating Revenues	\$63,323	\$72,878	\$79,468	\$80,270	\$78,648
Nonoperating Revenues ^(a)	698	1,360	2,602	3,976	4,695
Total Revenues	\$64,021	\$74,238	\$82,070	\$84,246	\$83,341
Total Operating Expenses (net of depreciation)	\$39,164	\$39,850	\$39,596	\$42,353	\$44,994
Net Revenues available for Debt Service	\$24,857	\$34,388	\$42,474	\$41,893	\$38,347
Total Debt Service on Bonds	\$19,172	\$19,327	\$23,063	\$23,433	\$24,233
Debt Service Coverage Ratio on Outstanding Bonds	1.30	1.78	1.84	1.79	1.58

(a) Consistently with indenture provisions, these amounts exclude nonoperating revenues that are proceeds from the sale of capital assets, which proceeds are excluded in determining the Debt Service Coverage Ratio and compliance with the City's rate covenant.

Sewer System

Facilities and Operations

The City owns and operates a sanitary sewage collection and treatment system (the Sewer System) as a self-supporting enterprise that in 2019 collected and treated approximately 73.4 million gallons of wastewater per day generated by residential, commercial, institutional and industrial users. Wastewater is collected by 1,027 miles of local and interceptor sanitary sewers owned by the City. The local sewers serving 77% of the City's sewer area carry only sanitary sewage, while the remaining 23% of the City's sewer area is served by combined local sewers that carry sanitary sewage and, in wet weather, storm water. The local sewers flow into interceptor sewers that carry the wastewater to the City's Bay View Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) for treatment. The WWTP is unusual in that it includes a traditional plant providing secondary treatment and a wet weather treatment facility (WWTF) providing the equivalent of primary treatment. The WWTP is a 130 million gallon per day (MGD) activated sludge plant, utilizing a biological process that provides nitrification and chemical phosphorous removal. The WWTP is designed with a firm capacity to provide full treatment to up to 195 MGD. In addition, the WWTF has a firm capacity to treat up to 185 MGD of storm water flows through a chemical high rate clarification process. This brings the total treatment capacity of the WWTP and the WWTF to 380 MGD. The WWTF is utilized once flows exceed the design parameters of the traditional WWTP. Treated effluent is discharged from the WWTP to the Maumee River, and the residual sludge is removed by truck and used or sold as a soil enrichment substance to enhance the quality of topsoil or as fill for land reclamation projects or deposited in a landfill. The estimated replacement cost of the Sewer System is \$2.5 billion.

The City believes its Sewer System collection and treatment facilities have been appropriately maintained and, while requiring the ongoing repairs, replacements and improvements commonly needed for sewer system facilities as they age, are in satisfactory operating condition. The City maintains reserves to pay portions of the cost of replacing portions of the Sewer System as necessary and of constructing certain extensions and improvements. As of December 31, 2019, the accrual-basis balance of the City's fund for Sewer System replacements amounted to \$30.9 million, including an emergency reserve of \$19 million and the accrual-basis balance of the City's fund for improvements and extensions amounted to \$0.1

million. The City has spent an average of approximately \$40 million for replacements, extensions and improvements for the Sewer System annually over the past 10 years, and expects to spend up to \$41.6 million (including loan and bond funds) for those purposes in 2020.

On September 1, 2016, the Ohio EPA issued the City’s current National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to operate the WWTP and WWTF. The permit requires certain reports, tests, and studies regarding combined sewer overflows and treatment plant bypasses to identify future corrective actions that may be needed.

From 1991 until 2002, the City was involved in litigation in which the United States and the State sought injunctive relief and civil penalties against the City under the Clean Water Act for alleged discharges of pollutants from the WWTP in violation of permit limitations. In 2002, the parties entered into a consent decree (Consent Decree) providing a comprehensive settlement that involved the City’s payment of certain civil penalties and undertaking of certain major capital projects and remedial actions. Under the terms of that Consent Decree, as amended in 2010, the City has been and is required to (i) pay a \$500,000 fine, which the City has paid, (ii) construct supplemental environmental projects (i.e., improvements to an existing wetland and remediation of a closed landfill, both of which are located in the City) at a combined cost of approximately \$1 million, which the City has completed, (iii) make improvements to the WWTP and sanitary sewerage system to eliminate known sanitary sewer discharges, which the City has completed, and (iv) make improvements to eliminate or reduce combined sewer overflows by August 31, 2020.

Since 2003, the City has spent approximately \$666.9 million on capital improvement and replacement projects, including Consent Decree projects, for the Sewer System and expects to spend up to \$50.7 million on additional projects in the years 2020 and 2021.

Consent Decree projects to date have been funded with approximately \$25.5 million of State and federal grants, \$397.1 million of OWDA and OPWC loans (see **Long-Term Financial Obligations Other than Bonds and Notes** and **Appendix B**) and \$20.6 million out of the Sewer System’s reserves. The final costs of the Consent Decree program will depend on the final costs of the projects that have not been fully completed and the final costs of the Compliance Program. The City’s believes that the total cost of the Consent Decree improvements could exceed the current estimate of \$537.5 million. The costs of Consent Decree projects, however, are currently running within the projected costs of the capital improvement plan that was used as a basis for the Sewer System rates passed in August of 2014 and implemented on January 1, 2015. The Consent Decree projects have now been substantially completed. The City anticipates that there may be some minor project adjustments over the next several months and that all final project expenditures will be completed by November 1, 2020.

Service Area and Users

The Sewer System collects and treats wastewater flows from approximately 93,500 residential, commercial/institutional and industrial users in the City, and approximately 21,500 users outside the City. It is the sole provider of such service in the City and serves an estimated 320,000 persons.

The user volume by each category of users for the years 2015 through 2019 was as follows:

Category	2015	User Volume (in thousands of cubic feet)				2019
		2016	2017	2018	2019	
Residential	650,019	687,307	659,807	651,433	685,057	
Commercial	269,955	295,341	317,680	267,214	270,770	
Industrial	241,995	223,345	249,254	220,805	276,036	
Governmental	114,009	113,208	109,249	92,432	111,603	
Total	1,275,978	1,319,201	1,335,990	1,231,884	1,343,466	

Sewer Rates

The City's sewer user rates are set so as to provide sufficient funds for operating, maintaining and providing replacements and improvements for the Sewer System and for debt service requirements on outstanding Sewer System revenue bonds and on loans from the OWDA and the OPWC for Sewer System improvements.

The Council has authority to increase sewer rates as may be necessary for those purposes. Current sewer rates are expected to generate approximately \$93.7 million in charges for services in Fiscal Year 2020. The City's sewer rates have two components. Fixed rates are imposed on individual users based on their water meter size, whether they are industrial or nonindustrial users and whether they are located within or outside the corporate limits of the City. Additional sewer volume charges based on water consumption are also imposed.

In 2014, the Council enacted an ordinance providing for 7.1% rate increases effective on January 1 in each year from 2015 through 2019, and a 7.9% increase effective January 1, 2020. For illustrative purposes, regular users (based on a nonindustrial user with a five-inch meter that is located inside the corporate limits of the City), the increases raised normal quarterly fixed charges to \$41.35 for 2020 and added a Consent Decree fixed charge of \$24.05, bringing a total fixed charge of \$65.40 per quarter for regular users and sewer volume charges for regular users using 3,000 cubic feet of water (based on the standard of usage set by the American Waterworks Association and the Ohio EPA) are currently \$166.71 per quarter. Those increases were required, in part, to pay costs of the scheduled capital improvement projects and related debt service. See **Sewer System – Facilities and Operations**.

Single service residential customers in the City who are 65 years of age or older or permanently disabled, as established by the Lucas County Homestead Exemption Program, receive a 25% discount for the first 2,000 cubic feet of metered water they are furnished per quarter.

The City has established an Industrial Pretreatment Program under which industrial customers pay a surcharge for discharges to the Sewer System exceeding defined levels. As of January 1, 2019, a total of 29 users of the Sewer System were being assessed that surcharge. The City anticipates that the surcharges will produce approximately \$1.5 million in additional annual revenue for the next five years.

As of December 31, 2019, Sewer System accounts totaling \$10.0 million were delinquent for more than 30 days, \$5.5 million of which were delinquent for more than 90 days. The Sewer System's collection rate for Fiscal Year 2019 was 98.9.

The ultimate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Sewer System operations and finances is extremely difficult to predict due to the evolving nature of the transmission of COVID-19; however, the COVID-19 does not yet appear to be having a materially adverse effect on Sewer System revenues. As of August 31, 2020, Sewer System accounts totaling \$6.5 million were delinquent for more than 30 days, \$4.8 million of which were delinquent for more than 90 days. The Sewer System collection rate for Fiscal Year 2020 through August 31, 2020 was 98%.

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Operating Results

The following summarizes operating results of the Sewer System in recent Fiscal Years, presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governments.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Operating revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 70,640	\$ 73,367	\$ 77,559	\$ 81,860	\$ 87,765
Other revenue	223	71	150	94	125
Total operating revenues	\$ 70,863	\$ 73,438	\$ 77,709	\$ 81,954	\$ 87,890
Operating expenses:					
Personnel services	\$ 17,140	\$ 15,683	\$ 18,375	\$ 18,067	\$ 19,500
Contractual services	8,334	11,773	8,206	12,124	12,300
Materials and supplies	2,431	2,582	2,528	2,382	2,929
Utilities	3,551	3,352	3,697	3,915	3,374
Depreciation	15,525	15,044	15,102	15,999	15,384
Total operating expenses	\$ 46,981	\$ 48,434	\$ 47,908	\$ 52,487	\$ 53,487
Operating income (loss)	\$ 23,882	\$ 25,004	\$ 29,801	\$ 29,467	\$ 34,403
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Interest revenue	\$ 61	\$ 96	\$ 367	\$ 1,084	\$ 1,608
Interest expense and fiscal charges	(11,426)	(10,289)	(9,930)	(12,829)	(10,532)
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets	0	0	0	117	(23)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	\$ (11,365)	\$ (10,193)	\$ (9,563)	\$ (11,628)	\$ (8,947)
Income before transfers and contributions	\$ 12,517	\$ 14,881	\$ 20,238	\$ 17,839	\$ 25,456
Capital contributions	\$ 888	\$ 236	\$ 1,006	\$ 1,611	\$ 1,151
Net transfers in (out)	2,174(a)	731	2,606	(30)	2,801
Change in net position	\$ 15,579	\$ 15,778	\$ 23,850	\$ 19,420	\$ 29,408
Net Position, beginning of year	\$268,939	\$284,518	\$299,191(b)	\$311,868(c)	\$331,288
GASB Statement No. 68 Adjustment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net Position, end of year	<u>\$284,518</u>	<u>\$300,296(b)</u>	<u>\$323,041(c)</u>	<u>\$331,288</u>	<u>\$360,696</u>

- (a) Increase due to a transfer from Utility Administrative Service Fund of the Sewer System's portion of a large balance that accumulated in the Utility Administrative Service Fund.
- (b) The City restated this Net Position to reflect a post-audit adjustment to the valuation and net accumulated depreciation related to certain capital assets of the Sewer System.
- (c) A restatement of the Net Position was required to (i) reflect the City's implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 relating to the reporting of the City's net liability for post-employment benefits other than pensions and (ii) properly state capital asset balances and capital lease obligations to correct for errors reported in the prior year. See Note 16 to the Basic Financial Statements in **Appendix B** for details.

Outstanding Sewer Revenue Bonds and Other Obligations

The City has (and as of December 31, 2019, had) outstanding an aggregate principal amount of \$9,135,000 of Sewer System revenue bonds (the Sewer Revenue Bonds), issued to pay costs of improvements to the collection and treatment facilities of the Sewer System. The Sewer Revenue Bonds are special obligations that have been secured by a pledge of and a lien on certain funds and net revenues of the Sewer System, all as provided in the trust indenture securing the Sewer Revenue Bonds. All debt service payments on the Sewer Revenue Bonds are to be made from Sewer System revenues after payment of operating and maintenance expenses of the Sewer System. The City's remaining annual debt service requirements on the Sewer Revenue Bonds outstanding on December 31, 2019, were as follows:

Year	Debt Service	Year	Debt Service
2020	\$1,305,301	2025	\$1,185,250
2021	1,416,363	2026	1,186,250
2022	1,365,676	2027	1,179,750
2023	1,319,988	2028	1,071,000
2024	1,308,043		

(a) This amount includes \$207,650.63 of interest that was paid on May 15, 2020.

As of December 31, 2019, the City had an aggregate of \$423,322,319 of outstanding loans from OWDA (in the principal amount of \$414,447,724) and OPWC (in the principal amount of \$8,874,595) (the OWDA and OPWC Loans) payable from revenues of the Sewer System after provision for costs of operating and maintaining the Sewer System and for the payment of debt service on the Sewer Revenue Bonds has been made. See also **Long-Term Financial Obligations Other than Bonds and Notes – Ohio Water Development Authority Loans and – Ohio Public Works Commission Issue 2 Loans and Future Financings**.

The following provides summary information concerning Sewer System revenues and expenses in recent Fiscal Years, presented on an accrual basis, together with certain information as to net revenues available for debt service on the Sewer Revenue Bonds and other Sewer System obligations and the debt service coverage ratio for the Sewer Revenue Bonds.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Operating Revenues	\$70,863	\$73,438	\$77,709	\$81,954	\$87,765
Nonoperating Revenues(a)	949	332	367	1,084	125
Total Revenues	\$71,812	\$73,770	\$78,076	\$83,038	\$87,890
Total Operating Expenses (exclusive of depreciation)	\$31,456	\$33,390	\$32,806	\$36,488	\$38,103
Net Revenues	\$40,356	\$40,380	\$45,270	\$46,550	\$49,787
Total Debt Service on Bonds	\$ 3,567	\$ 3,625	\$3,548	\$1,307	\$1,365
Debt Service Coverage Ratio on Outstanding Bonds	11.31	11.14	12.76	35.62	36.47
Net Revenues Available for Other Sewer System Obligations	\$36,789	\$36,755	\$41,722	\$45,243	\$48,422
Repayment of OWDA and OPWC Loans	\$22,928	\$18,177	\$20,782	\$19,524	\$22,089

(a) Consistently with indenture provisions, these amounts exclude nonoperating revenues that are proceeds from the sale of capital assets, which proceeds are excluded in determining the Debt Service Coverage Ratio and compliance with the City's rate covenant.

Storm Water Management System

In 2000, the City began charging residents and businesses a monthly fee for the City's storm water collection, detention and management system (the Storm Water Management System) that was established in 1999. The current monthly fee for single-family residences, enacted by the Council by ordinance in 2008, is \$3.80. Commercial, industrial and other users pay greater fees based upon the amount of impermeable surface on their properties. The proceeds from the fee are deposited in a separate storm water management system fund and used for the operation, maintenance and improvement of the Storm Water Management System and related debt service.

The following summarizes operating results of the Storm Water Management System in recent Fiscal Years, presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governments.

	(in thousands of dollars)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Operating revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 9,902	\$ 9,872	\$10,102	\$ 9,818	\$ 10,086
Other revenue	19	13	13	13	13
Total operating revenues	\$ 9,921	\$ 9,885	\$10,115	\$ 9,831	\$ 10,099
Operating expenses:					
Personal services	\$ 3,301	\$ 3,436	\$ 4,249	\$ 4,669	\$ 5,020
Contractual services	2,008	1,757	1,885	1,790	2,368
Materials and supplies	397	404	502	280	252
Depreciation and amortization	962	1,037	1,002	1,127	1,235
Total operating expenses	\$ 6,668	\$ 6,634	\$ 7,638	\$ 7,866	\$ 8,875
Operating income (loss)	\$ 3,253	\$ 3,251	\$ 2,477	\$ 1,965	\$ 1,224
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Investment Earnings	\$ 43	\$ 150	\$ 138	\$ 455	\$ 811
Interest expense and fiscal charges	(5)	(4)	(60)	(58)	(55)
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets	0	0	0	0	(5)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	\$ 38	\$ 146	\$ 78	\$ 397	\$ 751
Income (loss) before Transfers and Contributions	\$ 3,291	\$ 3,397	\$ 2,555	\$ 2,362	\$ 1,975
Capital Contributions	636	107	172	77	557
Net Operating transfers in (out)	238	30	271	(75)	258
Change in Net Position	\$ 4,165	\$ 3,534	\$ 2,998	\$ 2,364	\$ 2,790
Net Position, beginning of year	\$53,601	\$57,766	\$61,300	\$62,301(a)	\$64,665
GASB Statement No. 68 Adjustment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net Position, end of year	\$57,766	\$61,300	\$63,784	\$ 64,665	\$67,455

(a) A net position restatement was required to (i) reflect the City's implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 relating to the reporting of post-employment benefits other than pensions and (ii) properly state capital asset balances and capital lease obligations to correct for errors reported in the prior year. See Note 16 to the Basic Financial Statements in **Appendix B**.

The City has spent an average of approximately \$2.3 million annually for replacements and improvements for the Storm Water Management System over the past five Fiscal Years, and expects to spend approximately \$0.9 million for those purposes in Fiscal Year 2020.

Over the past five Fiscal Years, additional improvements to the Storm Water Management System have been funded with the proceeds of State loans and grants, through OWDA and OPWC, in the amount of \$2.26 million.

The City has (and as of December 31, 2019, had) an aggregate of \$2,605,751 of outstanding loans from OWDA (in the principal amount of \$1,504,996) and OPWC (in the principal amount of \$1,100,755).

Other Utilities

Natural Gas; Electricity; Telephone

Energy supplies in the City have been stable during the past decade. Electricity is supplied in the City primarily by the Toledo Edison Company, a subsidiary of FirstEnergy Corp. The primary supplier

of natural gas is Columbia Gas of Ohio, Inc. Those suppliers have experienced no difficulty in meeting customer demand and have allowed and are allowing new connections for residential, commercial and industrial customers.

In 2006, the Council passed legislation to create a municipal electric utility and declare the Council's intention to seek opportunities to provide municipally generated electric power to its citizens and customers on the open market. Since 2012, that municipal electric utility has been operated to serve a single customer, the metals recycler OmniSource Corp., which agreed to purchase six megawatts of power from the utility annually. The City's utility purchases electricity wholesale from American Municipal Power-Ohio, a nonprofit municipal utilities group, to serve that customer. The City does not plan to build a grid, or to serve residential customers, but does plan to add small- and medium-sized commercial and industrial customers.

Local telephone and internet service is provided by SBC Communications, GTE and cellular and cable telephone and data service providers.

Solid Waste Collection and Disposal

The City owns and operates the Hoffman Road Landfill, a 262-acre facility located in the City. The City now estimates that the Hoffman Road Landfill has 35.3 years of remaining operating capacity based on current levels of use.

Residential solid waste and recycling collection services in the City are the responsibility of the Lucas County Solid Waste Management District (LCSWMD). The LCSWMD has contracted with a private operator to provide those services, which were formerly provided by the City. LCSWMD bills the City for those services, and the City bills and collects fees covering a portion of the costs, with the balance being subsidized with appropriations from the City's General Fund.

Under State law, solid waste management planning for the City and the County is undertaken by the Board of Trustees of the LCSWMD.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

Introduction

The City's Fiscal Year corresponds with the calendar year.

The main sources of City revenue have been and are income and property taxes, municipal utility user charges, and State distributions as described below.

The responsibilities for the major financial functions of the City are divided among the Director of Finance, the City Auditor, the Mayor and the Council.

The Director of Finance is the City's fiscal and chief accounting officer, and is responsible for the debt and cash management functions of the City, overseeing preparation of City budgets and the supervision of the following divisions and offices:

Division of Taxation – This Division is responsible for budgeting and collection of City income taxes and other revenues. The Commissioner of Taxation, who reports to the Director of Finance, manages these functions.

Division of Treasury – This Division is responsible for licensing, special assessments and the investment of City moneys. The Commissioner of Treasury, who reports to the Director of Finance, manages these functions.

Division of Accounts – This Division is responsible for all accounting for financial transactions involving local, State and federal funds. The Commissioner of Accounting, who manages these functions, reports to the Director of Finance.

Division of Purchasing – This Division is responsible for overseeing the City’s letting of contracts for construction projects and the procurement of materials, supplies and services, including applicable competitive bidding or proposal requirements, the initiation and flow of all City contract documents and the encumbrance of funds through the generation of purchase orders. It also operates the City’s mailroom and print shop and maintains records with respect to City contracts. The Commissioner of Purchasing, who manages all of these functions, reports to the Director of Finance.

Office of Budget Management – This Office is responsible for developing, implementing and monitoring the operating budgets of the City. The Commissioner of Administrative Services, who manages these functions and maintains the City’s position control schedules, reports to the Director of Finance.

Division of Debt and Capital Program Financing – This Division is responsible for structuring, paying, reconciling and monitoring all debts of the City as well as preparing and monitoring the City’s Capital Improvement Budget. The City’s Commissioner of Debt Management and Capital Improvement Programs manages these functions and reports to the Director of Finance. See **City Government**.

The City Auditor is primarily responsible for internal financial and operational audits of all departments, divisions, boards, commissions and other agencies of the City government.

The major policy and planning functions with respect to City financial affairs are under the direction of the Mayor. The Council must approve all budgets and appropriations of moneys. For property taxation purposes, assessment of real property is by the County Auditor subject to supervision by the State Tax Commissioner, and assessment of public utility property is by the State Tax Commissioner. Property taxes and special assessments are billed and collected by County officials.

Budgeting, Tax Levy and Appropriations Procedures

Detailed provisions for budgeting, tax levies and appropriations are made in the Revised Code. These include a review by county officials at several steps, and a requirement that the subdivision levy a property tax in an amount sufficient, with any other moneys available for the purpose, to pay the debt service on securities payable from property taxes.

The law requires generally that a subdivision prepare, and then adopt after a public hearing, a tax budget approximately six months before the start of the next fiscal year. The tax budget then is presented for review by the county budget commission, comprised of the county auditor, treasurer and prosecuting attorney. However, a county budget commission may waive the requirement for a tax budget and require more limited information. In 2001, the Lucas County Budget Commission voted to waive the requirement for a tax budget for the subdivisions in the County for future Fiscal Years and has since required that alternate tax budget information be provided by the City and those other subdivisions.

Under the current requirements, City budgeting for each Fiscal Year formally begins in the prior July with the preparation and submission to the County Budget Commission of tax budget information. For debt service, the information is to include the net amounts of debt service payable during that Fiscal Year for which property tax levies must be made (after application of estimated receipts from other sources) and the portions of those levies to be inside and outside the ten-mill limitation. That tax budget information is then reviewed by the County Budget Commission.

As part of that review, the County Budget Commission is to determine and approve levies for debt service outside and inside the ten-mill limitation. The Revised Code provides that “if any debt charge is omitted from the budget, the commission shall include it therein.”

The County Budget Commission then certifies to the City its action together with the estimate by the County Auditor of the tax rates outside and inside the ten-mill limitation. Thereafter, the Council is to approve the tax levies and certify them to the proper County officials. The approved and certified tax rates are then to be reflected in the tax bills sent to property owners for collection in the following calendar year. Real property taxes are payable in two equal installments, the first usually in January and the second in July.

The Council adopts a temporary appropriation measure before January 1 of each Fiscal Year, and then, by March 31, a permanent appropriation measure for that Fiscal Year. Although called “permanent,” the annual appropriation measure may be, and often is, amended during the Fiscal Year. Annual appropriations may not exceed the County Budget Commission’s official estimates of resources, and the County Auditor must certify that the City’s appropriation measures do not appropriate moneys in excess of the amounts set forth in those estimates. No money of the City is to be expended unless first appropriated by the Council. The Director of Finance is not to allow the amount set aside for any appropriation to be overdrawn or the amount appropriated for any one item of expense to be drawn upon for any other purpose.

Financial Reports and Audits

The City maintains its accounts, appropriations and other fiscal records in accordance with the procedures established and prescribed by the Auditor of State (the State Auditor). The State Auditor is charged by law with the responsibility of inspecting and supervising the accounts and records of each taxing subdivision and most public agencies and institutions.

The City’s accounting policies and financial reporting practices conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governments, including, among others, those recommended by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) from time to time. Those principles, among other things, provide for a modified accrual basis of accounting for governmental funds (which include the general fund, all special revenue funds, debt service funds and capital project funds) and expendable trust funds, and for a full accrual basis of accounting for all other funds (other than agency funds), and for the preparation for each fund of balance sheets, statements of revenues and expenditures, and statements showing changes in fund balances. They also provide for a recognition of assets and liabilities of agency funds on a modified accrual basis of accounting. The significant City accounting policies are disclosed in the notes to basic financial statements in each City Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. See Note 1 to the City’s audited Basic Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2018 attached as **Appendix B**.

The City has issued a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR), including General Purpose Financial Statements (GPFS), for each of the years from 1982 through 2001 and Basic Financial Statements for each of the years from 2002 through 2019. These reports are to be filed with the State Auditor within 150 days after the close of each Fiscal Year, unless the State Auditor grants an extension. The City also prepares annually a Schedule of Federal Assistance under federal program requirements. The City will provide on request copies of its CAFR for Fiscal Year 2019 and has caused that CAFR to be made available on the website of the State Auditor (www.auditor.state.oh.us). Requests may be made by writing to the office of the Director of Finance, Attention: Accounts Division, One Government Center, Suite 2050, Toledo, Ohio 43604-2293.

The City actively participates in the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) Certificate of Achievement Program. The Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting is awarded by the GFOA’s Special Review Committee to those governmental reporting agencies that comply with the reporting standards of the GFOA. The City has routinely received that Certificate for its CAFRs, including most recently its CAFR for Fiscal Year 2018. The City expects to submit its CAFR for 2019 to the GFOA for consideration for such a Certificate.

The Ohio Auditor of State (the State Auditor) performed the annual audit for Fiscal Years 2017 through 2019, and has issued an unqualified independent auditor’s report on those Basic Financial Statements, as well as reports on internal controls and compliance.

The most recent audit (including compliance audit) of the City's accounts was completed by the State Auditor through Fiscal Year 2019. The City's audited Basic Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2019 are attached as **Appendix B** and are a part of this Annual Statement. The State Auditor issued an unqualified independent auditor's report on those Basic Financial Statements, as well as reports on internal controls and compliance. In his independent auditor's report, the State Auditor noted that the City had adopted new accounting guidance in GASB Statement No. 74, *Fiduciary Activities* and that restatements of fund balances for the General Fund and Nonmajor Governmental Funds and of the net position for governmental activities were required to implement GASB Statement No. 74. Those restatements resulted in increases in the General Fund balance and the Nonmajor Governmental Funds balance of \$170,000 and \$98,000, respectively and an increase in the net position for governmental activities of \$268,000. The State Auditor confirmed that he had not modified his unqualified independent auditor's report as a result of the restatements. See the independent Auditor's Report and Note 16 in **Appendix B**. No findings for recovery or citations were made in his reports on compliance. However, in his report on internal controls and compliance, the State Auditor found one instance of material noncompliance, three instances of material weaknesses in internal control and one instance of substantial weakness in internal control. The instance of material noncompliance arose from the City's failure to report to the County Auditor on or about the first day of Fiscal Year 2019 the total amount available for appropriation and expenditure in each City fund as required by Revised Code Section 5705.36(A)(1) and, as a result, had not received a certificate of estimated resources from the County Budget Commission and a certification from the County Auditor that the City's appropriations from each fund did not exceed the estimated total estimated resources. The Auditor required that the budgetary schedules for the City's General Fund and its Special Assessment Services Fund be adjusted to reduce budgeted revenues to \$0 at December 31, 2018, and the City's appropriations be shown to have exceeded the amount certified as available by the County Budget Commission by \$566.497 million. The instances of material weaknesses in internal control consisted of the following that were not identified and corrected by the City prior to the preparation of its financial statements (i) a General Fund assigned balance in the amount of \$6.428 million that was properly reclassified as "unassigned" in accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, (ii) a capital asset valued at \$3.732 million that was erroneously transferred from Business-Type Activities (Sewer Fund) to Governmental Activities (Capital Improvement Fund) and had to be moved back to its original and appropriate classification and (iii) Capital Improvements Fund additions and deletions that had been overstated in footnote disclosure within Business-Type Activities. The audited basic financial statements in **Appendix B** reflect the necessary adjustments. The one instance of significant deficiency in internal control arose from the fact that the City had not reconciled the December 31, 2019 balance in one of its eight bank accounts (its primary checking account) until March 30, 2020. See the State Auditor's Schedule of Findings and Findings Numbers 2019-001, 2019-002 and 2019-003 in **Appendix B**. The City has initiated a corrective action plan to address all such items, see the City's Corrective Action Plan set forth in **Appendix B**.

In accordance with its Continuing Disclosure Agreements, the City's audited Basic Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019 were filed with the NRMSIR (the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB)) and the SID (OMAC) in an electronic format prescribed by the MSRB using the MSRB's Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) platform on July 16, 2019 and August 25, 2020, respectively (in each instance, within ten (10) business days after they were made available by the State Auditor at the internet address of the State Auditor, currently <http://www.auditor.state.oh.us>).

Appendix A to this Annual Statement contains a comparative modified accrual basis summary of actual General Fund revenues, expenditures and balances for the last five Fiscal Years and budgeted for Fiscal Year 2020.

Investment and Management of City Funds

Deposits and investments of City funds are governed by the Charter and Chapter 192 of the Toledo Municipal Code, enacted in 1986 and last amended in 2013 (the Investment Policy Ordinance). Under the Investment Policy Ordinance, the Director of Finance has general responsibility for carrying out the banking and investment policies of the City, and the Commissioner of Treasury has the day-to-day responsibility for investing and depositing City funds as they become available. Under the Investment Policy Ordinance and current practices, investments are made in (i) direct obligations of the United States, the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Fannie Mae, and the Federal Farm Credit Banks, (ii) certificates of deposit with banking institutions having an office in the State, and

demand deposits with banking institutions having an office in the City, which in each case meet City requirements relating to size, credit rating and collateralization of City deposits, (iii) federally insured certificates of deposit initiated through a reciprocal network of banks or savings and loan associations that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, (iv) securities of other political subdivisions meeting certain rating requirements, (v) the State Treasurer's subdivision investment pool (STAR Ohio) created pursuant to Section 135.45 of the Revised Code and (vi) federally insured certificates of deposit with banks that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation initiated through the State Treasurer's STAR Plus Program. The Investment Policy Ordinance also provides specific requirements for diversification of investments.

As of December 31, 2019, the City's total portfolio of deposits and investments was approximately \$348.5 million. The average maturity of investments in the portfolio was approximately 1.8 years, with approximately 54.9% of those investments having a maturity of one year or less and 39.3% having a maturity of one to three years and 5.8% of four to five years. None of the deposits or investments have a maturity of greater than five years. That average maturity and allocation will necessarily change from time to time as City funds are received, invested and reinvested.

General Fund and Financial Outlook

The City's General Fund is its main operating fund, the fund from which most expenditures for public service, public safety, health, parks and recreation, community environment and general government functions are made. The General Fund receives revenues from many sources, but primarily from the City's municipal income tax, ad valorem property taxes levied by the City, charges for services and certain other nontax revenues, and local governmental assistance and casino tax distributions from the State.

As required by the Charter, the City administration submitted a proposed operating budget for Fiscal Year 2020 to the City Council in November 2019. The City administration's practice in recent years has been to budget its revenues and expenditures conservatively. As permitted by State law, the City Council approved a preliminary budget measure prior to January 1 and a full annual operating budget on March 3, 2020. However, as the scope of the COVID-19 began to emerge and the City administration viewed its initial effects on the local economy and City revenues and expenditures, the administration took action to control and reduce expenditures and revised its projections of City resources for the Fiscal Year. See **STATEMENT RELATED TO THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC and Employees**. Ultimately, the City administration recommended, and on July 16, the Council approved, an amended budget reflecting such actions and the revised projections of revenues based on information available to that date. The information shown in this Annual Statement as "budgeted" is that contained in the amended budget.

The City's amended budget for Fiscal Year 2020 contemplates that its aggregate General Fund revenues and transfers in and other financing sources will be approximately \$4.25 million less than its aggregate General Fund expenditures and transfers out and other financing uses in Fiscal Year 2020. For detailed information concerning historical (and currently budgeted Fiscal Year 2020) General Fund revenues, expenditures and beginning and year-end balances, see **Certain Major General Fund Revenue Sources, Ad Valorem Property Taxes and Appendices A and B**.

Revenues from the City's income tax increased to \$189.4 million in Fiscal Year 2019, up from \$183.6 million in Fiscal Year 2018, \$176.4 million in Fiscal Year 2017, \$175.7 million in Fiscal Year 2016, \$169.8 million in Fiscal Year 2015 and \$164.8 million in Fiscal Year 2014 on the continued strength of a growing local economy. The City is currently projecting that its revenues from this source will be \$170.7 million in Fiscal Year 2020, with the decrease being due, in large part, to the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the local economy.

The City's revenues from its property tax levy (including payments made from State revenue sources under two statewide real property tax relief programs – the Homestead Exemption and the Property Tax Rollback Exemption) in Fiscal Year 2019 were \$14.3 million, up from the \$13.7 million in Fiscal Year 2018. The City is currently projecting that its revenues from this source will be \$14.1 million in Fiscal Year 2020. See **Assessed Valuation and Tax Table B**.

The City received \$8.2 million of local government assistance fund distributions from the State in Fiscal Year 2019 and currently projects that it will receive \$8.0 million of such distributions in Fiscal Year 2020. See Local Government Assistance Funds.

The City began receiving revenues from a tax on casino revenues imposed by the State in Fiscal Year 2012. Those revenues have averaged approximately \$5.7 million annually in each Fiscal Year since and were \$6.0 million in Fiscal Year 2019. The City currently projects that it will receive \$4.3 million of such revenues in Fiscal Year 2020, with the decrease again being due, in large part, to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. See **Casino Tax Revenues**.

The City's aggregate General Fund revenues were \$267.5 in Fiscal Year 2019, up from \$259.6 in Fiscal Year 2018, \$251.0 million in Fiscal Year 2017, \$244.7 million in Fiscal Year 2016, \$232.9 million in Fiscal Year 2015 and \$227.8 million in Fiscal Year 2014. See **Appendix A**.

The City's aggregate direct General Fund expenditures in Fiscal Year 2019 were \$221.3 compared to \$206.4 in Fiscal Year 2018, \$204.6 million in Fiscal Year 2017, \$204.5 million in Fiscal Year 2016, \$205.0 million in Fiscal Year 2015 and \$203.8 million in Fiscal Year 2014.

The City's audited basic financial statements show that the City ended Fiscal Year 2019 with a total General fund balance of \$46.6 million, compared to balances of \$40.5 million at the end of Fiscal Year 2018, \$22.2 million at the end of Fiscal Year 2017, \$15.8 million at the end of Fiscal Year 2016, \$10.2 million at the end of Fiscal Year 2015 and \$9.8 million at the end of Fiscal Year 2014. For further information regarding those total fund balances and restrictions and reserves, see **Appendices A and B**.

The City's General Fund budget for Fiscal Year 2020, unanimously approved by the City Council, is based on operating revenues of \$239.95 million and operating expenditures of \$231.05 million. The assumptions for that budget include, among others, municipal income tax revenues of \$170.7 million (compared to \$189.4 million in Fiscal Year 2019) and State local government assistance distributions of \$7.6 million (compared to \$7.4 million in Fiscal Year 2019). For Fiscal Year 2020, the City has budgeted \$37.9 million of transfers out from the General Fund to the Capital Improvements Fund and other funds, and \$9.9 million of transfers from other funds into the General Fund (including an \$8.5 million transfer back from the Capital Improvements Fund). See also the discussion under **CARES Act Resources** concerning grant moneys that may be used to reduce operating expenditures budgeted for the General Fund.

The City administration remains committed to taking actions required to bring the City's finances into structural balance. At the request of the City administration and Council, the ordinance extending the temporary $\frac{3}{4}\%$ component of the City's municipal income tax approved by the voters of the City at an election on November 8, 2016 retained authority for the Council to reallocate to the General Fund up to all of the $\frac{1}{3}$ of the revenues from that component allocated to capital improvements through December 31, 2020. In Fiscal Year 2019, revenues from the temporary component of the City's municipal income tax amounted to approximately \$63.1 million, with approximately \$21.0 million allocated to capital improvements. The City's budget for Fiscal Year 2019 contemplated that \$7.8 million of that amount would be reallocated (transferred back) to the General Fund; however, due to favorable variances in both revenues and expenditures, the City was able to eliminate that reallocation altogether as it also had in Fiscal Years 2018 and 2017 and, effectively, in Fiscal Year 2016 (as the \$3,000,000 transferred back to the General Fund was returned to the Capital improvements Fund in early 2017). The City's budget for Fiscal Year 2020 provides a reallocation to the General Fund of approximately \$8.5 million of the revenues from the portion of that component of the income tax allocated to capital improvements. See **Municipal Income Tax**.

The City administration and Council have acted to submit to the electors of the City at an election on November 3, 2020 the question of an ordinance extending both the temporary $\frac{3}{4}\%$ component of the City income tax that will expire on December 31, 2020 and the authority of the Council to reallocate to the General Fund up to all of the $\frac{1}{3}$ of the revenues from that component allocated to capital improvements for a four-year period through December 31, 2024. They have also acted to submit to the electors of the City the question of an ordinance authorizing an additional temporary $\frac{1}{4}\%$ income tax to provide funds necessary to pay costs of improving the City's system of roads, streets and bridges, including related debt charges for the same four-year period. See **Municipal Income Tax**.

CERTAIN MAJOR GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

Major sources of revenue to the General Fund, in addition to ad valorem property taxes, have included the City's municipal income tax, certain charges for services and other nontax revenues, and State local government assistance, and casino tax revenue distributions. Information concerning ad valorem property taxes levied by the City is set forth under **Ad Valorem Property Taxes**. The Appendices provide further information regarding other revenue sources for the General Fund and other funds.

Municipal Income Tax

Ohio law authorizes a municipal income tax on both business profits and employee wages and salaries at a rate of up to 1% without, and above that rate with, voter authorization. Pursuant to an ordinance passed by Council on January 28, 1946, the City levied its first income tax at the rate of 1%, commencing March 1, 1946. That tax was subsequently approved by the City's electors in a referendum held on May 7, 1946. In 1966, the City's electors authorized an increase of the tax rate to 1-1/2%. This 1-1/2% income tax is in effect for a continuing period of time.

In 1982, the City's electors authorized a further increase of the income tax rate from 1-1/2% to 2-1/4% for a period of four years (from July 1, 1982 through June 30, 1986), which authorization has been extended through December 31, 2020, by votes of the electors of the City in 1985, 1989, 1993, 1997, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2012 and 2016. The latest extension, for a four-year period through December 31, 2020, was approved by a 62.25% majority vote at an election on November 8, 2016.

The income tax is collected and administered by the City. Revenues from the original 1% tax first levied in 1946 can be used for any lawful purpose of the City. One-half of the revenues from the additional 1/2% tax approved in 1966 is required to be used for current operating expenses of the City and the other half is required to be used for capital improvements, including debt service on general obligation bonds and bond anticipation notes of the City issued for the purpose of capital improvements. The revenues from the additional 3/4% tax first approved in 1982 were originally required to be allocated as follows:

- 1/3 to Police and Fire Divisions for operations and capital expenditures
- 1/3 to capital improvements
- 1/3 to current operating expenses

Pursuant to voter approval in 2005, from January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2008, the revenues from that additional 3/4% tax were allocated as follows:

- 1/3 to Police and Fire Divisions for operations and capital expenditures
- 1/6 to capital improvements
- 1/2 to current operating expenses

At elections on May 4, 2010, March 6, 2012 and November 8, 2016, the voters of the City approved, by votes of 55% to 45%, 56.6% to 44.4% and 62.25% to 37.75%, respectively, ordinances providing for temporary extensions of the additional 3/4% tax during periods from July 1, 2010 through December 31, 2012, from January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2016 and from January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2020, and for the revenues from that 3/4% tax during those periods to be allocated as follows:

- 1/3 to Police and Fire Divisions for operations and capital expenditures
- 1/3 to capital improvements
- 1/3 to current operating expenses

but also extending to the Council, upon its determination of financial need and a request of the Mayor, to reallocate to the General Fund up to all of the 1/3 of the revenues from the temporary 3/4% component of the City's municipal income tax allocated to capital improvements during those respective periods for use as determined by the Council.

The City administration and Council submitted to the voters of the City for their approval at an election on March 17, 2020 an ordinance providing (i) for the repeal of the existing ¾% income tax effective July 1, 2020, (ii) for the enactment of an additional 1-1/4% temporary income tax for a period commencing July 1, 2020 and ending December 31, 2030, with forty percent (40%) of the proceeds of that tax to be allocated to the City’s Capital Improvements Fund and used to pay costs of improving City roads, residential streets, sidewalks and other public infrastructure and capital improvements and related debt service and sixty percent (60%) of the proceeds of that tax to be allocated to the General Fund used to provide police and fire protection and safety services, park and recreational services and other general municipal operations and to support pre-kindergarten education for residents of the City, and (iii) that no proceeds of that tax allocated to the Capital Improvements Fund may be transferred from that Fund to the General Fund. The voters rejected that ordinance by a margin of 55.96% to 44.03%.

Accordingly, the City administration recommended submitting, and Council has voted to submit, to City voters for approval at an election on November 3, 2020 the separate questions of (i) an ordinance extending the temporary ¾% component of the City income tax that will expire on December 31, 2020 for a four-year period through December 31, 2024, and extending to the Council, upon its determination of financial need and a request of the Mayor, authority to reallocate to the General Fund up to all of the 1/3 of the revenues from the temporary ¾% component of the City’s municipal income tax allocated to capital improvements during that period for use as determined by the Council and (ii) the question of an ordinance authorizing an additional temporary ¼% income tax to provide funds necessary to pay costs of improving the City’s system of roads, streets and bridges, including related debt charges.

The City has used portions of its income tax revenues for debt service since 1946. Currently, the City pays debt service on most of its general obligation debt from such revenues. Exceptions include debt service payments (i) on debt issued in anticipation of special assessments, (ii) from certain loan repayments, (iii) from federal interest subsidy payments, and (iv) in the case of BANs, from proceeds of renewal BANs and the bonds anticipated. See **Debt Table C**. Historically, the revenues from the portion of the continuing 1-1/2% levy required to be used for capital improvements have been sufficient to provide for the debt service payments on all other general obligation debt of the City, and, based on the revenues from that portion of the continuing 1-1/2% levy budgeted for Fiscal Year 2020, the City does not expect that it will be required to utilize any other income tax revenues for that purpose in that Fiscal Year.

The City’s income tax rates and collections for Fiscal Years 2014 through 2019 have been, and its rate and budgeted collections for Fiscal Year 2020 are, as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Rate(a)</u>
2015	\$169,045,337	2-1/4
2016	175,679,318	2-1/4
2017	176,362,000	2-1/4
2018	183,618,000	2-1/4
2019	189,433,834	2-1/4
2020(budgeted)	170,675,920(b)	2-1/4

- (a) Residents have historically been permitted, as a credit against their City income tax liability, up to a maximum of 100% of 2-1/4% paid as municipal income tax on the same income in another municipal corporation.
- (b) The City’s Fiscal Year 2020 income tax collections through July 31, 2020 were \$91.9 million or 53.8% of the budgeted amount. Through July 31, 2019 the City had income tax collections of \$98.2 million or 51.8% of its actual receipts for Fiscal Year 2019.

The additional ¾% tax first approved in 1982 (which constitutes 1/3 of the total 2-1/4% levy) provided \$56,348,445 in Fiscal Year 2015, \$58,559,772 in Fiscal Year 2016, \$58,787,333 in Fiscal Year 2017, \$61,205,999 in Fiscal Year 2018, \$63,144,611 in Fiscal Year 2019 and is budgeted to provide approximately \$56,891,973 in Fiscal Year 2020.

The Council exercised its authority, at the request of the Mayor, to reallocate to the General Fund portions the 1/3 of the revenues from the temporary additional ¾% component of the City’s municipal income tax (the Temporary Tax) allocated to capital improvements in Fiscal Years 2011 through 2019, as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>1/3 of Revenues from the Temporary Tax (a)</u>	<u>Amount Reallocated to the General Fund (a)</u>
2011	\$17,100,000	\$ 5,500,000
2012	17,600,000	9,400,000
2013	17,600,000	10,700,000
2014	18,300,000	11,600,000
2015	18,800,000	9,500,000
2016	19,500,000	3,000,000(b)
2017	19,600,000	0
2018	20,567,000	0
2019	21,044,000	0

(a) Amounts rounded to the nearest \$100,000.

(b) After the close of Fiscal Year 2016, the City transferred this \$3.0 million from the General Fund back to the Capital Improvements Fund.

The City administration currently expects such a reallocation will be made in Fiscal Year 2020 and has budgeted \$8.5 million for such a transfer. See **General Fund and Financial Outlook**.

Based on employer payments of employee wage and salary withholding income taxes, the ten largest municipal income tax payers in the City in Fiscal Year 2019 were, in alphabetical order:

Board of Education, Toledo City School District	Libbey Glass(a)
The City	Catholic Healthcare
The County	Owens Corning
Fiat Chrysler Automobiles	ProMedica
General Motors Corporation/GM Powertrain Division	The University of Toledo

(a) Libbey, Inc. and its U.S.-based subsidiaries filed voluntary petitions for a Chapter 11 reorganization and bankruptcy protection in June, 2020. Libbey has announced that with court approval, it is continuing to serve its customers globally while remaining focused on continuing to provide products during the reorganization process and expects to complete that process later this year.

The employee salary withholding taxes for the ten largest municipal income tax payers in recent Fiscal Years are set forth below:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Employee Payroll Tax</u>	<u>Percentage of Total City Income Tax Revenue</u>
2015	\$43,943,983	26.0
2016	45,669,524	25.9
2017	42,480,663	24.1
2018	47,067,757	25.6
2019	53,048,047	28.0

(a) Reflects corporate tax liability rather than cash payments.

Only one employer, through its employee salary and wage withholdings, contributed more than 5% of total City income tax receipts in Fiscal Year 2019.

Certain of the income subject to the municipal income tax is also subject to State income tax.

Nontax Revenues

The City's nontax revenues (moneys not raised by taxation) include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Charges for services provided to the public and other political subdivisions and for various services provided to City departments and agencies that are paid from moneys in restricted funds of the City, including, among others, court fees and charges, franchise fees from a cable television provider, emergency medical services charges and overhead cost allocations.
- Investment earnings on any funds of the City that are credited to the City's General Fund.
- Fees for licenses and permits.
- Fines and forfeitures, including civil penalties.
- Payments in lieu of taxes authorized by State statute.
- Parking revenues. See Footnote (b) in the Table that follows under this heading.
- Proceeds from the sale of assets.
- Rental income.
- Gifts and donations.

The following table summarizes collections for the past five Fiscal Years and for Fiscal Year 2020 (budgeted), rounded to the nearest \$1,000, of certain of the more significant sources of nontax revenues for the City's General Fund and special revenue funds in which it accounts for certain payments in lieu of taxes and for its continuing revenues received from a parking system franchise granted to the Port Authority. For the portions of such revenues credited to (or budgeted for) the General Fund, see **Appendix A**.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Investment Earnings(a)</u>	<u>Licenses and Permits</u>	<u>Fines and Forfeitures(b)</u>	<u>Payment in Lieu of Taxes</u>	<u>Parking System Revenues(c)</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
2015	\$26,456,000	\$ 167,000	\$2,455,000	\$ 5,457,000	\$5,364,000	\$180,000	\$ 611,000	\$40,690,000
2016	28,308,000	230,000	2,868,000	7,511,000	5,232,000	195,000	2,659,000(d)	47,003,000
2017	30,059,000	200,000	2,896,000	9,856,000	5,294,323	160,000	1,294,000	49,759,323
2018	28,482,000	1,469,000	3,213,000	10,150,000	5,439,000	0	2,664,000	51,417,000
2019	28,770,900	2,189,796	2,963,468	8,546,422	5,411,050	0	1,595,916	49,477,552
2020(e)	27,452,700	609,450	3,071,200	8,820,210	5,308,000	0	699,200	45,960,760

- (a) Variations in amounts reflect market interest rates and the overall size of the City's investment portfolio from time to time.
- (b) Amounts include, among other revenues, revenues received under photo-enforcement traffic programs using automated red-light or speed-enforcement cameras, which were \$2.2 million in Fiscal Years 2015, \$4.6 million in Fiscal Year 2016, \$7.2 million in Fiscal Year 2017, \$7.4 million in Fiscal Year 2018 and \$6.7 million in Fiscal Year 2019 and are budgeted to be \$6.6 million in Fiscal Year 2020 (which includes \$4.7 million expected to be collected from speeders using the handheld speed-detection cameras discussed below). See the discussion below regarding separate pieces of State legislation that require a police officer to be present to personally witness the violations issued as a result of the use of automated red-light or speed-enforcement cameras and that would reduce a local government's distribution from the State's Local Government Fund by amounts the local government continues to collect from citations recorded by the cameras, and the status of the litigation relating to each piece of legislation.
- (c) In 2011, the City sold its parking facilities and granted a public parking franchise to the Port Authority enabling the Port Authority to operate parking meters in a portion of the City for a period of approximately 22 years. The City received a lump-sum upfront payment of \$12.4 million for the parking facilities and the franchise and is entitled to receive certain additional ongoing fees for the franchise. The amounts shown are those ongoing fees being received by the City.
- (d) Increase attributed to a \$1.6 million refund from the State and County to the City relating to certain 911 fees charged on cell phones.
- (e) Budgeted.

The State legislature has made a number of attempts in recent years to regulate the use of photo-enforcement cameras by the City and other municipalities and political subdivisions.

State legislation that took effect on March 23, 2015, differed from the City's legislation authorizing its photo-enforcement traffic program by requiring, among other things, that local governments with photo-enforcement traffic programs have a police officer present to personally witness the violations for the citations to be valid. In March 2015, the City filed a lawsuit in Lucas County Common Pleas Court challenging the constitutionality of the State legislation. At that time, the judge granted the City's request for a preliminary injunction, which allowed the City to continue issuing citations from the cameras while the litigation was pending. In April 2015, the judge ruled that portions of a State statute restricting the use of traffic cameras violated the City's home-rule powers under the Ohio Constitution, that the City's cameras could remain in place and that the City did not have to meet requirements set out by the new law requiring, among other things, a police officer to be present at all times that a red-light or speed-violation camera is in use. The State appealed that decision to the Ohio Court of Appeals for the Sixth Appellate District, which affirmed the decision of the Lucas County Common Pleas Court. The State then appealed the decision to the Ohio Supreme Court, where the appeal was held for a decision in a case involving same issue being litigated by the City of Dayton, Ohio, and the State. The Dayton case was resolved in Dayton's favor and much of the 2015 state law was invalidated. The Supreme Court remanded the City's case to the Lucas County Common Pleas Court to determine if provisions challenged by the City but not Dayton would be unconstitutional pursuant to the holding in the Dayton case. On remand, the Common Pleas Court analyzed the provisions it had previously invalidated and, consistently with the Supreme Court's holding in the Dayton case, affirmed its prior holding and found that the law as articulated by the Supreme Court in the Dayton case applied to invalidate other onerous provisions challenged by the City but not by Dayton. Unsurprisingly, the State appealed that decision to the Ohio Court of Appeals for the Sixth Appellate District, which in a decision rendered in May 2019 largely affirmed the decision of Common Pleas Court principally on the basis that the provisions interfered with the City's municipal home rule powers and did not serve an overriding statewide interest.

The State budget act for its 2016-2017 budget biennium included a provision requiring the City and other cities with photo-enforcement traffic programs to file reports every three months with the State Auditor indicating how much they have collected from citations recorded by use of the traffic-law monitoring cameras not in compliance with the State legislation that took effect on March 23, 2015 and provided for distributions to the cities from the State's Local Government Fund to be offset by that amount. In a case brought by the City, the Lucas County Common Pleas Court enjoined the State from implementing those provisions of the State budget act. The State appealed that decision to the Ohio Court of Appeals for the Sixth Appellate District, which affirmed the decision of the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas. The State then appealed the decision of the appellate court to the Ohio Supreme Court, which ruled in the State's favor on procedural grounds finding that the City should have filed a separate lawsuit challenging the provisions in the budget bill. The City filed a new suit seeking, inter alia, a declaration that the challenged provisions are unconstitutional. Other cities have filed similar lawsuits in other jurisdictions, and those lawsuits are also still pending.

Additional State legislation that took effect on July 3, 2019, would reduce, dollar-for-dollar, the State's distribution of local government assistance funds to the City and other political subdivisions that operate photo-enforcement traffic programs for the amounts they collect through their photo-enforcement programs. That legislation also required that cases involving the violations recorded be handled in a municipal court rather than in an administrative setting and that the subdivisions advance court costs for every ticket issued regardless of whether the civil citation has been appealed. Because the City was already engaged in the litigation with the State referenced immediately above, the City filed a second amended complaint in that litigation in Lucas County Common Pleas Court on May 24, 2019. In general, the City continues to contend that the State's legislation violates the City's Home-Rule authority as contemplated by the Ohio Constitution. As part of this litigation, the City filed a motion seeking to enjoin the State from enforcing the new law and, on June 28, 2019, the Common Pleas Court granted the City's motion for a preliminary injunction and enjoined the State from enforcing the law. However, in a decision rendered on June 24, 2020, the Ohio Supreme Court unanimously struck down the City's use of an administrative process for hearing appeals of traffic camera citations, determining that under State law municipal courts have exclusive jurisdiction non-criminal traffic-law adjudications and therefore, that the City had no jurisdiction to conduct its own quasi-judicial proceedings. While the City is continuing to litigate what it

maintains to be the State’s violation of its Home-Rule authority on other issues in Lucas County Common Pleas Court, it has suspended its traffic camera program and dismissed all pending administrative appeals to tickets and stopped issuing new tickets, but intends to continue the program after revising its ordinances to establish a new due process system that uses the municipal court as opposed to an administrative hearing officer to handle the cases.

On June 25, 2020, plaintiff filed a civil lawsuit against the City seeking to represent a class of motorists seeking restitution for motorists who paid fines after receiving citations related to traffic cameras or handheld devices after July 3, 2019.

See also the discussions under **Financial Matters – Investment and Management of City Funds** and **Appendices A and B** for information concerning nontax revenues received in other City funds.

Local Government Assistance Funds

Statutory state level local government assistance funds, comprised of designated State revenues, are another source of revenue to the City’s General Fund. Most are distributed to each county and then allocated on a formula basis, or in some cases on an agreement basis, among the county and cities, villages and townships, and in some cases park districts, in the county. City receipts from those funds in Fiscal Years 2015 through 2019 have been, and are budgeted to be in Fiscal Year 2020, as shown in the following table:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015	\$7,497,215
2016	7,929,654
2017	8,963,000(a)
2018	7,755,082
2019	8,155,282
2020(budgeted)	8,000,000

(a) This amount shown for Fiscal Year 2017 includes \$1.323 million originally budgeted for Fiscal Year 2018 that was incorrectly shown in the City’s Basic Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2017 as having been received in Fiscal Year 2017.

The amounts of and formula for distribution of these funds have been and may be revised from time to time.

Casino Tax Revenues

In Fiscal Year 2012, the City began receiving revenues from a tax on casino revenues imposed by the State pursuant to a vote of the electors of the State authorizing the constitutional amendment permitting four casinos to be constructed and operated in the City and the cities of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati. The first two casinos in the State opened in the City and the City of Cleveland in May 2012, followed by a third that opened in Columbus in October 2012, and the final that opened in Cincinnati in March 2013.

The City’s shares of the proceeds of that State tax, established by the constitutional amendment, were in Fiscal Years 2015 through 2019, and its share in Fiscal Year 2020 is budgeted to be, as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2015	\$5,713,000
2016	5,647,422
2017	5,828,000
2018	5,930,733
2019	5,966,897
2020(budgeted)	4,338,000(a)

(a) The decrease in these revenues budgeted for Fiscal Year 2020 is due in large part to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXES

Assessed Valuation

The following table shows the recent assessed valuations of property subject to ad valorem taxes levied by the City.

Tax Collection Year	Real(a)	Public Utility(b)	Total Assessed Valuation
2016	\$2,994,559,110(c)	\$167,718,880	\$3,162,277,990(c)
2017	2,984,595,590	188,320,800	3,172,916,390
2018	2,964,313,160	207,161,510	3,171,474,670
2019	3,104,398,440(d)	215,374,870	3,319,773,310(d)
2020	3,105,943,850	226,582,770	3,332,526,620

- (a) Other than real property of railroads. The real property of public utilities, other than railroads, is assessed by the County Auditor. Real property of railroads is assessed, together with tangible personal property of all public utilities, by the State Tax Commissioner.
- (b) Tangible personal property of all public utilities and real property of railroads.
- (c) Reflects triennial adjustment.
- (d) Reflects sexennial reappraisal.

Source: County Auditor.

Taxes collected on “Real” in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values as of January 1 of that preceding year. “Public Utility” (real and tangible personal) taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year.

Largest Property Tax Payers

Based on County Auditor records of assessed valuations for the 2020 tax collection year, the largest City ad valorem property tax payers are:

<u>Name of Taxpayer</u>	<u>Nature of Business</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>
Toledo Edison Company ^(a)	Public Utility	\$106,760,650
Columbia Gas of Ohio, Inc.	Public Utility	60,911,110
American Transmission Systems, Inc. ^(a)	Public Utility	59,718,890
GLP Capital LP	Casino	56,734,740
One Seagate Partners LLC	Real Estate Holdings	10,430,000
Toledo Hospital	Medical Office Building	10,397,370
Star-West Franklin Park	Retail Mall Owner-Lessor	9,475,060 ^(b)
Norfolk Southern Combined Railroad	Railroad	8,834,700
First TDT LLC	Hotels	5,687,500
University Residences at Westwood II, LLC	Apartment Complexes	5,646,060
George F. Eyde Family LLC	Office Building	5,219,720
LC Country Club B LLC an Ohio LLC	Apartment Complexes	5,115,460
The Kroger Co.	Grocery Store	4,390,530
Secor Realty Inc. an Ohio Corporation	Medical Office Building	4,063,650

(a) Toledo Edison Company and American Transmission Systems, Inc. are affiliates of FirstEnergy Corp.

(b) Excludes incremental value exempted from taxation under a tax increment financing program.

Pursuant to statutory requirements for sexennial reappraisals, in 2018 the County Auditor adjusted the true value of taxable real property to reflect then current fair market values. These adjustments were first reflected in the 2018 duplicate (collection year 2019) and in the ad valorem taxes distributed to the City in 2019. The County Auditor is required to adjust (but without individual appraisal of properties except in the sexennial reappraisal), and has adjusted, taxable real property value triennially to reflect true values. The County Auditor last made such an adjustment in 2015, and that adjustment was first reflected in the 2015 duplicate and in the ad valorem taxes distributed to the City beginning in collection year 2016.

The “assessed valuation” of real property is fixed at 35% of true value and is determined pursuant to rules of the State Tax Commissioner. An exception is that real property devoted exclusively to agricultural use is to be assessed at not more than 35% of its current agricultural use value. Real property devoted exclusively to forestry or timber growing is taxed at 50% of the local tax rate upon its assessed value.

As a result of the phase-out of taxation of tangible personal property used in general business (excluding certain public utility property) and tangible personal property used by telephone, telegraph or interexchange telecommunications companies, as described above, and a 2002 reduction of the percentages of true value of electric utility production equipment and natural gas utility property assessed for taxation, eligible local governments have received reimbursement payments from the State to account for the loss of property tax revenue. The City has not received reimbursement from the State relating to lost property revenue from any of its levies since 2015.

As indicated herein, the General Assembly has from time to time exercised its power to revise the laws applicable to the determination of assessed valuation of taxable property and the amount of receipts to be produced by ad valorem taxes levied on that property and may continue to make similar revisions.

Ohio law grants tax credits to offset increases in taxes resulting from increases in the true value of real property. Legislation classifies real property as between residential and agricultural property and all other real property, and provides for tax reduction factors to be separately computed for and applied to each class.

These tax credits apply only to certain voted levies on real property, and do not apply to unvoted levies, or to voted levies to provide a specified dollar amount or to pay debt charges on general obligation debt. These credits are discussed further following **Tax Table A**.

Overlapping Governmental Entities

The major political subdivisions or other governmental entities that overlap all or a portion of the territory of the City are listed below. The parenthetical “%” is that approximate percentage of the recent real property tax valuation of the overlapping entity that is located within the City.

- (1) The County (functions allocated to counties by Ohio law, such as elections, health and human services and a portion of the judicial system). (42.49%)
- (2) Toledo City School District (K-12 educational responsibilities) (98.85%). The City’s assessed value is split among various school districts as follows:

Toledo City School District	70.39%
Washington Local School District	23.14%
Sylvania City School District	3.24%
Springfield Local School District	1.87%
Maumee City School District	1.35%
Ottawa Hills Local School District	0.01%
- (3) Toledo Area Regional Transit Authority (TARTA) (public mass transit system). (58.51%)
- (4) Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority (public port facilities in the Port of Toledo). (42.49%)
- (5) Sylvania Park District (park and recreation areas). (6.91%)
- (6) Toledo-Lucas County Library District (public library system). (42.49%)
- (7) Penta County Joint Vocational School District (vocational educational responsibilities). (1.66%)

Source: County Auditor and Ohio Department of Taxation data.

Each of these entities operates independently, with its own separate budget, taxing power and sources of revenue. Only the City, the County, the school districts and TARTA may levy ad valorem property taxes within the ten-mill limitation (subject to available statutory allocation of the 10 mills) described under **City Debt and Other Long-Term Obligations – Indirect Debt and Unvoted Property Tax Limitations**.

Tax Rates

All references to tax rates under this caption are in terms of stated rates in mills per \$1.00 of assessed valuation.

Tax Table A sets forth the tax rates at which the City and overlapping taxing subdivisions levied ad valorem property taxes and the general categories of purposes for which such taxes were levied in recent years. The Charter provides that the total tax rate the City may levy for current operating expenses without a vote of its electors is 4.445 mills less that number of mills the City levies within the ten-mill limitation for the purpose of paying debt service on its unvoted general obligation bonds and bond anticipation notes. No millage is levied currently or has been levied recently for debt service; the City pays that debt service from municipal income tax revenues and other sources. See **Debt Table C**.

Statutory procedures limit, by the application of tax credits, the amount realized by each taxing subdivision from real property taxation to the amount realized from those taxes in the preceding year plus both: (i) the proceeds of any new taxes (other than renewals) approved by the electors, calculated to produce an amount equal to the amount that would have been realized if those taxes had been levied in the preceding year, and (ii) amounts realized from new and existing taxes on the assessed valuation of real property added to the tax duplicate since the preceding year.

The tax credit provisions do not apply to amounts realized from taxes levied at whatever rate required to produce a specified amount or an amount to pay debt service, or from taxes levied inside the ten-mill limitation or any applicable charter tax rate limitation, and therefore do not apply to any of the City's own current levies. To calculate the limited amount to be realized, a reduction factor is applied to the stated rates of the tax levies subject to these tax credits. A resulting "effective tax rate" reflects the aggregate of those reductions, and is the rate based on which real property taxes are in fact collected. See **Tax Table A**.

Residential and agricultural real property tax amounts paid by taxpayers generally have been further reduced by an additional 10% (12.5% in the case of owner-occupied residential property); however, legislation passed by the State's General Assembly in 2013 eliminated such reductions for additional and replacement levies approved at elections after September 29, 2013, and for other taxes (or increases in taxes) not levied for tax year 2013. See **Collections** for a discussion of reimbursements by the State to taxing subdivisions for these reductions and related changes made by that State legislation.

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TAX TABLE A
TAX RATES FOR THE CITY AND OVERLAPPING TAXING SUBDIVISIONS
FOR TAX YEARS 2015 THROUGH 2019 (COLLECTION YEARS 2016 THROUGH 2020)

The City within(b):	TARTA	PORT AUTHOR- ITY	CITY AND LOCAL SCHOOL									TOTAL RATE	EFFECTIVE RATE			
			LUCAS COUNTY(a)			DISTRICTS			CITY				AGR/RES	OTHER		
			GENERAL	VOTED LEVIES	LIB- RARY	GENERAL	PERMA- NENT IMPROVE- MENTS	BOND RETIRE- MENT	PENTA COUNTY JVSD	GENERAL	GENERAL	POLICE & FIRE PENSION	RECRE- ATION DISTRICT			
TAX YEAR 2015																
Toledo CSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.37	2.90	66.00	2.00	5.10		3.80	0.60			102.67	77.51	95.27
Maumee CSD, PC JVSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.37	2.90	80.60	2.65	5.40	3.20	3.80	0.60			121.42	86.93	97.85
Washington LSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.37	2.90	80.30	3.20			3.80	0.60			113.07	82.54	89.24
Sylvania CSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.37	3.60(c)	77.10	0.30	5.90		3.80	0.60	2.10		115.67	81.73	86.30
Ottawa Hills LSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.37	2.90	135.05	4.00	1.00		3.80	0.60			169.62	113.85	141.17
Springfield LSD, PC JVSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.37	2.90	76.38	1.35	2.80	3.20	3.80	0.60			113.30	79.58	82.40
TAX YEAR 2016																
Toledo CSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.67	2.90	66.28	2.00	5.30		3.80	0.60			103.45	78.40	96.13
Maumee CSD, PC JVSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.67	2.90	80.60	2.65	5.40	3.20	3.80	0.60			121.72	87.28	98.51
Washington LSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.67	2.90	80.30	3.20			3.80	0.60			113.37	82.91	89.74
Sylvania CSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.67	3.10(d)	81.80	1.30	5.35		3.80	0.60	2.11		120.63	86.71	91.29
Ottawa Hills LSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.67	2.90	135.05	4.00			3.80	0.60			168.92	113.31	140.47
Springfield LSD, PC JVSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.67	2.90	76.20	1.35	2.77	3.20	3.80	0.60			113.39	79.69	82.46
TAX YEAR 2017																
Toledo CSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.67	3.70	66.33	2.00	5.25		3.80	0.60			104.25	79.36	96.81
Maumee CSD, PC JVSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.67	3.70	80.60	2.65	5.40	3.20	3.80	0.60			122.52	88.11	99.10
Washington LSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.67	3.70	80.30	3.20			3.80	0.60			114.17	83.82	91.67
Sylvania CSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.67	4.70(e)	81.80	1.30	5.46		3.80	0.60	2.11		122.34	88.44	93.07
Ottawa Hills LSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.67	3.70	135.05	4.00			3.80	0.60			169.72	114.25	141.99
Springfield LSD, PC JVSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.67	3.70	76.20	1.35	1.00	3.20	3.80	0.60			112.42	78.73	81.62
TAX YEAR 2018																
Toledo CSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.67	3.70	66.13	2.00	4.72		3.80	0.60			103.52	74.93	95.39
Maumee CSD, PC JVSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.67	3.70	86.50	2.65	4.80	3.20	3.80	0.60			127.82	86.42	103.16
Washington LSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.67	3.70	80.30	3.20			3.80	0.60			114.17	78.10	91.22
Sylvania CSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.67	4.70(e)	81.80	1.30	4.89		3.80	0.60	2.00		121.66	80.75	91.60
Ottawa Hills LSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.67	3.70	135.05	4.00			3.80	0.60			169.72	106.55	143.10
Springfield LSD, PC JVSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.67	3.70	75.75	1.35	0.56	3.20	3.80	0.60			111.53	72.61	79.73
TAX YEAR 2019																
Toledo CSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.82	3.70	66.09	2.00	4.57		3.80	0.60			103.48	75.01	95.66
Maumee CSD, PC JVSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.82	3.70	86.50	2.65	4.80	3.20	3.80	0.60			127.97	86.72	103.82
Washington LSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.82	3.70	80.30	7.10	3.00		3.80	0.60			121.22	85.26	98.89
Sylvania CSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.82	4.70(e)	81.80	1.30	4.91		3.80	0.60	1.78		121.61	80.85	92.21
Ottawa Hills LSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.82	3.70	135.05	4.00			3.80	0.60			169.87	106.90	143.36
Springfield LSD, PC JVSD	2.50	0.40	2.00	17.82	3.70	75.67	2.25	0.56	3.20	3.80	0.60			112.50	73.66	80.30

- (a) Includes levies for the County, the Toledo Lucas County Public Library District and the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area, and the Sylvania Township Park District.
- (b) "CSD" means City School District, "LSD" means Local School District and "PC JVSD" means Penta County Career Center.
- (c) Includes 0.70 for the Sylvania Township Park District.
- (d) Includes 0.20 for the Sylvania Township Park District.
- (e) Includes 1.00 for the Sylvania Township Park District.

Source: County Treasurer

Collections

Tax Table B below sets forth the amounts billed and collected for City ad valorem taxes and special assessments for recent tax collection years.

TAX TABLE B
REAL, TANGIBLE PERSONAL AND PUBLIC UTILITY PROPERTY TAX AND SPECIAL
ASSESSMENT
CURRENT AND DELINQUENT COLLECTIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Tax Year		Collection Year	Dollars of Current Amount		Percent of Current Levy Collected	Dollars of Unpaid Amount		Total Dollars Collected	Total Collections as a Percentage of Current Levy
			Levied	Collected		Billed	Collected		
2009	Real and Public Utility(a)	2010	16,975	14,800	87.2	2,671	1,094	15,894	93.6
	Tangible Personal	2010	31	31	100.0	369	86	117	377.4
	Special Assessments	2010	28,921	24,760	85.6	7,525	2,460	27,220	94.1
2010	Real and Public Utility(a)	2011	16,781	14,835	88.4	4,560	1,128	15,963	95.1
	Tangible Personal	2011	0	0	--	366	9	9	--
	Special Assessments	2011	26,827	23,026	85.8	9,745	2,994	26,019	97.0
2011	Real and Public Utility(a)	2012	16,543	14,415	87.1	3,375	1,135	15,550	94.0
	Tangible Personal	2012	0	0	--	306	3	3	--
	Special Assessments	2012	25,398	21,488	84.6	11,124	2,784	24,273	95.6
2012	Real and Public Utility(a)	2013	14,262	12,461	87.4	3,366	1,048	13,509	94.7
	Tangible Personal	2013	0	0	--	303	3	3	--
	Special Assessments	2013	26,738	22,766	85.1	12,991	2,914	25,680	96.0
2013	Real and Public Utility(a)	2014	14,163	12,451	87.9	3,258	974	13,425	94.8
	Tangible Personal	2014	0	0	--	278	1	1	--
	Special Assessments	2014	24,365	20,375	83.6	14,698	2,928	23,303	95.6
2014	Real and Public Utility(a)	2015	14,110	12,660	89.7	3,101	1,151	13,811	97.9
	Tangible Personal	2015	0	0	--	259	3	3	--
	Special Assessments	2015	26,899	22,797	84.8	16,193	3,381	26,178	97.3
2015	Real and Public Utility(a)	2016	13,914	12,887	92.6	3,394	872	13,760	98.9
	Tangible Personal	2016	0	0	--	253	1	1	--
	Special Assessments	2016	32,884	27,962	85.0	18,718	3,046	31,008	94.3
2016	Real and Public Utility(a)	2017	13,961	12,904	92.4	3,394	720	13,624	97.6
	Tangible Personal	2017	0	0	--	251	<1	<1	--
	Special Assessments	2017	31,102	26,482	85.2	21,571	3,144	29,626	95.3
2017	Real and Public Utility(a)	2018	13,954	12,988	93.1	3,468	721	13,709	98.2
	Tangible Personal	2018	0	0	--	0	<1	<1	--
	Special Assessments	2018	28,804	24,270	84.3	23,978	3,130	27,400	95.1
2018	Real and Public Utility(a)	2019	14,607	13,561	92.8	3,909	712	14,273	97.7
	Tangible Personal	2019	0	0	--	0	<1	<1	--
	Special Assessments	2019	31,084	26,178	84.2	26,533	2,906	29,084	93.6

(a) Amounts shown include approximately \$2 million that was paid to the County Health District to pay the City's share of the District's operating expenses in accordance with an agreement between the City and the County for the creation of the County wide district.

Source: County Auditor.

Included in the “Billed” and “Collected” figures above are payments made from State revenue sources under two Statewide real property tax relief programs – the Homestead Exemption and the Property Tax Rollback Exemption. Homestead Exemptions have been available for (i) persons 65 years of age or older, (ii) persons who are totally or permanently disabled and (iii) surviving spouses of persons who were totally or permanently disabled or 65 years of age or older, and had applied and qualified for a reduction of property taxes in the year of death, so long as the surviving spouses were not younger than 59 or older than 65 years of age on the date of their deceased spouses’ deaths. The Homestead Exemption exempts \$25,000 of the homestead’s market value from taxation, thereby reducing the property owner’s ad valorem property tax liability. The Property Tax Rollback Exemption applies to all non-business properties, and reduces each property owner’s ad valorem property tax liability by either 12.5% (for owner-occupied non-business properties) or 10% (for non-owner non-business occupied properties). Payments to taxing subdivisions have been made in amounts approximately equal to the Homestead and Property Tax Rollback Exemptions granted. This State assistance reflected in the City’s tax collections for 2019 was \$584,440 for the elderly/disabled homestead payment and \$1,071,791 for the rollback payment.

The Homestead Exemption became subject to means testing beginning in 2014, and the Property Tax Rollback Exemption and related reimbursements have been eliminated with respect to new or replacement tax levies approved at elections after September 29, 2013, and for other taxes (or increases in taxes) not levied for tax year 2013. See **Tax Rates**.

Real property taxes are payable in two installments, the first usually by February and the second in July.

Delinquency Procedures

The following is a general description of delinquency procedures under Ohio law, the implementation of which may vary in practice among the counties. Under the Revised Code, taxes become a lien of the State on the first day of January, annually, and continue until the taxes, including any penalties, interest or other charges, are paid. Real estate taxes and special assessments that are not paid in the year they are due are to be certified by the county auditor’s office as delinquent. Any amount of a previous tax bill not paid before new tax bills are mailed for the next half of the year is considered delinquent and becomes subject to a 10% penalty. A list of delinquent properties is compiled by the county auditor (the “delinquent land duplicate”). If delinquent taxes (and special assessments) are not paid within 60 days after a copy of the county auditor’s delinquent land duplicate is delivered to the county treasurer, then the county treasurer is to enforce the lien of the State that attached on January 1 of the year the taxes first became payable. Under State law (Section 323.25 of the Revised Code), the county treasurer is to enforce the lien “in the same way mortgage liens are enforced,” that is, by an action in the court of common pleas for foreclosure and sale of the property in satisfaction of the delinquency. If the county treasurer fails to bring an action to enforce the lien, then the State tax commissioner is to do so. In addition, one year after certification of a delinquent land list, the county prosecuting attorney is authorized to institute foreclosure proceedings in the name of the county treasurer to foreclose the lien.

The property owner may arrange a payment plan with the county treasurer providing for payments over a period not to exceed five years. If payments are made when due under the plan, no further interest will be assessed against delinquent balances covered by the plan; a default in any payment under the plan or in the payment of current taxes will invalidate the taxpayer’s participation in the plan. If a payment plan is not adhered to or if none is arranged, foreclosure proceedings may be initiated by the county. Mass foreclosure proceedings and sales are permitted after three years’ delinquency. Proceeds from delinquent property foreclosure sales become part of and are distributed as current collections to the taxing subdivisions.

A program authorized by State legislation permits certain of the larger counties to “sell” rights to collect delinquent real estate taxes. That program has been implemented by the County, and the party purchasing those rights has reportedly filed many additional foreclosure actions. The City estimates that approximately half of the delinquent parcels are located in areas of the City where development is not currently economically feasible and have fair market values less than the accumulated delinquent taxes and special assessments on them.

In recent years, the State legislature has enacted several programs with respect to forestalling the foreclosure process or the forfeiture of property due to tax delinquency that may have the effect of delaying or eliminating the collection of certain property taxes.

Of the 116,099 nonexempt parcels in the City for collection year 2019, the number of delinquent parcels was approximately 63,818 against 348 of which foreclosure proceedings have been commenced by County officials or assignees.

CARES ACT RESOURCES

The federal CARES Act, signed into law in March, 2020, created a \$150 billion Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) to assist state and local governments with costs related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Under federal guidelines, the State is to distribute \$1.2 billion of these funds to cities, counties and other local governments so they can be spent by December 31, 2020.

Under H.B. 481 the State distributed \$350 million in CRF resources to cities, counties and other local governments in June, leaving \$850 million remaining in the State treasury for future distribution. The City received \$9.98 million of such resources in the June distribution and is expected to receive approximately \$5 million more in a distribution authorized by State's Controlling Board in late August. As required, those moneys have been and will be deposited into a special "CARES Act Fund".

Consistently with the requirements of the CARES Act, the City currently expects to spend most of the CRF resources it receives for police and fire department overtime and other related labor costs (\$14.33 million), costs of personal protective equipment and other supplies (\$300,000), information technology needed to enable City employees to work remotely during the pandemic (\$200,000) and labor costs in departments other than the public safety (\$135,000) by December 30, 2020.

The City expects to transfer appropriations for those eligible expenditures which are currently budgeted in the General Fund to the CARES Act Fund. Each such transfer would reduce General Fund appropriations and subsequent expenditures below the currently budgeted amounts and create a favorable variance to the budgeted year-end balance for the General Fund.

The State may make further distributions of the CRF resources it has received to cities, counties and other local governments; however, the timing and amount of any such further distributions that would be made to the City is uncertain.

CITY DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The following describes the security for the City's general obligation debt, certain special assessment notes and long-term economic development obligations, applicable debt and ad valorem property tax limitations, outstanding and projected bond and note indebtedness and certain other long-term financial obligations of the City.

As used in this Annual Statement, "BANs" refers to notes issued in anticipation of the issuance of general obligation bonds.

The City is not, and to the knowledge of current City officials has not in at least the last 50 years been, in default in the payment of debt service on any of the bonds or notes on which the City is obligor or in a condition of default under any financing documents relating to any issue of revenue bonds on which it is obligor. However, the City makes no representation as to the existence of a condition of default resulting from a default by any private entity under any financing documents relating to industrial development or housing revenue bonds of which the City was the issuer.

Security for General Obligation Debt; Bonds and BANs

Unvoted Bonds. The basic security for unvoted City general obligation bonds is the City's ability to levy, and its levy pursuant to constitutional and statutory requirements of, ad valorem taxes on all

real and tangible personal property subject to ad valorem taxation by the City, within the ten-mill limitation described below. These taxes are to be sufficient in amount to pay (to the extent not paid from other sources) as they come due the debt charges on unvoted general obligation bonds. The law provides that the levy necessary for debt charges has priority over any levy for other purposes within that tax limitation; that priority may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, fraudulent conveyance or transfer, and other laws relating to or affecting the rights and remedies of creditors generally; to the application of equitable principles, whether considered in a proceeding at law or in equity; to the exercise of judicial discretion; and to limitations on legal remedies against public entities. See the discussion under **Indirect Debt and Unvoted Property Tax Limitations** of the ten-mill limitation, and the priority of claim on it for debt charges on unvoted general obligation debt of the City and all overlapping taxing subdivisions.

Voted Bonds. The basic security for voted City general obligation bonds is the authorization by the electors for the City to levy, and its levy pursuant to constitutional and statutory requirements of, ad valorem taxes, without limitation as to rate or amount, on all real and tangible personal property subject to ad valorem taxation by the City. These taxes are outside of the ten-mill limitation and are to be sufficient in amount to pay (to the extent not paid from other sources) as they come due the debt charges on the voted bonds (subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, fraudulent conveyance or transfer, and other laws relating to or affecting the rights and remedies of creditors generally; to the application of equitable principles, whether considered in a proceeding at law or in equity; to the exercise of judicial discretion; and to limitations on legal remedies against public entities).

The City did not, as of the end of Fiscal Year 2018, and does not now, have any outstanding voted general obligation debt or unused authority to issue any such debt.

BANs. While BANs are outstanding, Ohio law requires the levy of an ad valorem property tax in an amount not less than what would have been levied if bonds had been issued without the prior issuance of the BANs. That levy need not actually be collected if payment in fact is to be provided from other sources, such as the proceeds of the bonds anticipated or of renewal BANs. BANs, including renewal BANs, may be issued and outstanding from time to time up to a maximum period of 240 months from the date of issuance of the original notes (the maximum maturity for special assessment BANs is five years). Any period in excess of five years must be deducted from the permitted maximum maturity of the bonds anticipated. Portions of the principal amount of BANs outstanding for more than five years must be retired in amounts at least equal to, and payable not later than, those principal maturities that would have been required if the bonds had been issued at the expiration of the initial five-year period.

Statutory Direct Debt Limitations

The Revised Code provides two limitations applicable to general obligation debt of cities that are directly based on tax valuation.

- The net principal amount of both voted and unvoted debt of a city, excluding “exempt debt” (discussed below), may not exceed 10-1/2% of the total tax valuation of all property in the city as listed and assessed for taxation.
- The net principal amount of the unvoted debt of a city, excluding exempt debt, may not exceed 5-1/2% of that valuation.

These two limitations, which are referred to as the “direct debt limitations,” may be amended from time to time by the General Assembly.

A city’s ability to incur unvoted general obligation debt (whether or not exempt from the direct debt limitations) also is restricted by the indirect debt limitation discussed below under **Indirect Debt and Unvoted Property Tax Limitations**.

Certain debt a city may issue is exempt from the direct debt limitations (“exempt debt”). Exempt debt includes, among others:

- General obligation debt:
 - That is “self-supporting” (that is, nontax revenues from the facility or category of facilities financed are sufficient to pay operating and maintenance expenses and related debt service and other requirements) issued for city utility systems or facilities; airports or landing fields; railroads and other mass transit systems; parking facilities; health care facilities; solid waste facilities; urban development; recreation, sports, convention, museum and other public attraction facilities; facilities for natural resource exploration, development, recovery, use or sale; correctional and other related rehabilitation facilities.
 - For highway improvements if the city has covenanted to pay debt service and financing costs from distributions of motor vehicle license and fuel taxes.
 - Issued in anticipation of the levy or collection of special assessments.
 - To pay final judgments or court-approved settlements.
 - That is voted for water or sanitary or storm water sewerage facilities to the extent that another subdivision has agreed to pay amounts equal to debt service to the city.
 - For permanent improvements not in excess of 1.1% of the city’s assessed valuation to the extent debt service is expected to be paid from tax increment financing payments in lieu of taxes pursuant to ordinance pledges or covenants.
- Unvoted general obligation bonds to the extent that debt service will be met from lawfully available municipal income taxes or other municipal excises or taxes (other than ad valorem property taxes) to be applied to that debt service pursuant to ordinance covenants.
- Revenue debt and mortgage revenue bonds to finance municipal utilities.
- Notes anticipating the levy or collection of special assessments for certain city services.
- Notes anticipating the collection of current revenues or the proceeds of a specific tax levy.
- Securities issued for certain energy conservation improvements or certain emergency purposes.
- Debt issued in anticipation of the receipt of federal or State grants for permanent improvements, or to evidence loans from the State capital improvements fund or State infrastructure bank.
- Voted debt for urban redevelopment purposes not in excess of 2% of the city’s assessed valuation.
- Debt issued to make a single payment on certain accrued liability of the city under an agreement relating to the police and fireman’s disability and pension fund.
- Securities issued under certain circumstances for city educational and cultural facilities or a sports facility.

BANs issued in anticipation of exempt bonds also are exempt debt.

The City may incur debt for operating purposes, such as current tax or other revenue anticipation notes or tax anticipation notes, only under certain limited statutory authority.

In the calculation of debt subject to the direct debt limitations, the amount in a city’s bond retirement fund allocable to the principal amount of nonexempt debt is deducted from gross nonexempt debt. Because the City generally appropriates moneys into its Bond Retirement Fund to pay debt service on its general obligation debt only as it is required, there is generally only a relatively small amount on deposit in that Fund and, therefore, little or no deduction to be made from the gross nonexempt debt in calculating the debt subject to the direct debt limitations.

Without consideration of amounts in the City’s Bond Retirement Fund, and based on outstanding debt, and current assessed valuation, the City’s voted and unvoted nonexempt general obligation debt capacities as of December 31, 2019 were and as of this date are:

<u>Limitation</u>	<u>As of December 31, 2019</u>		<u>As of September 15, 2020(a)</u>	
	<u>Nonexempt Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Additional Debt Capacity Within Limitation</u>	<u>Nonexempt Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Additional Debt Capacity Within Limitation</u>
10-1/2% = \$349,915,295	\$112,304,992	\$237,610,303	\$122,858,519	\$227,056,776
5-1/2% = \$183,288,964	\$112,304,992	\$ 70,983,972	\$122,858,519	\$ 60,430,445

(a) On May 26, 2020, the City issued \$10,553,527 of unvoted general obligation BANs to provide funds to pay costs of certain street improvements. Those BANs were purchased as an investment of City funds.

This is further detailed in **Debt Table A**.

Indirect Debt and Unvoted Property Tax Limitations

Voted general obligation debt may be issued by the City if authorized by vote of the electors. Ad valorem taxes, without limitation as to amount or rate, to pay debt service on voted bonds are authorized by the electors at the same time they authorize the issuance of the bonds.

General obligation debt also may be issued by the City without a vote of the electors. This unvoted debt may not be issued unless the ad valorem property tax for the payment of debt service on (a) those bonds (or the bonds in anticipation of which BANs are issued), and (b) all outstanding unvoted general obligation bonds (including bonds in anticipation of which BANs are issued) of the combination of overlapping taxing subdivisions including the City resulting in the highest tax required for such debt service, in any year is 10 mills or less per \$1.00 of assessed valuation. This indirect debt limitation, the product of what is commonly referred to as the “ten-mill limitation,” is imposed by a combination of provisions of Ohio Constitution and the Revised Code.

The ten-mill limitation is the maximum aggregate millage for all purposes that may be levied on any single piece of property by all overlapping taxing subdivisions without a vote of the electors. This 10 mills is allocated pursuant to a statutory formula among certain overlapping taxing subdivisions in the County, including the City. The current allocation of the 10 mills (sometimes referred to as the “inside millage”) in the City within the Toledo City School District (the largest school district overlapping taxing subdivision) is as follows: 4.4 City, 2.0 County, and 3.6 School District. Of the entire 10 mills, 5.6 mills is currently being levied by the taxing subdivisions overlapping the City, because the City is not currently levying a tax within that limitation for debt service or other purposes. The City is levying 4.40 mills for current operating expenses within the 4.445-mill Charter tax rate limitation described below.

Current Ohio law requires the inside millage allocated to a taxing subdivision to be used first for the payment of debt service on its unvoted general obligation debt, unless provision has been made for that payment from other sources, with the balance usable for other purposes. As previously stated, the City

anticipates that debt service on its unvoted general obligation debt will be paid from municipal income tax and certain nontax revenues (and, as to BANs, proceeds of renewal BANs and the bonds anticipated) rather than from the inside millage. See **Debt Table C**. To the extent the inside millage is required for debt service of a taxing subdivision (which may exceed the formula allocation to that subdivision), the amount that would otherwise be available to that subdivision for general fund purposes is reduced. Because the inside millage that may actually be required to pay debt service on a subdivision's unvoted general obligation debt may exceed the formula allocation of that millage to the subdivision, the excess reduces the amount of inside millage available to overlapping subdivisions. In the case of the City, however, a law applicable to all Ohio cities and villages requires that any lawfully available receipts from a municipal income tax or from voted property tax levies be allocated to pay debt service on City unvoted debt before the formula allocations of the inside millage to overlapping subdivisions can be invaded for that purpose.

In lieu of the ten-mill limitation briefly discussed above, the electors of a charter municipality such as the City may authorize the levy of a tax at a rate subject to a different limitation. The electors of the City have authorized the Council to levy each year for current operating expenses of the City a tax of up to 4.445 mills (the "Charter tax rate limitation") on all taxable property in the City without further authorization from the electors, but subject to change by further action of the electors. No portion of the 4.445 mills can be preempted by any overlapping taxing subdivision. However under the Charter, the authority for the City to levy such millage to be reduced in each year by the number of mills levied by the City within the ten-mill limitation to pay debt service on unvoted general obligation bonds and BANs of the City or current operating expenses.

In the case of BANs, the highest annual debt service estimated for the anticipated bonds is used to calculate the millage required.

Revenue bonds and notes and mortgage revenue bonds, notes issued in anticipation of the collection of special assessments for City services, economic development obligations secured only by non-tax revenues and certain urban renewal bonds and tax increment bonds are not included in debt subject to the indirect limitation since they are not general obligations of the City, and the full faith and credit and property taxing power of the City are not pledged for their payment.

The indirect limitation applies to all unvoted general obligation debt even if debt service on some of it is expected to be paid in fact from income tax revenues, special assessments, utility earnings or other sources.

If the City were to convert to the anticipated bonds the \$1,620,000 of its outstanding unvoted general obligation BANs outstanding as of December 31, 2019, at the interest rate assumed in the ordinance authorizing the BANs, the highest debt service requirement in any year for all City debt subject to the ten-mill limitation would have been an estimated \$16,957,300 in 2020. That debt included unvoted general obligation bonds outstanding or bonds anticipated by BANs outstanding. The payment of that annual debt service would require a levy of 5.0884 mills based on the City's current assessed valuation. Of this maximum annual debt service requirement, all was expected by the City to be paid from sources other than ad valorem taxes, such as municipal income tax revenues, certain loan repayments and federal interest subsidy payments; see **Debt Table C**. If those other sources for any reason were not available, the debt service could not be met from the amounts produced by the millage currently allocated to the City within the ten-mill limitation.

The total millage theoretically required by the City, the County and the Springfield Local School District (the combination of overlapping taxing subdivisions that, with the City, have the highest millage requirements for debt service on unvoted general obligation debt in any year) for their outstanding unvoted general obligation debt outstanding as of December 31, 2019 is estimated to be 6.5232 mills for 2021 (the year of the highest projected aggregate millage requirements for debt service). There thus remained 3.4768 mills within the ten-mill limitation that had yet to be allocated to debt service and that were available to the City and overlapping subdivisions in connection with the issuance of additional unvoted general obligation debt.

On May 26, 2020, the City issued \$10,553,527 of unvoted general obligation BANs to provide funds to pay costs of certain street and bridge improvements. If the City were to convert to the anticipated

bonds the \$12,173,527 of its currently outstanding unvoted general obligation BANs at the interest rates assumed in the ordinances authorizing the BANs, the highest debt service requirement in any year for all City debt subject to the ten-mill limitation is estimated to be \$17,844,258 in 2021. The payment of that annual debt service would require a levy of 5.3546 mills based on the City's current assessed valuation. Of this maximum annual debt service requirement, all is expected by the City to be paid from sources other than ad valorem taxes, such as municipal income tax revenues, certain loan repayments and federal interest subsidy payments; see **Debt Table C**. If those other sources for any reason were not available, the debt service could not be met from the amounts produced by the millage currently allocated to the City within the ten-mill limitation.

The total millage theoretically required by the City, the County and the Springfield Local School District (the combination of overlapping taxing subdivisions that, with the City, have the highest millage requirements for debt service on unvoted general obligation debt in any year) for their outstanding unvoted general obligation debt (all of which was also outstanding as of September 15, 2020) is estimated to be 6.7544 mills for 2021 (the year of the highest projected aggregate millage requirements for debt service). There thus remained 3.2456 mills within the ten-mill limitation that had yet to be allocated to debt service and that were available to the City and overlapping subdivisions in connection with the issuance of additional unvoted general obligation debt.

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Debt Outstanding

The following discussions and Debt Tables provide information concerning the City's outstanding debt (bonds and notes), and projected debt service information with respect to such debt.

**DEBT TABLE A
PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT;
LEEWAY FOR ADDITIONAL DEBT WITHIN DIRECT DEBT LIMITATIONS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019(a)(b)**

A. Total Debt:		\$ 495,391,867 ^(a)
B. Exempt Debt:		\$ 383,086,875
	<u>Category</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Amount</u>
	Water Revenue Bonds	\$321,360,000
	Sewer Revenue Bonds	9,135,000
	Special Assessment Services Notes ^{(c)(d)}	20,400,000
	Special Assessment Services Notes ^{(c)(e)}	20,200,000
	Final Judgment Bonds	196,875
	Nontax Revenue Debt ^(f)	<u>11,795,000</u>
	Total Exempt Debt	\$383,086,875
C. Total Nonexempt Debt (A minus B):		\$ 112,304,992 ^(a)
D. 5-1/2% of Assessed Valuation (Unvoted Debt Limitation):		\$ 183,288,964
E. Total Limited Tax Nonexempt Bonds and BANs outstanding:		
	Bonds	\$110,684,992
	BANs	1,620,000
		\$ 112,304,992
F. Debt Leeway Within 5-1/2% Unvoted Direct Limitation (But Subject to Indirect Debt Limitation) (D minus E):		\$ 70,983,972 ^(a)
G. 10-1/2% of Assessed Valuation (Voted and Unvoted Debt Limitation):		\$ 349,915,295 ^(a)
H. Total Nonexempt Bonds and BANs Outstanding:		
	Bonds	\$110,684,992
	BANs	1,620,000
		\$ 112,304,992
I. Debt Leeway Within 10-1/2% Direct Debt Limitation (G minus H):		\$ 237,610,303

- (a) On May 26, 2020, the City issued \$10,553,527 of unvoted general obligation BANs to provide funds to pay costs of certain street improvements; the BANs are not exempt from the direct debt limitations. See the table under **Statutory Direct Debt Limitations** above for the effect of the issuance of those BANs on the City's debt leeway. Also, the City has retired \$8,100,000 of the Special Assessment Notes issued for City Services provided in 2018 (on June 1, 2020).
- (b) Debt leeway in this table determined without considering moneys in the Bond Retirement Fund.
- (c) Excluded from direct debt and indirect debt limitations. These notes are payable solely and exclusively from special assessments levied for certain City services and are to be retired in their entirety from special assessments in one year. See City Services Special Assessment Notes below.
- (d) For City services provided in 2018.
- (e) For City services provided in 2019.
- (f) Includes the industrial development bonds described under **Economic Development Obligations** below. See **Debt Table G**.

**DEBT TABLE B
VARIOUS CITY AND OVERLAPPING
GENERAL OBLIGATION (GO) DEBT ALLOCATIONS (PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS)
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Capita(a)</u>	<u>% of City's Current Assessed Valuation(b)</u>
City Nonexempt GO Debt(c)	\$112,304,992	\$391.02	3.37%
Total City GO Debt (Exempt and nonexempt)	112,501,867	391.71	3.38
Highest Total Overlapping GO Debt(d)(e)	256,782,456	894.06	7.71

AS OF SEPTEMBER 15, 2020

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Capita(a)</u>	<u>% of City's Current Assessed Valuation(b)</u>
City Nonexempt GO Debt(c)	\$122,858,519	\$427.77	3.69%
Total City GO Debt (Exempt and nonexempt)	123,055,394	428.45	3.69
Highest Total Overlapping GO Debt(d)(e)	264,092,683	919.52	7.92

(a) Based on 2010 population of 287,208.

(b) The City's current assessed valuation is \$3,332,526,620.

(c) Total City GO debt, less exempt debt.

(d) Includes, in addition to "Total City GO Debt," allocations of total GO debt of overlapping debt issuing subdivisions resulting in the calculation of highest total overlapping debt based on percent of assessed valuation of territory of the subdivisions located within the City (% figures are resulting percent of total debt of subdivisions allocated to the City in this manner), as follows:

\$ 41,516,129 of County debt (42.49%) (as of December 31, 2019);

\$ 41,223,501 of County debt (42.49%) (as of September 15, 2020);

\$102,764,460 of Toledo City School District debt (98.85%) (as of December 31, 2019); and

\$ 99,813,788 of Toledo City School District debt (98.85%) (as of September 15, 2020).

(e) Each parcel of property within the corporate limits of the City is within only one city or local school district. This amount has been calculated using the debt of the Toledo City School District, because its debt allocable to area within the City is the highest of all the city and local school districts having territory within the corporate limits of the City.

Allocation of GO debt of the remaining overlapping debt issuing subdivisions is as follows:

\$2,298,269 of Maumee City School District debt (10.01%)

\$ 363,733 of Springfield Local School District debt (8.41%)

\$4,917,502 of Sylvania City School District debt (6.91%); and

\$ 431,184 of Sylvania Area Joint Recreational District debt (6.91%).

Sources of assessed valuation and GO debt figures for overlapping subdivisions: County Auditor, OMAC and Ohio Department of Taxation data.

DEBT TABLE C
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS ON CITY GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT
DURING THE YEARS FROM 2020 THROUGH 2040

Calendar Year	Debt Service On:			Total Debt Service as of September 15, 2020	Portion of Debt Service Anticipated to be Paid From:
	Bonds Outstanding on December 31, 2019(a)	Bonds in Anticipation of Which BANs Were Outstanding on December 31, 2019(a)(b)	Bonds in Anticipation of Which BANs Were Outstanding on September 15, 2020(c)		Income Tax Revenues(d)
2020(e)	\$16,943,800	\$ 13,500	\$ 0	\$16,957,300	\$16,957,300
2021	16,662,085	162,000	1,020,174	17,844,259	17,844,259
2022	16,320,063	157,950	928,710	17,406,723	17,406,723
2023	15,981,743	153,900	907,603	17,043,246	17,043,246
2024	12,612,908	149,850	886,496	13,649,254	13,649,254
2025	12,427,892	145,800	865,389	13,439,081	13,439,081
2026	10,229,569	141,750	844,282	11,215,601	11,215,601
2027	9,801,794	137,700	823,175	10,762,669	10,762,669
2028	9,749,956	133,650	802,068	10,685,674	10,685,674
2029	5,869,138	129,600	780,961	6,779,698	6,779,698
2030	4,961,425	125,550	759,854	5,846,829	5,846,829
2031	3,506,013	121,500	738,747	4,366,259	4,366,259
2032	2,297,363	117,450	717,640	3,132,452	3,132,452
2033	903,400	113,400	696,533	1,713,333	1,713,333
2034	0	109,350	675,426	784,776	784,776
2035	0	105,300	654,319	759,619	759,619
2036	0	101,250	633,212	734,462	734,462
2037	0	97,200	612,105	709,305	709,305
2038	0	93,150	590,998	684,148	684,148
2039	0	89,100	569,890	658,990	658,990
2040	0	85,050	548,783	633,833	633,833

- (a) All such debt remains outstanding as of the date of this Annual Statement. See footnote A to **Debt Table A** for information concerning BANs issued after December 31, 2019.
- (b) Assumes the BANs outstanding on December 31, 2019 are retired with bonds dated October 1, 2020, having a first interest payment on December 1, 2020, and a first principal payment on December 1, 2021, bearing interest paid semiannually and at the interest rate per year, and maturing in equal principal installments over the number of years, referred to in the ordinance authorizing the BANs.
- (c) Assumes the BANs issued on May 26, 2020 are retired with bonds dated October 1, 2020, having a first interest payment on June 1, 2021, and a first principal payment on December 1, 2021, bearing interest paid semiannually and at the interest rate per year, and maturing in equal principal installments over the number of years, referred to in the ordinance authorizing the BANs.
- (d) Debt service is expected to be paid from the revenues indicated, but is secured by the City's ability to levy ad valorem property taxes within the ten-mill limitation imposed by law.
- (e) Amounts include \$2,378,545 of interest paid on June 1, 2020.

Debt Table D shows the principal amount of City general obligation debt outstanding as of January 1 in the years indicated (all of which was unvoted):

**DEBT TABLE D
GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT OUTSTANDING^(a)**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Exempt General Obligation</u>	<u>Total General Obligation^(a)</u>
2016	\$459,375	\$141,339,367
2017	393,750	141,518,742
2018	328,125	133,383,117
2019	262,500	121,637,492
2020	196,875	112,501,867

(a) On May 26, 2020, the City issued \$10,553,527 of unvoted general obligation BANs to provide funds to pay costs of certain street improvements.

Bond Anticipation Notes

\$1,620,000 of the unvoted general obligation debt of the City was, as of December 31, 2019 was in the form of BANs. Those BANs remain outstanding as of September 15, 2020. On May 26, 2020, the City issued \$10,553,527 of unvoted general obligation BANs to provide funds to pay costs of certain street improvements and those BANs also remain outstanding as of September 15, 2020.

As part of its debt management policy, the City expects to pay the debt service on its outstanding BANs at maturity from City municipal income tax revenues, special assessments or the proceeds of the sale of renewal BANs or the bonds anticipated, or a combination of these sources.

Debt Table E lists the City’s outstanding BANs as of January 1, 2020. These outstanding BANs, or the bonds anticipated, are reflected in **Debt Tables A, B, C and D** above.

**DEBT TABLE E
OUTSTANDING GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Dated Date</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>
Sidewalk Improvement Notes, Series 2019	10/17/19	10/15/20	2.50%	\$1,620,000

On May 26, 2020, the City issued \$10,553,527 of unvoted general obligation BANs to provide funds to pay costs of certain street improvements.

City Services Special Assessment Notes

The City has the authority to issue, and has in each year for a period in excess of 40 years issued, notes payable solely from special assessments levied to pay the cost of certain City services such as lighting, sprinkling, sweeping, cleaning, removing snow from and treating the surface of streets, alleys and other public ways in the City and planting, maintaining, trimming and removing trees in the streets. These notes are special obligations of the City. The City does not and cannot pledge ad valorem property taxes or its full faith or credit and does not pledge any of its other revenues, except for the anticipated special assessments, for the payment of the debt charges on them. Bonds are not issued to fund these notes. The ordinance authorizing each issue of these notes appropriates the anticipated special assessments, and those assessments, are deemed to be appropriated first to the payment of the debt charges on the notes. None of the anticipated special assessments may be otherwise appropriated and used until after such debt charges

have been paid. The special assessments are collected in full in one year in two semiannual installments. The real property taxes levied against any property against which those special assessments have been levied are not to be paid without also paying the special assessments. During the five most recent years, the collections of the current amount of the special assessments levied has averaged 85.3%, and the combined total of such current collections and collections of delinquent special assessments from prior years has averaged 96.3% of the current amount levied.

CURRENT AND DELINQUENT COLLECTIONS OF SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

(In Thousands of Dollars)

<u>Collection Year</u>	<u>Dollars of Current Amount</u>		<u>Percent of Current Levy Collected</u>	<u>Total of Dollars Unpaid Amount</u>		<u>Total Dollars Collected</u>	<u>Collections as a Percentage of Current Levy</u>
	<u>Levied</u>	<u>Collected</u>		<u>Billed</u>	<u>Collected</u>		
2015	\$24,477	\$20,937	85.5%	\$15,025	\$3,258	\$24,195	98.8%
2016	29,720	26,475	89.1	16,634	2,974	29,449	99.1
2017	27,973	23,792	85.1	18,714	2,972	26,764	95.7
2018	26,660	21,790	81.7	21,141	3,130	24,920	93.5
2019	28,059	23,842	85.0	24,342	2,663	26,505	94.5

Debt Table F lists the City’s City Services Special Assessment Notes outstanding as of December 31, 2019. Except as otherwise noted, all of those Notes remain outstanding as of this date. These Notes are also reflected as exempt debt in **Debt Table A** above.

**DEBT TABLE F
OUTSTANDING CITY SERVICES SPECIAL ASSESSMENT NOTES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019**

<u>Project Year</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Dated Date</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Principal Amount Outstanding</u>
2018	City Services Special Assessment Notes (Services 2018)(a)	12/04/18	06/01/20	3.000%	\$ 8,100,000
		12/04/18	12/01/20	3.000%	\$12,300,000
2019	City Services Special Assessment Notes (Services 2019)(b)	10/22/19	06/01/21	2.278%	\$ 8,000,000
		10/22/19	12/01/21	2.222%	\$12,200,000

(a) The special assessments anticipated by these Notes are being collected in 2019. The City retired the \$8,100,000 of these Notes that matured on June 1, 2020 on that date.

(b) The special assessments anticipated by these Notes are to be collected in 2020.

Economic Development Obligations

The City has from time to time utilized its authority to issue and incur industrial development revenue obligations payable from nontax revenues of the City to support certain commercial and industrial development projects, including expansions and improvements of major manufacturing facilities in the City now owned and operated by Fiat Chrysler Automobiles (see **Economic and Community Development – Industry and Commerce**), the redevelopment of a former shopping mall site, a former industrial facility site, and land acquisitions and site improvements to prepare sites in the City’s Marina District and South Toledo and in the area of Fiat Chrysler Automobiles’ Toledo Assembly Complex for redevelopment.

Debt Tables G and **H** list the City’s outstanding economic development obligations payable from nontax revenues and provide related debt service information:

DEBT TABLE G
OUTSTANDING CITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OBLIGATIONS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019^(a)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Obligation</u>	<u>Initial Amount</u>	<u>Outstanding Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Final Maturity</u>	<u>Approximate Annual Debt Service^(b)</u>
A. Improvements supporting or part of expansion of facilities now owned by Fiat Chrysler Automobiles	Industrial Development Bond	\$3,725,000	\$3,725,000	5.00%	2026	\$645,700
B. Land acquisition and remediation in the Marina District	Industrial Development Bond	\$3,555,000	\$3,555,000	2.80%-5.00%	2032	\$353,400
C. Land acquisition for one or more industrial facilities	Industrial Development Bond	\$4,515,000	\$4,515,000	2.80%-5.00%	2039	\$312,700

(a) No additional economic development obligations have been issued since December 31, 2019.

(b) All of these annual debt service requirements are payable from any nontax revenues of the City if moneys from expected sources are not available for the purpose.

DEBT TABLE H
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS ON OUTSTANDING CITY
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OBLIGATIONS 2020 THROUGH 2039
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019^(a)

Calendar Year	Total Debt Service on Nontax Revenue Bonds Outstanding on December 31, 2019	Portion of Debt Service Anticipated to be Paid From:	
		Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILOTs)(b)	Other Nontax Revenues(c)
2020	\$1,114,038.37	\$640,559.03	\$473,479.34
2021	1,114,126.25	643,250.00	470,876.25
2022	1,109,376.25	639,250.00	470,126.25
2023	1,113,126.25	644,250.00	468,876.25
2024	1,119,876.25	642,750.00	477,126.25
2025	1,114,376.25	645,000.00	469,376.25
2026	1,118,463.75	645,750.00	472,713.75
2027	890,523.75	0.00	890,523.75
2028	891,513.75	0.00	891,513.75
2029	891,493.75	0.00	891,493.75
2030	890,288.75	0.00	890,288.75
2031	887,606.25	0.00	887,606.25
2032	888,768.75	0.00	888,768.75
2033	314,168.75	0.00	314,168.75
2034	311,043.75	0.00	311,043.75
2035	312,756.25	0.00	312,756.25
2036	313,812.50	0.00	313,812.50
2037	314,531.25	0.00	314,531.25
2038	309,912.50	0.00	309,912.50
2039	310,125.00	0.00	310,125.00

- (a) No additional economic development obligations have been issued by the City since December 31, 2019.
- (b) The City expects that the debt service will be paid from payments in lieu of taxes from Fiat Chrysler Automobiles. See **Industry and Major Employers**. Based on current State law, the City anticipates that any such payments in lieu of taxes (PILOTs) that were not timely made by Fiat Chrysler Automobiles would be treated in the same manner as delinquent property taxes and be a lien on the real property that was the subject of the tax exemption granted by the City. Debt service will be paid from other non-tax revenues if those PILOTs are not made.
- (c) Annual non-tax revenues (net of PILOTs) under the City's amended budget for 2020 are estimated to be \$40,629,000.

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Utility Revenue Bonds

See the discussions under **The City – Water System** and – **Sewer System** of the City’s utility revenue bonds, all of which were outstanding as of December 31, 2019.

Long-Term Financial Obligations Other than Bonds and Notes

Ohio Water Development Authority Loans

The City has entered into loan agreements with the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) pursuant to which OWDA has provided or agreed to provide loans to the City to pay costs of certain municipal wastewater collection and treatment facilities of the Sewer System. The aggregate principal amount of the City’s obligations under those OWDA loan agreements was approximately \$467,379,996 as of December 31, 2019, with an undisbursed amount available to the City of approximately \$70,998,876. See **Appendix B** and **Future Financings**. Under those agreements, the City made \$21,528,936 of loan payments in Fiscal Year 2019 and is to make a total of \$25,165,197 of loan payments in Fiscal Year 2020. Each such outstanding loan is payable in substantially equal semiannual installments. Final payments on those outstanding loans are to be made by 2041.

The payments on such OWDA loans are required to be made from the City’s Sewer System revenues after payment of operation and maintenance expenses of the Sewer System and payment of the amounts required by the trust indenture securing the Sewer Revenue Bonds. The loan agreements grant no security or property interest to OWDA in any property of the City, do not pledge the general credit of the City or create a debt subject to the direct or indirect debt limitations, and do not require the application of the general resources of the City for repayment.

Assuming that, as expected, the City draws all undisbursed available amounts under the loan agreements, the City projects that its aggregate loan payment requirements on these OWDA loans will be approximately as follows through 2043:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Payments</u>
2020	\$ 40,801,643
2021	42,394,358
2022-2026	205,428,944
2027-2031	155,976,397
2032-2036	118,342,410
2037-2043	46,930,055

The City expects to enter into a number of additional such loan agreements with OWDA over the next several years in connection with its Sewer System improvement projects. See **Sewer System – Facilities and Operations**.

Through December 31, 2019, the City had also entered into loan agreements with OWDA pursuant to which OWDA has provided eight loans to the City to pay costs of improvements to the Water System. The aggregate principal amount of the City’s obligations under those OWDA loan agreements was approximately \$50,581,401 as of December 31, 2019, with an undisbursed amount available to the City of approximately \$130,464,051. See **Appendix B**. Under those loans, the City made \$1,862,683 of loan payments in Fiscal Year 2019 and is to make \$1,891,199 of loan payments in Fiscal Year 2020. Those loans are payable in substantially equal semiannual installments. Final payments under those agreements are to be made by 2053.

The payments under those OWDA loan agreements are required to be made from the City’s Water System revenues after payment of operation and maintenance expenses of the Water System and payment of the amounts required in the trust indenture securing the Water Revenue Bonds. The loan agreements grant no security or property interest to OWDA in any property of the City, do not pledge the

general credit of the City or create a debt subject to the direct or indirect debt limitations, and do not require the application of the general resources of the City for repayment.

See **Water System – Facilities and Operations** and **Future Financings – Water System**.

The City has also entered into two loan agreements with OWDA pursuant to which OWDA has provided loans to the City to pay costs of improvements to the Storm Water Management System. The aggregate principal amount of the City's obligation under that OWDA loan agreement was approximately \$1,504,996 as of December 31, 2019. See **Appendix B**. Under that loan, the City made \$76,761 of loan payments in Fiscal Year 2019 and is to make \$63,738 of loan payments in Fiscal Year 2020. These outstanding loans are also payable in substantially equal semiannual installments. The final payments under these agreements are to be made in 2036.

The payments under that OWDA loan agreement are required to be made from the City's Storm Water Management System revenues after payment of operation and maintenance expenses of the Storm Water Management System. The loan agreement grants no security or property interest to OWDA in any property of the City, do not pledge the general credit of the City or create a debt subject to the direct or indirect debt limitations, and do not require the application of the general resources of the City for repayment.

The City expects to enter into a number of additional loan agreements with OWDA for loans over the next several years in connection with its Water System improvement projects. See **Water System – Facilities and Operations**.

Ohio EPA Loans

The Ohio EPA, together with OWDA, administers a Water Pollution Control Loan Fund (WPCLF) to provide financial and technical assistance to public entities for planning, design and construction of projects to protect or improve the quality of the State's water resources.

In 1997, the City entered into a loan agreement with OWDA pursuant to which the City borrowed \$7,776,000 from the Ohio EPA's Water Pollution Control Loan Fund to enable the City to pay its share of the cost of necessary remediation at its closed Stickney and Tyler Landfills. Under that agreement, the City has made and is to make payments aggregating \$513,617 annually for a period of 20 years, ending in 2020, to repay the loan, which is currently outstanding in the amount of \$557,264. The City expects to continue to make those payments from amounts in its General Fund or its Capital Improvements Fund.

In 1999, the City entered into a loan agreement with OWDA pursuant to which the City borrowed \$2,066,960 from the Ohio EPA's Water Pollution Control Loan Fund to enable the City to pay its share of necessary remediation at its closed Dura Landfill. Under that agreement, the City has made and is to make substantially equal annual loan payments of approximately \$130,401 each for a period of 20 years ending in 2021 to repay the loan, which is currently outstanding in the amount of \$288,144. The City expects to continue to make those payments from amounts in its General Fund or its Capital Improvements Fund.

In 2017, the City entered into a loan agreement with OWDA pursuant to which the City borrowed \$10.3 million from the Ohio EPA's Water Pollution Control Loan Fund for the Swan Creek North Sewer Separation Project. Under that agreement, the City is to make payments aggregating \$515,000 annually for a period of 20 years, commencing in 2021 and ending in 2041, to repay the loan. The City expects to make those payments from amounts in its Sewer Revenue Fund or Capital Improvement Program Fund.

In 2017, the City also entered into a loan agreement with OWDA pursuant to which the City borrowed \$50.45 million from the Ohio EPA's Water Pollution Control Loan Fund for the Downtown Combined-Sewage Overflow (CSO) Storage Basis Project. Under that agreement, the City is to make payments aggregating \$2,522,500 annually for a period of 20 years, commencing in 2021 and ending in

2040, to repay the loan. The City expects to make those payments from amounts in its Sewer Revenue Fund or Capital Improvement Program Fund.

The City expects to enter into Water Pollution Control Loan Fund loans over the next several years in connection with its Sewer System improvement projects. See **Sewer System – Facilities**.

The Ohio EPA, together with OWDA, administers a Water Pollution Control Loan Fund (WPCLF) and a Water Supply Revolving Loan Account (WSRLA) to provide financial and technical assistance to public entities for planning, design and construction of projects to protect or improve the quality of the State's water resources (WPCLF) and projects that address human health and drinking water infrastructure needs (WSRLA). The City has entered into three WSRLA loan agreements with the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to which the City has borrowed moneys to assist in its efforts to mitigate the possibility of future water events caused by algal toxins. One loan, in the initial amount of \$5.14 million, is to be repaid in equal semiannual amounts of \$257,024 payable through January 1, 2037. A second loan, in the initial amount of \$1.457 million, is to be repaid in equal semiannual amounts of \$58,310, payable through July 1, 2036. A third loan in the initial amount of \$44.77 million, obtained by the City in 2018, is to be repaid in equal semiannual amounts of \$2,238,539 starting in 2022 and payable through July 1, 2041. The fourth loan in the initial amount of \$37.844 million, obtained by the City in 2020 is to be repaid in equal semiannual amounts of \$1,892,200 starting in 2024 and payable through July 1, 2043.

These loans bear no interest and are required to be made from the City's Water System revenues after payment of operation and maintenance expenses of the Water System and payment of the amounts required by the trust indenture securing the Water Revenue Bonds. The loan agreements grant no security or property interest to Ohio EPA in any property of the City, do not pledge the general credit of the City or create a debt subject to the direct or indirect debt limitations, and do not require the application of the general resources of the City for repayment.

See **Water System – Facilities and Operations and Future Financings – Water System**.

Ohio Public Works Commission Issue 2 Loans

The City has entered into a number of loan agreements with the Ohio Public Works Commission pursuant to which the City has borrowed moneys to pay costs of certain street, bridge, drainage, sanitary sewer, storm sewer and water improvements. As of December 31, 2019, those loans were outstanding in the aggregate principal amount of \$15,714,412. Those loans bear no interest and are to be repaid over periods ranging from ten to twenty years from the date they are obtained. The aggregate amount payable on such loans in 2020 is \$752,497, of which \$315,529 is to be paid from moneys in the City's Capital Improvement Program Fund, \$56,225 from moneys in its Water Revenue Fund, \$321,166 from moneys in its Sewer Revenue Fund and \$59,577 from moneys in its Storm Water Revenue Fund. The maximum aggregate annual amount payable on such loans is \$1,427,056 in 2021.

In 2018, the City entered into project agreements with the Ohio Public Works Commission pursuant to which the City is entitled to receive loans in an amount not to exceed \$927,884 and grants in an amount not to exceed \$2,981,812 for various roadway improvement and ditch improvement projects.

In February, 2019, the City entered into a project agreement with the Ohio Public Works Commission pursuant to which the City is entitled to receive a loan in an amount not to exceed \$873,485 and a grant in an amount not to exceed \$1,708,485 for certain street improvement projects in the City.

In 2020, the City entered into project agreements with the Ohio Public Works Commission pursuant to which the City is entitled to receive loans in an amount not to exceed \$1,763,066 and grants in an amount not to exceed \$2,161,548.

State Infrastructure Bank Loans

The City has entered into State Infrastructure Bank loan agreements with the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) pursuant to which ODOT provided to the City loans totaling \$3,967,683 to pay costs of certain street improvements in the City's Marina District and a loan of \$901,000 to pay the City's portion of the cost of certain improvements to the Martin Luther King Bridge in the City. The aggregate outstanding principal amount of the City's obligations under those ODOT loan agreements was \$2,135,505 as of December 31, 2019. The aggregate amount of payments on these loans payable in 2020 is \$402,051 and payments are to decline annually. Final payments are to be made by 2024.

The City expects to make payments on the ODOT loans from the City's motor vehicle license and fuel tax revenues. The loan agreements grant no security or property interest to ODOT in any property of the City, do not pledge the general credit of the City or create a debt subject to the direct or indirect debt limitations, and do not require the application of the general resources of the City for repayment.

Lease Purchase Agreements

The City has entered into "lease-purchase agreements" to finance certain permanent improvements, such as fire trucks and other motor vehicles and equipment and the acquisition of a parcel of real estate. The payments under the lease-purchase agreements include principal and interest components and are subject to the availability and annual appropriation of funds for that purpose by the City Council. The lease-purchase agreements do not constitute debt and are thus not subject to either the direct or indirect debt limitations.

In 2015, the City entered into agreements pursuant to which it is leasing with the expectation of acquiring certain fire trucks and other motor vehicles and certain forestry equipment. Aggregate annual payments made under these lease agreements amounted to \$2,959,438 in Fiscal Year 2019 and will be \$1,199,465 in Fiscal Year 2020, and \$348,483 in Fiscal Year 2021. As of December 31, 2019, the aggregate amount of the principal components of the remaining lease payments contemplated to be made under the outstanding leases was approximately \$1,506,000. The agreements are to expire in Fiscal Years 2020 and 2021. See Note 9 to the Basic Financial Statements in **Appendix B**.

In 2016, the City entered into a lease-purchase agreement providing for the leasing and eventual acquisition of 10.68-acre site for an underground storm water storage basin. That agreement provides for a twenty-year lease term that commenced on July 1, 2015 and is to end on June 30, 2035, with annual rental payments payable annually on July 1 of each year from 2015 through 2034 in amounts that began at \$125,000 and have increased and will continue to increase by two percent each year. The payment made under this agreement in Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020 were in the amounts of \$135,304 and \$138,010 in Fiscal Year 2020 and the payment in Fiscal Year 2021 will be in the amount of \$140,770.30. At the end of the term of the agreement, the title to the site is to be conveyed to the City upon a further payment in the sum of \$1 million.

Lease Agreements

In 1983, the City entered into a non-cancelable long-term lease with the Ohio Department of Administrative Services (the State) for space it occupies at 640 Jackson Street, Toledo Ohio in One Government Center for its administrative operations. The 30-year lease expired on August 1, 2013, and the City and State operated under a month-to-month agreement until a new 5-year lease was signed for the period July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2021. In 2018, the State of Ohio Department of Administrative Services reached an agreement to convey One Government Center to the Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority and the City entered into an amendment to the current lease as requested by the Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority. The amendment has an initial term of ten years commencing on January 1, 2019 and expiring on December 31, 2028. The amendment contains an option for the City to renew the lease for two successive and continuous terms of five years each. The City made rental payments totaling \$1.602 million under that lease in 2019.

The City also made payments totaling approximately \$1.305 million various operating leases for facilities and equipment in 2019.

In 2019, the City entered into a renewable equity operating lease agreement with Enterprise Car rentals for 18 vehicles at a cumulative delivered price of \$456 per month for an average lease term of 1 to 5 years.

Other

See Notes 1 and 9 in **Appendix B** for information concerning the City's long-term obligations for compensated absences and landfill closure and post-closure care costs, and Notes 9, 13 and 14 in **Appendix B** concerning the net pension liability, all as of December 31, 2019.

The City agreed to pay special assessments for certain energy conservation improvements made to City buildings and facilities petitioned for and levied by the City under an energy services agreement with the Port Authority and the Toledo Ohio Advanced Energy Improvement Corporation. The remaining special assessments to be paid by the City are in the annual amount of \$627,732 in each of the years from 2020 through 2026, and \$77,410 for each of the years from 2027 through 2034.

Future Financings

General Obligation Financings

The City plans to issue approximately \$1.620 million of unvoted general obligation BANs in October 2020 to provide funds to (i) retire, together with other funds available for the purpose, \$1.620 million of maturing BANs, and (ii) pay \$760,000 of the costs of City's 2020 sidewalk improvement programs. The City also plans to issue approximately \$700,000 of unvoted general obligation BANs in late 2020 or early 2021 in anticipation of the levy and collection of special assessments to provide funds to pay the property owners portion of the costs of a storm water management project in a developing area near the campus of ProMedica's Toledo Hospital. See **Toledo Hospital Main Campus Area Development**.

In late Fall 2020, the City plans to issue approximately \$16.8 million of general obligation bonds to provide amounts necessary to fund approximately \$6.2 million of new street, sidewalk and park improvement projects and to retire the \$10.6 million of outstanding BANs issued in May 2020 for improvements to Summit Street in the Downtown area of the City. Those BANs had been purchased by the City as an investment in the interim. The City also plans to issue approximately \$9.6 million of general obligation bonds to refund the outstanding callable bonds of two series issued in 2010 for debt service cost savings.

At this time, the City has no plans to undertake or participate in any other new major capital improvement projects for which it plans to issue general obligation securities for the remainder of 2020.

City Services Special Assessment Financing

The City plans to issue approximately \$20.0 million of special obligation City Services Special Assessments Notes in 2020, to provide funds to pay, in anticipation of the levy and collection of the special assessments, a part of the cost of the City's 2020 City Services program. The City plans for those Notes to be privately placed. See **City Services Special Assessment Notes**.

Water System Improvement Financings

The City plans to issue approximately \$100 million Water Revenue Bonds (the Series 2020 Water Revenue Bonds) for its water meter replacement program in October 2020 and for those the Series 2020 Water Revenue Bonds to be privately placed. While the City believes the cost savings and additional revenues generated from the water meter replacement program will be sufficient to cover the debt service on the Series 2020 Water Revenue Bonds, the Series 2020 Water Revenue Bonds will be issued as parity obligations under the trust indenture that secures all of the City's outstanding Water Revenue Bonds, and will be payable from the same source of funds as the City's outstanding Water Revenue Bonds.

If market conditions permit, the City anticipates issuing refunding Bonds in the fall of 2021 to provide funds for the current refunding of its Series 2012A Water Revenue Bonds, some or all callable maturities of its Series 2013 Water Revenue Bonds and the \$30 million privately placed short-term Series 2018 Water Revenue Bonds.

The City plans to enter into an agreement with the OWDA for a loan of approximately \$22.8 million to pay costs of a high service pump station and to complete the Capital improvements Program for the Water System. See **Water System – Facilities and Operations** and **Ohio Water Development Authority Loans**.

Sewer System Improvement Financings

At this time, the City has no plans to issue Sewer System Bonds or enter into long-term Sewer System undertakings before the end of 2020.

Nontax Revenue Financing

At this time, the City has no plans to undertake or participate in any new major capital improvement projects for which it plans to issue nontax revenue securities for the remainder of 2020.

Retirement Expenses

Present and retired employees of the City are covered under two statewide public employee retirement (including disability retirement) systems. The Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) covers uniformed members of the police and fire departments. All other eligible City employees are covered by the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS).

OPERS and OP&F are two of five statewide public employee retirement systems created by and operating pursuant to Ohio law, all of which currently have unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities. The General Assembly has the power to amend the format of those systems and to revise rates and methods of contributions to be made by public employers and their employees and eligibility criteria, benefits or benefit levels for employee members. In 2012, the General Assembly passed five separate pension reform measures intended to assist each of the five retirement systems in addressing its unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities. The reform legislation passed with respect to OPERS and OP&F provided for (i) no change in the City contribution rates with respect to its employees' earnable salaries, (ii) no change in OPERS employee contribution rate, and (iii) an increase in the OP&F employee contribution rate from 10% to 12.25% in annual increments of 0.75% that began on July 2, 2013. With certain transition provisions applicable to certain current employees, the reform legislation has, among other changes, increased minimum age and service requirements for retirement and disability benefits, revised the calculation of an employee's final average salary on which pension benefits are based to include the five highest years (rather than the three highest years), provided for OPERS pension benefits to be calculated on a lower, fixed formula, changed provisions with respect to future cost-of-living adjustments to limit those adjustments to the lesser of any increase in the Consumer Price Index or three percent. The OP&F reform legislation also authorizes the OP&F board to further adjust member contribution rates or further adjust age and service requirements after November 1, 2017, if, after an actuarial investigation, the board determines that an adjustment is appropriate.

For further information on the OPERS and OP&F pension plans, see Notes 9, 13 and 14 to the Basic Financial Statements included in **Appendix B**. Financial and other information for OPERS and OP&F can also be found on the respective website for each retirement system including its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

City employees covered by OPERS currently contribute at a statutory rate of 10.0% of earnable salary or compensation. As the employer, the City's statutory contribution rate for those employees is 14.0% of the same base. City employees covered by OP&F currently contribute at a statutory rate of 12.25% of gross salary. As the employer, the City's statutory contribution rates, applied to the same base, are 19.5% for police personnel and 24.0% for fire personnel. These employee and employer contribution rates are the current maximums permitted under current State law.

All of the City's contributions to OPERS and OP&F have been treated as current expenses and included in the City's operating expenditures. The City's aggregate employer contributions to OPERS for the years ended December 31 in 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 and 2015 were approximately \$10.9 million, \$10.9 million, \$10.5 million, \$10.6 million and \$10.9 million, respectively, and were 92% of the required contributions in 2019, 92% of the required contributions in 2018, 92% of the required contributions in 2017, 88% of the required contributions in 2016 and 89% of the required contributions in 2015. The remaining 8% of the 2019 contribution was made in the first month of 2020, the remaining 8% of the 2018 contribution was made in the first month of 2019, the remaining 8% of the 2017 contribution was made in the first month of 2018, the remaining 12% of the 2016 contribution was made in the first month of 2017 and the remaining 11% of the 2015 contribution was made in the first month of 2016. The City's aggregate employer contributions to OP&F for the years ending on December 31 in 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 and 2015 were approximately \$19.4 million, \$19.0 million, \$18.5 million, \$18.3 million and \$19.0 million, respectively, and were 92% of the required contribution in 2019, 93% of the required contribution in 2018, 92% of the required contribution in 2017, 87% of the required contribution in 2016 and 88% of the required contribution in 2015. The remaining 8% of the 2019 contribution was made in the first month of 2020, the remaining 7% of the 2018 contribution was made in the first month of 2019, the remaining 8% of the 2017 contribution was made in the first month of 2018, the remaining 13% of the 2016 contribution was made in the first month of 2017 and the remaining 12% of the 2015 contribution was made in the first month of 2016.

The City did not "pick up" any portion of its employees' contributions to OPERS and OP&F in 2019.

The City's Basic Financial Statements have reflected a net pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68 and GASB Statement No. 71, since they were implemented beginning with Fiscal Year 2015. The City's net pension liability as of December 31, 2019 is reported and explained in Notes 9, 13 and 14 to the Basic Financial Statements included in **Appendix B**.

Federal law requires City employees hired after March 31, 1986 to participate in the federal Medicare program, which requires matching employer and employee contributions, each being 1.45% of the wage base. Otherwise, City employees who are covered by a State retirement system are not currently covered under the federal Social Security Act. OPERS and OP&F are not subject to the funding and vesting requirements of the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

LEGAL MATTERS

Litigation

The City is a party to various legal proceedings seeking damages or injunctive or other relief generally incidental to its operations. Those proceedings are unrelated to any outstanding City debt or the security therefor. The ultimate disposition of those proceedings is not now determinable, but will not, in the opinion of the City's Director of Law, have a material adverse effect on any outstanding City debt or the security therefor.

Under Ohio law, City moneys, accounts and investments are not subject to attachment to satisfy tort judgments against the City in State courts. Ohio law also permits the City to reduce its fiscal responsibility in tort liability by deducting all appropriate health benefits, insurance benefits (including uninsured and underinsured motorist coverage) and other benefits that a claimant may be entitled to receive due to injury or other loss. The City does not maintain a policy of liability insurance or a self-insurance fund, or participate in any self-insurance program or pool to satisfy tort liability claims. The City has in the past satisfied, and continues to satisfy, its general, motor vehicle, police, fire and emergency medical services tort liability (after the reductions described above) by relying on tax receipts and other available City revenues. Based on experience and its evaluation of pending claims, the City believes that the amount available from those sources, and unencumbered at December 31, 2019 and at the date of this Annual Statement, is sufficient to meet the claims and judgments that may arise in 2020. In addition, the City has the right to issue general obligation bonds, maturing over a maximum period of 25 years, and notes in anticipation of those bonds, to pay any final judgments which may be entered against it.

The City continues to litigate its right to operate a system by which the City imposes civil penalties for certain violations, including both speeding and failure to obey traffic signals, under its photo-enforcement traffic program. See the information with respect to the revenues the City has received from that program in recent Fiscal Years and a discussion of the status of that litigation under **Nontax Revenues**.

As had been contemplated in anticipatory negotiations with the City, the United States of America on behalf of the Secretary of the United States Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (“DOI”), and the State of Ohio (the “State” and together with DOI, collectively, the “Plaintiffs”), by and through the Ohio Attorney General on behalf of and at the request of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio in March 2019 asserting claims under Section 107 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §9607, commonly known as CERCLA, and Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. §1321, commonly known as the Clean Water Act, seeking damages for injury to, destruction of, or loss of natural resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, controlled by, or appertaining to the United States and/or the State, resulting from releases of hazardous substances from a City landfill into, or which have migrated into, the Ottawa River Assessment Area, including the costs of assessing such injury, destruction, or loss.

The City and the Plaintiffs resolved the litigation through a consent decree approved by the District Court in January 2020. Under the terms of that consent decree, the City is required to (i) restore and maintain a 70-acre wetland area in the City, known as the Manhattan Marsh, and to transfer approximately 50 acres of that area to the Metroparks, (ii) convey to the federal government a 1.6-acre portion of a City-owned wetland site located outside of the City on the Lake Erie shore to be maintained as federal wildlife refuge and pay \$50,000 toward the cost of restoration of an eroded dike on the site and (iii) pay \$280,000 the United States government and \$140,000 to the State for enforcement costs. The City had long planned for such a resolution and set aside money in its risk management fund sufficient to pay for the damages stipulated in consent decree.

Bond Counsel

The City retains the legal services of Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP as Bond Counsel in connection with the issuance of the bonds and notes of the City. Legal matters incident to the issuance of those bonds and notes and with regard to the tax-exempt status of the interest on those bonds and notes are subject to the legal opinion of that Bond Counsel.

The City has also retained the legal services of Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP from time to time as special counsel in connection with matters that do not relate to City bonds or notes.

Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP also serves and has served as bond counsel for one or more of the political subdivisions that territorially overlap the City.

RATINGS

Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (Moody’s) and S&P Global Ratings (S&P) have assigned their ratings of “A2” and “A-,” respectively, to the City’s outstanding uninsured general obligation bonds and their underlying ratings of “A2” and “A-,” respectively, to the City’s insured outstanding general obligation bonds. No application for a rating of those bonds has been made to any other rating service.

Moody’s and S&P have assigned their underlying ratings of “A3” and “A-“, respectively, on all of the City’s outstanding insured Nontax Revenue Bonds. No application for a rating of the Nontax Revenue Bonds has been made to any other rating service.

Fitch Ratings, Moody’s and S&P have assigned their ratings of “A+,” “Aa3” and “A+,” respectively, to the City’s outstanding Sewer Revenue Bonds, none of which are insured. No application for a rating of the Sewer Revenue Bonds has been made to any other rating service.

Moody's and S&P have assigned their underlying ratings of "Aa3" and "AA-," respectively, to the City's outstanding Water Revenue Bonds, one outstanding series of which is insured. No application for a rating of the Water Revenue Bonds has been made to any other rating service.

The ratings and assessments reflect only the views of the respective rating services, and any explanation of the meaning or significance of the rating may only be obtained from the respective rating service. The City furnished to each rating service certain information and materials, some of which have not been included in this Annual Statement, relating to the City and its outstanding obligations. Generally, rating services base their ratings on such information and materials and on their own investigations, studies, and assumptions. There can be no assurance that a rating when assigned will continue for any given period of time or that it will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by a rating service, if in its judgment circumstances so warrant. Any lowering or withdrawal of a rating may have an adverse effect on the marketability or market value of the outstanding obligations.

The City expects to furnish the rating services with information and materials that they may request. However, the City assumes no obligation to furnish requested information and materials, and may issue debt for which a rating is not requested. Failure to furnish requested information and materials, or the issuance of debt for which a rating is not requested, may result in the suspension or withdrawal of a rating on the outstanding obligations.

CONCLUDING STATEMENT

To the extent that any statements made in this Annual Statement involve matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not expressly stated to be such, they are made as such and not as representations of fact or certainty, and no representation is made that any of those statements have been or will be realized. Information in this Annual Statement has been derived by the City from official and other sources and is believed by the City to be accurate and reliable. Information other than that obtained from official records of the City has not been independently confirmed or verified by the City and its accuracy is not guaranteed.

Neither this Annual Statement nor any statement that may have been or that may be made orally or in writing is to be construed as or as part of a contract with the original purchasers or subsequent owners of the obligations of the City.

This Annual Statement has been prepared and delivered by the City and been duly signed for and on behalf of the City by its Mayor and its Director of Finance.

CITY OF TOLEDO, OHIO

By Wade Kapszukiewicz
Mayor

By Melanie Campbell
Interim Director of Finance

Dated: September 15, 2020

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APPENDIX A

Comparative Modified Accrual Basis Summary of General Fund Revenues, Expenditures and Balances for Fiscal Years 2015 through 2019 (Actual) and Fiscal Year 2020 (Budgeted)

(amounts in thousands)

	2015(a)	2016(a)	2017(a)	2018(a)	2019(a)	Budgeted 2020(b)
REVENUES:						
Income Tax	\$169,045	\$175,679	\$176,362	\$183,618	\$189,434	\$170,676
Property Taxes	9,911	9,906	12,025	12,223	12,642	12,513
Licenses and Permits	2,455	2,868	2,942	3,213	2,963	3,071
Intergovernmental	18,100	17,541	18,878	17,808	18,590	16,109
Charges for Services	26,456	28,308	29,299	28,482	28,848	27,453
Investment Earnings	167	230	462	1,469	2,190	609
Fines and Forfeitures	5,457	7,511	9,845	10,150	9,317	8,820
All Other Revenue	611	2,659	1,155	2,664	3,565	699
Total Revenues	\$232,202	\$244,702	\$250,968	\$259,627	\$267,549	\$239,950
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
General Government	\$ 24,687	\$23,814	\$23,282	\$ 24,519	\$ 25,821	\$27,135
Public Service	1,839	1,658	1,507	1,683	1,926	4,743
Public Safety	166,292	166,076	163,427	159,658	174,308	178,535
Community Environment	4,824	4,414	5,061	5,411	6,701	8,170
Health	4,137	5,277	8,138	8,039	8,804	8,704
Parks and Recreation	2,486	2,619	2,502	2,926	3,066	3,046
Debt Service						
Principal Retirement	570	594	618	644	671	700
Interest & Fiscal Charges	156	97	79	60	41	21
Total Expenditures	\$204,991	\$204,549	\$204,615	\$202,940	\$221,338	\$231,053
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	\$27,211	\$40,153	\$46,353	\$56,687	\$46,211	\$8,896
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers In	\$10,546	\$4,568	\$ 5,419	\$ 1,288	\$ 1,470	\$9,859
Transfers (Out)(c)	(36,967)	(39,109)	(45,526)	(40,228)	(42,152)	(37,911)
Sale of Capital Assets	0	0	151	110	306	0
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND (USES)	\$(26,421)	\$(34,541)	\$(39,956)	\$(38,830)	\$(40,376)	\$(28,052)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$790	\$5,612	\$6,397	\$17,857	\$ 5,835	\$(19,156)
Fund Balance (Deficit) at						
Beginning of Year(d)	\$ 9,795	\$10,178	\$15,754	\$22,188	\$40,658(e)	\$46,622
Reserve for Inventory	(407)	(36)	37	443	129	0
Fund Balance (Deficit) at Year- End(d)	\$10,178	\$15,754	\$22,188	\$40,488(e)	\$46,622(e)	\$27,466

(a) Audited.

(b) Amended budgeted numbers approved on July 14, 2020.

(c) Amounts include mandatory and discretionary transfers of municipal income tax revenues to the City's Capital Improvements Fund.

(d) Total fund balances. See **Appendix B** for information concerning restricted amounts and reserves.

(e) A restatement of the ending Fiscal Year 2018 Fund Balance was required to reflect the City's implementation of GASB Statement No. 84 relating to the reporting of fiduciary activities. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the City will no longer be reporting agency funds. As a result, after reviewing its agency funds, the City determined that certain of those funds should be reclassified as a component of the General Fund. Accordingly, the General Fund balance as of December 31, 2018 was increased by \$170 (from \$40,488 to \$40,658).

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APPENDIX B

**Basic Financial Statements from the City's
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2019
(audited)**

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One Government Center, Suite 1420
Toledo, Ohio 43604-2246
(419) 245-2811 or (800) 443-9276
NorthwestRegion@ohioauditor.gov

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City of Toledo
Lucas County
One Government Center, Suite 2050
Toledo, Ohio 43604

To the City Council:

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matters

As discussed in Note 16 to the financial statements, during 2019, the City adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

As discussed in Note 18 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the City's 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 July 29, 2020, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

July 29, 2020

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City of Toledo, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents with Treasurer/Treasury	\$ 12,029	\$ 40,025	\$ 52,054
Cash and cash equivalents held by escrow agent	701	26,533	27,234
Cash and cash equivalents - other	316	1,209	1,525
Investments	86,206	150,930	237,136
Restricted investments	7,640	110,909	118,549
Receivables (net of allowances)	110,657	50,325	160,982
Due from other governments	18,345	-	18,345
Internal balances	8,680	(8,680)	-
Prepaid items	-	18	18
Inventory	8,485	4,312	12,797
Prepaid bond insurance	-	761	761
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	249,785	670,582	920,367
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	270,353	567,657	838,010
Total assets	<u>773,197</u>	<u>1,614,581</u>	<u>2,387,778</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension (see Note 13)	113,881	15,837	129,718
OPEB (see Note 14)	25,147	2,245	27,392
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>139,028</u>	<u>18,082</u>	<u>157,110</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	9,499	7,643	17,142
Customer deposits	6,061	1,990	8,051
Accrued wages and benefits	10,186	-	10,186
Retainage payable	813	9,196	10,009
Due to other governments	-	339	339
Accrued interest payable	504	6,844	7,348
Other current liabilities	7,590	-	7,590
Notes payable	42,220	-	42,220
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	14,530	39,141	53,671
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability (see Note 13)	412,488	51,918	464,406
Net OPEB liability (see Note 14)	80,867	24,664	105,531
Other amounts due in more than one year	163,701	817,167	980,868
Total liabilities	<u>748,459</u>	<u>958,902</u>	<u>1,707,361</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Revenues levied for the next year	11,889	-	11,889
Pension (see Note 13)	14,396	2,629	17,025
OPEB (see Note 14)	14,080	1,314	15,394
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>40,365</u>	<u>3,943</u>	<u>44,308</u>
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	387,222	496,629	883,851
Restricted for:			
Debt service	228	10,348	10,576
Replacement	-	61,214	61,214
Capital improvement	59,289	3,186	62,475
Community programs	10,375	-	10,375
Other purposes	14,995	-	14,995
Unrestricted (deficit)	(348,708)	98,441	(250,267)
Total net position	<u>\$ 123,401</u>	<u>\$ 669,818</u>	<u>\$ 793,219</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants	Capital Grants
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 32,651	\$ 21,544	\$ 13	\$ 61
Public service	71,781	27,097	312	25,776
Public safety	33,072	19,633	1,077	397
Public utilities	7,193	-	23	1,706
Community environment	23,193	2,387	1,929	6,532
Health	13,360	8,642	651	125
Parks and recreation	8,729	456	65	611
Interest and fiscal charges	6,265	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	196,244	79,759	4,070	35,208
Business-type activities:				
Water	64,075	78,648	-	-
Sewer	64,042	87,890	-	1,151
Utilities administration	14,088	18,192	-	-
Storm utility	8,935	10,099	-	557
Property management	753	-	-	-
Small business development	135	-	-	-
Municipal tow lot	1,056	2,652	-	-
Toledo public power	701	630	-	-
Total business-type activities	153,785	198,111	-	1,708
Total	\$ 350,029	\$ 277,870	\$ 4,070	\$ 36,916

General revenues:

Income taxes
Property taxes
Investment earnings
Intergovernmental services
Gain on disposal of capital assets
Other revenue

Transfers

Total general revenues and transfers

Change in net position

Net position (deficit) at January 1 (restated - Note 16)

Net position (deficit) at December 31

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

Primary Government

Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
\$ (11,033)	\$ -	\$ (11,033)
(18,596)	-	(18,596)
(11,965)	-	(11,965)
(5,464)	-	(5,464)
(12,345)	-	(12,345)
(3,942)	-	(3,942)
(7,597)	-	(7,597)
(6,265)	-	(6,265)
<u>(77,207)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(77,207)</u>
-	14,573	14,573
-	24,999	24,999
-	4,104	4,104
-	1,721	1,721
-	(753)	(753)
-	(135)	(135)
-	1,596	1,596
-	(71)	(71)
<u>-</u>	<u>46,034</u>	<u>46,034</u>
(77,207)	46,034	(31,173)
190,455	-	190,455
13,072	-	13,072
2,190	7,127	9,317
31,314	-	31,314
-	12	12
6,051	-	6,051
493	(493)	-
<u>243,575</u>	<u>6,646</u>	<u>250,221</u>
166,368	52,680	219,048
(42,967)	617,138	574,171
<u>\$ 123,401</u>	<u>\$ 669,818</u>	<u>\$ 793,219</u>

City of Toledo, Ohio
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	General	Capital Improvements	Special Assessments Services	Nonmajor Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents with Treasurer	\$ 12,029	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cash and cash equivalents - other	212	-	-	104
Investments	86,103	103	-	-
Restricted investments	3,825	2,603	535	677
Receivables (net of allowances)	35,580	6,562	57,223	10,594
Due from other:				
Funds	-	44,170	-	35,739
Governments	6,703	-	224	11,418
Inventory of supplies	1,760	1,233	3,553	960
Total assets	<u>\$ 146,212</u>	<u>\$ 54,671</u>	<u>\$ 61,535</u>	<u>\$ 59,492</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 2,415	\$ 2,886	\$ 375	\$ 2,556
Deposits	3,528	18	-	2,223
Accrued wages and benefits payable	10,186	-	-	-
Compensated absences payable	180	-	13	-
Retainage payable	-	731	-	82
Due to other:				
Funds	56,915	-	22,556	16,787
Notes payable	-	-	40,600	1,620
Total liabilities	<u>73,224</u>	<u>3,635</u>	<u>63,544</u>	<u>23,268</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Revenues Levied for the next year and unavailable revenue	26,366	-	57,072	7,313
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	1,760	1,233	3,553	1,634
Restricted	3,825	49,803	535	43,062
Committed	13,045	-	-	1,800
Assigned	6,428	-	-	-
Unassigned (deficit)	21,564	-	(63,169)	(17,585)
Total fund balances (deficit)	<u>46,622</u>	<u>51,036</u>	<u>(59,081)</u>	<u>28,911</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows, and fund balances	<u>\$ 146,212</u>	<u>\$ 54,671</u>	<u>\$ 61,535</u>	<u>\$ 59,492</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**Total
Governmental
Funds**

\$	12,029
	316
	86,206
	7,640
	109,959
	79,909
	18,345
	7,506
<hr/>	
\$	321,910
<hr/> <hr/>	

\$	8,232
	5,769
	10,186
	193
	813
	96,258
	42,220
<hr/>	

163,671

90,751

	8,180
	97,225
	14,845
	6,428
	(59,190)
	67,488
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\$ 321,910

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City of Toledo, Ohio
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

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

Total fund balances for governmental funds		\$	67,488
Capital assets used in governmental activities (excluding those reported in the internal service funds) are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds			498,938
Revenue will be collected beyond the 60 day period used in the statements. Revenue and a corresponding receivable are included in the government-wide statements			
Special assessments	\$	58,269	
Income taxes		10,556	
Delinquent property taxes		3,662	
Capital grants		230	
Operating grants		99	
Other revenue		259	
Reimbursements from other governments		5,787	78,862
Internal service funds are used by the City to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to the other City departments or agencies, generally on a cost reimbursement basis. The assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.			23,015
Long-term liabilities applicable to the City's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and, accordingly, are not reported as fund liabilities. Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due. All liabilities - both current and long-term - are reported in the statement of net position. The City's long-term obligations (excluding those reported in the internal service funds) are:			
General obligation bonds		(109,556)	
Non-taxable revenue bonds		(12,358)	
Compensated absences		(28,464)	
Loans outstanding from state agencies		(7,154)	
Loans outstanding from other sources		(650)	
Accrued interest		(504)	
Landfill closure		(15,335)	
Capital leases		(149)	(174,170)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds (excluding the portion reported in the internal service funds).			
Deferred outflows-pensions		110,355	
Deferred inflows-pensions		(14,185)	
Net pension liability		(401,714)	(305,544)
The net OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds (excluding the portion reported in the internal service funds).			
Deferred outflows-OPEB		24,576	
Deferred inflows-OPEB		(14,015)	
Net OPEB liability		(75,749)	(65,188)
Total net position of governmental activities			\$ 123,401

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	General	Capital Improvements	Special Assessments Services	Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Income taxes	\$ 189,434	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Property taxes	12,642	-	-	-
Special assessments	-	-	28,753	224
Licenses and permits	2,963	-	-	1
Intergovernmental services	18,590	-	-	20,511
Charges for services	28,848	-	-	1,197
Investment earnings	2,190	124	153	45
Fines and forfeitures	9,317	-	-	1,507
Grants	-	23,082	-	12,247
Other revenue	3,565	174	-	4,885
Total revenues	267,549	23,380	28,906	40,617
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	25,821	151	891	329
Public service	1,926	-	28,268	14,762
Public safety	174,308	-	-	4,518
Public utilities	-	-	-	45
Community environment	6,701	-	-	14,322
Health	8,804	-	297	1,300
Parks and recreation	3,066	-	-	223
Capital outlay	-	44,957	-	3,569
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	671	3,520	-	11,155
Interest and fiscal charges	41	675	1,178	4,891
Debt Issuance Costs	-	394	-	-
Total expenditures	221,338	49,697	30,634	55,114
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	46,211	(26,317)	(1,728)	(14,497)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	1,470	41,989	-	16,628
Transfers (out)	(42,152)	(16,755)	-	(687)
Issuance of bonds and loans	-	16,529	-	7,111
Premiums on bonds issued	-	-	-	2,407
Payment to Escrow Agent	-	(7,285)	-	(9,474)
Sale of capital assets	306	75	-	5
Total other financing sources (uses)	(40,376)	34,553	-	15,990
Net change in fund balances	5,835	8,236	(1,728)	1,493
Fund balances (deficit) at January 1 (restated - Note 16)	40,658	42,604	(57,453)	27,479
Increase (decrease) in inventory	129	196	100	(61)
Fund balances (deficit) at December 31	<u>\$ 46,622</u>	<u>\$ 51,036</u>	<u>\$ (59,081)</u>	<u>\$ 28,911</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**Total
Governmental
Funds**

\$ 189,434
12,642
28,977
2,964
39,101
30,045
2,512
10,824
35,329
8,624

360,452

27,192
44,956
178,826
45
21,023
10,401
3,289
48,526

15,346
6,785
394

356,783

3,669

60,087
(59,594)
23,640
2,407
(16,759)
386

10,167

13,836

53,288
364

\$ 67,488

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City of Toledo, Ohio
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
to the Statement of Activities
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

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

Net change in fund balances for governmental funds	\$	13,836
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the costs of these assets, which meet the capitalization requirement, is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense (excluding internal service fund activity):		
Capital asset additions	\$	39,708
Depreciation expense		<u>(27,541)</u>
		12,167
In the statement of activities, loss on disposal of capital assets is reported, whereas only proceeds from the sales are reported in the funds.		
		(8,445)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. The amount of this net effect of the reversal of prior year items against current year accruals:		
Special assessments		(1,207)
Income taxes		1,021
Delinquent property taxes		430
Capital grants		(874)
Operating grants		(643)
Other revenue		(1,309)
Reimbursements from other governments		<u>4,249</u>
		1,667
The long-term liability for compensated absences is not recorded in the funds, but is reported in the statement of activities. This amount is the current year change in the liability, reported as an expense in the statement of activities.		
		1,483
The long-term liability for landfill closure is not recorded in the funds, but is reported in the statement of activities. This amount is the current year change in the liability, reported as an expense in the statement of activities		
		(563)
The issuances of loans and refunding bonds are reported as an other financing financing source in the funds, however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as revenue as they increase liabilities on the statement of net position.		
Loans		(265)
Refunding bonds		<u>(23,375)</u>
		(23,640)
Repayment of bond, loan, and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces liabilities on the statement of net position (excluding internal service funds activity).		
		15,346
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent for the retirement of bonds is an other financing use in the funds but the payment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Deferred charges related to bond refundings are amortized over the life of the issuance in the statement of activities. The following refunding transactions occurred during the year:		
Bonds refunded		16,675
Deferred charges on refundings		<u>84</u>
		16,759
Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed.		
		364
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds and loans, whereas in the funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		
Decrease in accrued interest payable		494
Premiums incurred in the current year		(2,407)
Amortization of bond premiums		724
Amortization of deferred charges of refundings		<u>(84)</u>
		(1,273)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge costs to individual funds. The net revenue/(expenses) of certain activities of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.		
		(1,278)
Contractually required pension and OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in the funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension		25,630
OPEB		<u>460</u>
		26,090
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability and net OPEB liability are reported as pension expense and OPEB expense, respectively, in the statement of activities.		
Pension		(57,281)
OPEB		<u>171,136</u>
		113,855
Changes in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u><u>166,368</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities			
	Water	Sewer	Utility Administrative Services	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
ASSETS				
<u>Current:</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents with Treasury	\$ 3,747	\$ 18,445	\$ 15,882	\$ 1,951
Cash and cash equivalents held by escrow agent	24,927	1,606	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents - other	1	-	1,208	-
Investments	23,247	17,245	-	15,975
Restricted investments	92,615	917	-	392
Receivables (net of allowances)	16,004	24,272	464	9,585
Due from other:				
Funds	-	26,652	-	69
Prepaid items	2	14	2	-
Inventory of supplies	3,263	1,032	17	-
Total current assets	<u>163,806</u>	<u>90,183</u>	<u>17,573</u>	<u>27,972</u>
<u>Noncurrent:</u>				
Investments	38,297	41,437	-	14,729
Restricted investments	16,985	-	-	-
Prepaid bond insurance	742	19	-	-
Land and construction in progress	325,990	330,141	-	14,451
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	163,453	370,907	114	33,183
Total noncurrent assets	<u>545,467</u>	<u>742,504</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>62,363</u>
Total assets	<u>709,273</u>	<u>832,687</u>	<u>17,687</u>	<u>90,335</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension (see Note 13)	5,220	5,592	3,156	1,869
OPEB (see Note 14)	656	703	505	381
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>5,876</u>	<u>6,295</u>	<u>3,661</u>	<u>2,250</u>
LIABILITIES				
<u>Current:</u>				
Accounts payable	5,215	1,465	498	465
Customer deposits	1,939	1	-	50
Retainage payable	4,966	4,185	-	45
Due to other:				
Funds	28,661	-	1,650	5,090
Governments	40	245	-	54
Accrued interest payable	1,634	5,174	-	36
Other current liabilities	-	-	-	-
Current portion of:				
Compensated absences payable	13	27	32	3
Bonds, loans, and capital lease payable, net	11,405	26,448	-	1,213
Total current liabilities	<u>53,873</u>	<u>37,545</u>	<u>2,180</u>	<u>6,956</u>
<u>Noncurrent:</u>				
Compensated absences payable	1,511	2,091	926	453
Bonds, loans, and capital lease payable, net	392,455	409,258	-	10,473
Net pension liability (see Note 13)	17,617	18,873	9,990	5,438
Net OPEB liability (see Note 14)	8,369	8,965	4,746	2,584
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>419,952</u>	<u>439,187</u>	<u>15,662</u>	<u>18,948</u>
Total liabilities	<u>473,825</u>	<u>476,732</u>	<u>17,842</u>	<u>25,904</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension (see Note 13)	530	1,027	507	565
OPEB (see Note 14)	215	527	250	322
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>745</u>	<u>1,554</u>	<u>757</u>	<u>887</u>
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	190,217	262,074	114	44,224
Restricted:				
Debt service	4,560	5,749	-	39
Replacement	23,718	31,291	-	6,205
Capital improvement	341	125	-	2,720
Unrestricted	21,743	61,457	2,635	12,606
Total net position	<u>\$ 240,579</u>	<u>\$ 360,696</u>	<u>\$ 2,749</u>	<u>\$ 65,794</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

		Governmental Activities	
Total Enterprise Funds		Internal Services Funds	
\$	40,025	\$	-
	26,533		701
	1,209		-
	56,467		-
	93,924		-
	50,325		698
	26,721		27,047
	18		-
	4,312		979
	<u>299,534</u>		<u>29,425</u>
	94,463		-
	16,985		-
	761		-
	670,582		2,065
	567,657		19,135
	<u>1,350,448</u>		<u>21,200</u>
	<u>1,649,982</u>		<u>50,625</u>
	15,837		3,526
	2,245		571
	<u>18,082</u>		<u>4,097</u>
	7,643		1,267
	1,990		292
	9,196		-
	35,401		2,018
	339		-
	6,844		-
	-		7,590
	75		-
	39,066		1,181
	<u>100,554</u>		<u>12,348</u>
	4,981		-
	812,186		3,191
	51,918		10,774
	24,664		5,118
	<u>893,749</u>		<u>19,083</u>
	<u>994,303</u>		<u>31,431</u>
	2,629		211
	1,314		65
	<u>3,943</u>		<u>276</u>
	496,629		16,828
	10,348		-
	61,214		-
	3,186		-
	98,441		6,187
\$	<u>669,818</u>	\$	<u>23,015</u>

City of Toledo, 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			
	Water	Sewer	Utility Administrative Services	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
OPERATING REVENUES				
Charges for services	\$ 78,646	\$ 87,765	\$ 18,192	\$ 13,069
Other revenue	2	125	-	312
Total operating revenue	<u>78,648</u>	<u>87,890</u>	<u>18,192</u>	<u>13,381</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Personnel services	17,544	19,500	10,327	5,020
Contractual services	16,756	12,300	2,989	3,347
Materials and supplies	8,023	2,929	729	294
Utilities	2,671	3,374	30	712
Depreciation	5,466	15,384	13	1,244
Total operating expenses	<u>50,460</u>	<u>53,487</u>	<u>14,088</u>	<u>10,617</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>28,188</u>	<u>34,403</u>	<u>4,104</u>	<u>2,764</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Investment earnings	4,695	1,608	4	820
Interest expense and fiscal charges	(13,615)	(10,532)	-	(531)
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets	10	(23)	2	(432)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>(8,910)</u>	<u>(8,947)</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>(143)</u>
Income (loss) before transfers and contributions	<u>19,278</u>	<u>25,456</u>	<u>4,110</u>	<u>2,621</u>
Capital contributions	-	1,151	-	557
Transfers in	2,578	2,876	-	1,610
Transfers (out)	(150)	(75)	(5,787)	(1,545)
Change in net position	21,706	29,408	(1,677)	3,243
Net position at January 1	<u>218,873</u>	<u>331,288</u>	<u>4,426</u>	<u>62,551</u>
Net position at December 31	<u>\$ 240,579</u>	<u>\$ 360,696</u>	<u>\$ 2,749</u>	<u>\$ 65,794</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Total Enterprise Funds	Governmental Activities Internal Services Funds
\$ 197,672	\$ 23,925
439	5,286
<u>198,111</u>	<u>29,211</u>
52,391	11,356
35,392	10,289
11,975	5,801
6,787	1,495
22,107	1,489
<u>128,652</u>	<u>30,430</u>
<u>69,459</u>	<u>(1,219)</u>
7,127	-
(24,678)	(215)
(443)	156
<u>(17,994)</u>	<u>(59)</u>
<u>51,465</u>	<u>(1,278)</u>
1,708	-
7,064	-
(7,557)	-
<u>52,680</u>	<u>(1,278)</u>
617,138	24,293
<u>\$ 669,818</u>	<u>\$ 23,015</u>

City of Toledo, Ohio
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities			
	Water	Sewer	Utility Administrative Services	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received from customers	\$ 77,317	\$ 73,336	\$ 28,231	\$ 12,444
Cash paid to employees	(14,968)	(17,035)	(8,561)	(2,379)
Cash paid to supplies	(32,751)	(20,562)	(1,849)	(2,321)
Other receipts	2	125	-	312
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>29,600</u>	<u>35,864</u>	<u>17,821</u>	<u>8,056</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Transfers in	2,578	2,876	-	1,610
Transfers (out)	(150)	(75)	(5,787)	(1,545)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	<u>2,428</u>	<u>2,801</u>	<u>(5,787)</u>	<u>65</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Capital grants	-	1,151	-	557
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(82,212)	(29,073)	-	(3,148)
Sale of capital assets	10	-	2	-
Principal payments	(23,524)	(23,354)	-	(1,198)
Issuance of bonds and loans	59,582	25,967	-	126
Interest and fiscal charges paid on bonds, loans, and capital leases	(15,808)	(10,564)	-	(540)
Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities	<u>(61,952)</u>	<u>(35,873)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(4,203)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	59,599	31,954	-	8,000
Purchase of investments	(37,689)	(38,037)	-	(13,120)
Investment income received on investments	4,695	1,608	4	811
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>26,605</u>	<u>(4,475)</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>(4,309)</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(3,319)	(1,683)	12,040	(391)
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1	<u>31,994</u>	<u>21,734</u>	<u>5,050</u>	<u>2,342</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	<u>\$ 28,675</u>	<u>\$ 20,051</u>	<u>\$ 17,090</u>	<u>\$ 1,951</u>
Reconciliation of net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Operating income (loss)	\$ 28,188	\$ 34,403	\$ 4,104	\$ 2,764
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Depreciation	5,466	15,384	13	1,244
Change in assets, liabilities, deferred outflows and deferred inflows:				
Decrease (increase) in receivables	(1,329)	39	(90)	(948)
Decrease (increase) in due from other funds	-	(14,468)	10,129	323
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	(2)	-	(2)	-
Decrease (increase) in inventory of supplies	90	85	(4)	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other liabilities	(7,843)	(772)	255	23
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	1,007	-	1,650	3,663
Increase (decrease) in due to other governments	18	91	-	39
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	(90)	(550)	-	-
Increase (decrease) in retainage payable	1,519	(813)	-	(66)
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in accrued wages and benefits payable	(298)	(371)	(189)	(89)
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable	(41)	(38)	79	(18)
Decrease (increase) in deferred outflows - pension	(2,685)	(2,723)	(1,243)	(421)
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows - pension	(2,255)	(2,040)	(1,092)	(353)
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	7,186	7,070	3,767	1,649
Decrease (increase) in deferred outflows - OPEB	(126)	(103)	67	153
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows - OPEB	(368)	(142)	(70)	127
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB liability	1,163	812	447	(34)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ 29,600</u>	<u>\$ 35,864</u>	<u>\$ 17,821</u>	<u>\$ 8,056</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

		Governmental Activities	
Total Enterprise Funds		Internal Services Funds	
\$	191,328	\$	23,472
	(42,943)		(8,628)
	(57,483)		(18,779)
	439		5,286
	<u>91,341</u>		<u>1,351</u>
	7,064		-
	(7,557)		-
	<u>(493)</u>		<u>-</u>
	1,708		-
	(114,433)		-
	12		204
	(48,076)		(1,340)
	85,675		-
	<u>(26,912)</u>		<u>(215)</u>
	<u>(102,026)</u>		<u>(1,351)</u>
	99,553		-
	(88,846)		-
	7,118		-
	<u>17,825</u>		<u>-</u>
	6,647		-
	61,120		701
\$	<u>67,767</u>	\$	<u>701</u>
\$	69,459	\$	(1,219)
	22,107		1,489
	(2,328)		(86)
	(4,016)		(4,409)
	(4)		-
	171		(45)
	(8,337)		(142)
	6,320		(5)
	148		-
	(640)		-
	640		-
	-		3,040
	(947)		(144)
	(18)		(5)
	(7,072)		(1,240)
	(5,740)		(1,310)
	19,672		4,902
	(9)		(202)
	(453)		(335)
	2,388		1,062
\$	<u>91,341</u>	\$	<u>1,351</u>

City of Toledo, Ohio
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds
December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Custodial Funds
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents - other	\$ 573
Receivables (net of allowances)	231
Total assets	804
 LIABILITIES	
Due to other:	
Governments	231
 NET POSITION	
Restricted for other governments	\$ 573

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds
December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS	
Fines and forfeitures for other governments	\$ 10,789
Licenses, permits, and fees for other governments	37
Total additions	10,826
DEDUCTIONS	
Fines and forfeiture distributions to other governments	10,625
Licenses, permits, and fee distributions to other governments	37
Total deductions	10,662
Net increase in fiduciary net position	164
Net position at January 1 (restated - Note 16)	409
Net position at December 31	\$ 573

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Toledo, Ohio (the “City”) was incorporated January 7, 1837 and operates under its Charter adopted in November 1914. The City may exercise all powers of local self-government granted under Article XVIII, Section 3, of the Ohio Constitution, not in conflict with applicable general laws of Ohio. The Charter provides that the City operate under the strong mayor/council form of government.

The Financial Statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United State of America (GAAP) as applied to local government units. The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial principles. The most significant of the City’s accounting policies are described below.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the Financial Statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. The reporting entity of the City includes the following services as authorized by its Charter: Public Safety, Highways and Streets, Water and Sanitation, Health and Social Services, Culture-Recreation, Public Improvements, Planning and Zoning and General Administrative Services.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization’s governing body, and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs and services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization’s resources; or (3) the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves their budget, the issuance of their debt, or the levying of taxes for the organization. The City has one component unit.

Component Unit

Toledo Community Improvement Corporation

The Toledo Community Improvement Corporation (TCIC) is the City of Toledo’s designated agency and instrumentality for industrial, commercial, distribution and research development. The TCIC board is made up of nine members, all of which are appointed by the City. The TCIC is considered a blended component unit of the City, but there is no financial activity for the 2019 fiscal year, and therefore no activity is reflected in this report.

Jointly Governed Organizations

City of Toledo-City of Rossford MUD

In February 1992, the City entered into a contract with the City of Rossford to create a Joint Economic Development Zone (JEDZ) under Ohio Rev. Code 715.69. However, on June 5, 2014 this code section was repealed. The entity entered into a new contract under Ohio Rev. Code 714.84(J) to create a Municipal Utility District (MUD). The new agreement is a contract for shared services between two municipalities and is not a separate entity. The purpose of this contract is to facilitate planned, orderly, new and expanded commercial and industrial growth within the region; creating retaining and enhancing employment opportunities for the benefit of the City of Toledo and the City of Rossford and their residents and all of the residents of the region.

The MUD has helped foster successful retail and other developments in the MUD. The agreement results in an income tax that shall be imposed based on the City of Rossford's Municipal Code at a rate of 2.25%. The City will receive approximately 27.33% of the net revenues generated by this agreement. The City did not receive revenues from the MUD in 2019.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Jointly Governed Organizations (continued)

City of Toledo-City of Maumee-Monclova Township

In October 2003 and amended in 2010, the City entered into a contract with the City of Maumee and Monclova Township to create a JEDZ. The purpose of this contract is to facilitate planned, orderly, new, and expanded commercial and industrial growth within the region; creating, retaining, and enhancing employment opportunities for the benefit of the City of Toledo, the City of Maumee and Monclova Township, and their residents and all of the residents of the region. The agreement results in an income tax that shall be imposed based on the City of Maumee's Municipal Code at a rate of 1.5%. The City will receive one-fourth of the net revenues generated by this agreement. The City received \$1,672 in revenues from the JEDZ in 2019.

City of Toledo-City of Sylvania

In July 2008, the City entered into a revenue sharing contract with the City of Sylvania. The purpose of this contract is to facilitate new and expanded commercial growth or economic development in the State and the City of Sylvania. The agreement results in an income tax that shall be imposed based on the City of Sylvania's Municipal Code at a rate of 1.5%. The City will receive 40% of the net revenues in excess of the baseline revenues established yearly generated by this agreement. The City did not receive revenues from this agreement in 2019.

City of Toledo-Perrysburg Township

In October 2008, the City entered into a contract with Perrysburg Township to create a Joint Economic Development District (JEDD). The purpose of this contract is to facilitate economic development; create or preserve jobs and employment opportunities and to improve the economic welfare of the people and businesses located in the State, Township, City and District. The agreement results in a payroll income tax that shall be imposed based on the City's Municipal Code at a rate of 2.25% paid by employees of businesses located in the District. The City will receive the first \$223 of revenues and 50% of the remaining revenues generated by this agreement. The City received \$38 in revenues from the JEDD in 2019.

City of Toledo-Lake Township JEDD

In August 2009, the City entered into a contract with Lake Township to create a JEDD. The purpose of this contract is to facilitate economic development; create or preserve jobs and employment opportunities and to improve the economic welfare of the people and businesses located in the State, Township, City and District. The agreement results in an income tax that shall be imposed based on the City's Municipal Code at a rate of 2.25%. The City will receive 40% of the net revenues generated by this agreement. The City did not receive revenues from the JEDD in 2019.

City of Toledo-Troy Township JEDD

In September 2010, the City entered into a contract with Troy Township to create a JEDD. The purpose of this contract is to facilitate economic development; create or preserve jobs and employment opportunities and to improve the economic welfare of the people and businesses located in the State, Township, City and District. The agreement results in an income tax that shall be imposed based on the City's Municipal Code at a rate of 2.25%. The City will receive 40% of the net revenues generated by this agreement. The City received \$292 in revenues from the JEDD in 2019.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Jointly Governed Organizations (continued)

City of Toledo-Monclova Township-Swanton Township (Toledo Express Airport JEDD, or TEA JEDD)

In October 2015, the City entered into a contract with Monclova and Swanton Townships to create a JEDD at the Toledo Express Airport. The purpose of this contract is to facilitate economic development; create or preserve jobs and employment opportunities and to improve the economic welfare of the people and businesses located in the Townships, the City, the State, and the County. The agreement results in an income tax that shall be imposed based on the City's Municipal Code at a rate of 0.5% for 2016; 1% for 2017, and 1.5% for 2018 and years after. The City will receive one third of the net revenues generated by this agreement. The City received \$57 in revenues from the JEDD in 2019.

Incarceration Agreements with Other Governments

In 1987, Toledo entered into a joint contractual agreement with five counties (Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Lucas and Williams) to form the Corrections Commission of Northwest Ohio (Commission) to oversee the construction and operation of a regional jail. The mission of the Commission is to protect the public, employees and offenders, while operating a cost effective detention center. The six member jurisdictions each have three representatives (county commissioner/city manager, chief of police/sheriff and a judge) to serve on the eighteen member board. The degree of control exercised over the Commission by each member jurisdiction is limited to budgeting and financing. Each member jurisdiction paid capital costs of construction of the facility (approximately \$21.3 million). The State of Ohio reimbursed \$10.7 million or 50% of the total capital cost of construction as an incentive to build regional jails.

The jurisdictional share in the cost of operation of the Commission was based on the number of beds allocated to each member. The last funding percentages originally approved by the Commission for its members in 2016 were as follows: City of Toledo – 37.63%, Lucas County – 31.03%, Defiance County – 9.4%, Fulton County – 8.15%, Williams County – 8.15% and Henry County – 5.64%. The City withdrew from the agreement with the Commission in 2016 and did not contribute for its operation in 2017, 2018 and 2019

In 2016, the City entered into a distinctly separate agreement with Lucas County for incarceration costs formerly associated with the Commission. The agreement called for the City to pay Lucas County for 20 beds specifically reserved for offenders charged under the Toledo Municipal Code. Nearing the end of 2017, the City established an agreement for incarceration costs with Wood County, which reserved 10 beds for the City for offenders charged under the Toledo Municipal Code. In 2019, Toledo paid Wood County \$239 under this agreement. The City expects the new contract to result in significant savings moving forward as compared to prior agreements with both the Commission and Lucas County.

Basis of Presentation

The City's basic Financial Statements consist of Government-Wide Statements, including a Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, as well as Fund Financial Statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information. The Government-Wide Statements report all of the assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenses of the City. Governmental Activities are reported separately from Business-Type Activities. Governmental Activities are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenue whereas Business-Type Activities are normally supported by financially self-sustaining fees and charges for services. Fiduciary Funds of the City are not included in these Government-Wide Financial Statements; however, separate Financial Statements are presented for the Fiduciary Funds.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of Presentation (continued)

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except Fiduciary Funds. The activities of the Internal Service Funds are eliminated to avoid doubling up revenues and expenses. Interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are Governmental and those that are considered Business-Type Activities.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the Governmental and Business-Type Activities of the City at year-end.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the City's Governmental Activities and Business-Type Activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) charges paid by the recipient of the goods and services offered by the program and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational and capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements:

During the year, the City segregates transactions related to specific City functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund Financial Statements are designed to present financial information of the City at a more detailed level. The focus of Governmental and Enterprise Funds Financial Statements is on Major Funds. Each Major Fund is presented in a separate column. Non-Major Funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Internal Service Funds are aggregated and presented in a single column on the Proprietary Fund Statements. Fiduciary Funds are reported by type.

Fund Accounting

The City uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The City's funds are classified as Governmental, Proprietary and Fiduciary.

Governmental Funds:

Governmental Funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental 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, Liabilities and Deferred Inflows is reported as Fund Balance. The following are the City's major Governmental Funds:

General Fund: Accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Capital Improvements Fund: Accounts for construction, improvements and acquisition of building and infrastructure.

Special Assessment Services Fund: Accounts for the proceeds of special assessments (and related note sales) levied against property owners benefiting from the City's services: street cleaning, street lighting, surface treatment, weed cutting, snow removal and tree and ditch maintenance.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fund Accounting (continued)

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

Proprietary Funds:

Proprietary Fund reporting focuses on changes in net position, financial position and cash flows.

Enterprise Funds: Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the governing body is that the costs of providing goods and services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

The City has separate Enterprise Funds for the following major enterprises: water, sewer, and utility administrative services.

Water: To account for the operations of the water treatment and distribution systems operated of the City using Lake Erie as the water supply. The Department also provides water services to several areas outside of the City. Revenue is generated by charges set at a level sufficient to cover outstanding debt requirements while providing funds for the operation and maintenance of the water operating and distribution system.

Sewer: To account for the operations of the sanitary sewage collection and treatment systems operated of the City. Revenue is generated by charges that are set at level sufficient to provide funds for the costs of operating, maintaining and providing necessary replacements and improvements and for the debt service requirements on outstanding debt.

Utility Administrative Services: To provide comprehensive billing, collections and customer services/relations in an efficient, cost-effective and responsive manner to residents, businesses and governmental jurisdictions within the greater Toledo metropolitan areas, as well as administrative support for the Department of Public Utilities. Senior clerks are available to assist with water/sewer service contracts, billing problems, inspections, payment agreements, remote installations and many other customer service needs.

The other enterprise funds of the City are used to account for storm sewer, property management, small business development, municipal tow lot, marina, and Toledo public power operations.

Internal Service Funds: Internal Service Funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City, generally on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City's internal service funds account for municipal garage operations, capital replacement, storeroom and printshop services, information technology services, risk management, facility operations, workers' compensation, and healthcare self-insurance.

Fiduciary Funds:

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and custodial funds. Trust funds are distinguished from custodial funds by the existence of a trust agreement or equivalent arrangements that have certain characteristics. Custodial Funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fund Accounting (continued)

The City's fiduciary funds are Custodial Funds. Custodial Funds are used to account for building standards fee assessments on both residential permits (1% assessment) and commercial permits (3% assessment) that are collected by the City and remitted to the State of Ohio, an Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) surcharge related to landfill operations that are collected by the City and remitted to the State of Ohio EPA, and for fines and fees collected by the Toledo Municipal Court and remitted to other governments (excluding those remitted or due to the City of Toledo).

Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

The Government-Wide Financial Statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflow of resources, liabilities and deferred inflow of resources associated with the operation of the City are included on the Statement of Net Position, except Fiduciary Funds. The Statement of Activities presents increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in net position.

Fund Financial Statements:

All Governmental Funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. Using this method, only current assets, current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are generally included on the Balance Sheet. The Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance 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 Statements for Governmental Funds.

Like the Government-Wide Statements, all Proprietary Funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflow of resources, liabilities and deferred inflow of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Changes in Fund Net Position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. The Statement of Cash Flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its Proprietary Activities.

Proprietary Funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the Proprietary Funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for all major and non-major Proprietary Funds and charges for goods and services to other departments provided by the Internal Service Funds. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods and services that are the primary activity of the fund.

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

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of Accounting

Basis of Accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the Financial Statements. The Government-Wide as well as the Fiduciary Funds and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. The Governmental Funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflow of resources and in 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. Under the modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. 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 for the current fiscal year. For the City, available means expected to be received within sixty days after year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. Under the accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned (see Note 4). Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year in which the taxes are levied (see Note 5). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specific purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, 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: income tax, state-levied local shared taxes (including gasoline taxes, local government funds and permissive taxes), fines and forfeitures, licenses and permits, interest, grants and rentals.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the City, see Note 13 and Note 14 for deferred outflows of resources related to the City's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively.

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

For the City, see Note 13 and Note 14 for deferred inflows of resources related to the City's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of Accounting (continued)

Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The measurement focus of Governmental Fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in Governmental Funds.

Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted for all governmental and business-type funds other than capital projects funds on the GAAP basis in that revenues are recorded when earned and expenditures are recorded when incurred. Capital projects funds adopt project-length budgets at the time bonds are sold or other funding sources are determined. The City maintains budgetary controls by not permitting expenditures to exceed appropriations at the account for each division within each fund.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash balances of the City's Governmental Activities and Governmental Funds are pooled and invested in order to provide improved cash management. Monies for these funds are maintained in this pool. All of the City's depository accounts for the Governmental Activities and Governmental Funds are maintained and reported by the General Fund as "Cash and Cash Equivalents with Treasurer". The Business-type Activities and Proprietary Funds hold their own bank statements and cash is maintained in these respective funds as "Cash and Cash Equivalents with Treasury".

Cash and cash equivalents held by escrow represent amounts held by third parties for debt service requirements and capital lease proceeds remaining to be spent. These amounts are reported as "Cash and Cash Equivalents Held by Escrow Agent".

During 2019, investments were limited to nonnegotiable certificates of deposit (nonnegotiable CD's), Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB) securities, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) securities, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) securities, Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) securities, Municipal Bonds, and State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). Except for investments in STAR Ohio and nonnegotiable CD's, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Investments in STAR Ohio are reported at amortized cost and investments in nonnegotiable CD's are reported at cost.

During 2019, the City invested in STAR Ohio. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The City measures its investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For 2019, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents (continued)

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, the Proprietary Funds consider all highly liquid investments held by Treasurer with an original maturity date of three months or less when purchased to be Cash Equivalents. In addition, all cash with Treasurer and other cash are also considered to be Cash Equivalents because they are available to the Proprietary Fund on demand.

Inventory of Supplies

Inventories are valued at cost in utilizing the First-In, First-Out (FIFO) method for both Governmental Funds and Proprietary Funds and are expensed when used.

Prepayments

Payments made to vendors for services that benefit future periods are recorded as prepayments in both government-wide and fund financial statements. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of purchase, and the expenditure is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

Restricted Assets

Restricted Assets are those that are legally restricted in use by bond indentures or other legal instruments.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined by the government as anything purchased by, donated, or otherwise acquired by the City that has an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (amount not in thousands) and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. In the case of the initial capitalization of infrastructure assets (i.e., those reported by governmental activities) the City includes all such items regardless of their acquisition date. The City's intangible assets include right of way and computer software. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the lives of the assets are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized, as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of proprietary capital assets is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Capital assets, including property, plant, equipment, intangible assets and infrastructure assets are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. The City infrastructure consists of bridges, curbs and gutters, lighting, sidewalks, roads, drainage systems and water and sewer lines. All reported capital assets, except land, right of way and construction in progress, are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives, and these estimated useful lives may be periodically adjusted:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life</u>
Auto/Vehicle Equipment	5-15 years
Buildings	20-40 years
Distribution Systems	100 years
Furniture and Fixtures	5-15 years
Infrastructure (Roads, Bridges, Culverts)	20-40 years
Improvements (non-Building)	10-20 years
Intangible Assets	5 years
Machinery and Equipment	5-20 years

The City updated the capital asset policy in 2016 to move the capitalization threshold from \$500 to \$5,000 (amounts not in thousands). Assets depreciated under the previous methodology continue their original depreciation and remain a part of the City's financial statements until disposed.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from the routine lag between the dates interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur are classified as “due to/from other funds.” These amounts 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 a component of the internal balance reported on the statement of net position.

Interfund Transactions

Transfers between Governmental and Business-Type Activities on the Government-Wide Statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues.

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in seller funds, and expenditures/expenses in purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a repayment requirement are reported as Interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in Governmental Funds and after non-operating 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 basic Financial Statements.

Compensated Absences

The City follows the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards board No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. Vacation and compensatory time benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees’ rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The City records a liability for accumulated unused vacation and compensatory time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

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

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at the Balance Sheet date, and reduced to the maximum payments allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus applicable additional salary related payments. City employees are granted vacation and sick leave in varying amounts. In the event of termination, an employee is reimbursed for accumulated vacation and sick leave at various rates.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the Government-Wide Financial Statements.

On Governmental Fund Financial Statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due during each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. For Proprietary Funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables and accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from the Governmental Funds are reported in the Government-Wide Financial Statements and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from Proprietary Funds are reported on the Proprietary Fund Financial Statements.

In general, once Governmental Fund payables and accrued liabilities are incurred, they are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources and reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims, judgments and compensated absences that will be paid from Governmental Funds are reported as a liability in the Fund Financial Statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds, capital leases and long-term loans are recognized as a liability on the Fund Financial Statements when due.

Debt Insurance Costs, Premiums, Discounts and Deferred Amount on Refunding

On Government-Wide Financial Statements, prepaid bond insurance costs are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Unamortized bond insurance costs are reported as a separate line item on the Statement of Net Position as an asset.

Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds. Bond discounts are presented as a reduction of the face amount of the bonds.

For advance refunding resulting in the defeasance of debt in the Government-Wide Financial Statements and in the Proprietary Funds, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as an addition to or reduction from the face amount of the new debt.

Fund Balance Classifications

Fund Balance for Governmental Funds is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is “bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the fund can be spent” in accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*.

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

Nonspendable - The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The “not in spendable form” criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

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

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fund Balance Classifications (continued)

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

Assigned - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted nor committed. Assigned Fund Balance includes amounts that have been intended for use by City Council. City Council demonstrates its intent for use of assigned amounts through passage of appropriation legislation or resolution.

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

The City considers restricted amounts to have been spent when expenditure is incurred for purposes of which both restricted and unrestricted Fund Balance is available. The City does not have a formal policy for its use of unrestricted Fund Balance amounts; therefore, it considers committed amounts used first, followed by assigned amounts and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted Fund Balance classifications could be used. See Note 12 for further detail on the components of fund balance classifications at year end.

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.

Net Position

Net Position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflow of resources, liabilities and deferred inflow of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances for any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net Position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by the creditors, grantors or laws or regulation of other governments.

Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets, tap-in fees to the extent they exceed the cost of the connection to the system, grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction, or capital assets that are purchased by a fund and then transferred to another fund.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The City's investment policy allows for the following types of deposits and investments:

1. Direct obligations of the United States which include, but are not limited to, Treasury certificates, bills, bonds, notes as well as United States Treasury obligations, State and Local Government Series;
2. Bonds, notes, debentures or any other obligation or securities issued by the following Federal Government agencies or instrumentalities: Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation;
3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement is at least equal to 100% of the price at which the repurchase securities are to be repurchased from the City, or such greater percentage as is agreed upon by the seller and the City prior to or upon entering into a particular transaction;
4. Bonds, notes and other negotiable instruments evidencing the obligation of the City to pay money;
5. Bonds, notes and other negotiable instruments of political entities other than the City which are rated at the time of acquisition by Moody's or Standard and Poor's in at least the third highest category when rated with a long term rating or in the highest category when rated with a short term rating;
6. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
7. Demand deposits which are deposited with an institution having all of the qualifications of a depository except that it needs only have an office located in the State rather than in the City and payable on demand of the City. Such deposits may include interest-bearing or non-interest bearing checking accounts, NOW accounts, savings accounts and other similar accounts authorized by the Federal Reserve Bank Board or the Federal Home Bank Board;
8. Non-demand savings accounts which are deposited in an institution having all of the qualifications of a depository except that it need only have an office located in the State rather than in the City that are not payable on demand but, instead, are payable at a certain date;
9. Negotiable or non-negotiable interest-bearing time certificates of deposit representing deposits of the City placed in an institution having all of the qualifications of a Depository except that it need only have an office located in the State rather than in the City;
10. Federally insured certificates of deposit initiated through a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation member bank or savings and loan association having an office in Lucas County and under an arrangement whereby the full amount of the deposit is allocated among a reciprocal network of participating Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation member banks or savings and loan associations, wherever located, such that full amount of the City's deposit is covered by federal deposit insurance; and
11. The STAR Plus Federally Insured Cash Account, an investment program offered in conjunction with STAR Ohio under which funds invested through the program are deposited in various federally insured banks, savings banks or savings and loan associations located anywhere in the United States in such a manner that the full amount of the public moneys deposited is covered by federal deposit insurance.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

A qualified depository is a bank, trust company or savings and loan association organized under the laws of the State or under the laws of the United States, doing business and situated in the State and:

1. Has an office located in the City which is capable of providing services requested by the City;
2. Has deposits which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;
3. Has Equity Capital in excess of \$50 million or has been approved by an ordinance of City Council following completion of the appeal process;
4. Carries a holding company Long Term Issuer Default Rating by Fitch of BBB or better; and
5. Provides collateralization as required by the City's Municipal Code.

An investment must mature within three years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payments for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Finance Director or qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Held by Escrow Agent

Cash and cash equivalents held by escrow represent amounts held by third parties for debt service requirements and capital lease proceeds remaining to be spent. At December 31, 2019, the City had un-invested cash in the amount of \$27,234 being held by a third-party trustee. In addition, at December 31, 2019, the City had \$175 of restricted investments which are being held by a third-party trustee as fiscal agent for future debt service payments.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Other

At December 31, 2019, the amount recorded in the City's general ledger for the Toledo Municipal Courts was \$889. Of this total, \$212, \$104, and \$573, was reported in the City's General Fund, Nonmajor Governmental Funds, and Custodial Fund, respectively, at December 31, 2019. The bank balance of monies held by the Toledo Municipal Courts was \$973 at December 31, 2019. Of the bank balance, the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) will cover up to \$250 per account with any excess being collateralized through the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS).

The carrying amounts in the Water Fund and Utility Administrative Services fund are \$1 and \$1,208, respectively.

Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of all City deposits, including \$7,000 of nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, was \$59,054 and the bank balance was \$63,989. Of the bank balance, the Federal Depository Insurance covers up to \$250 per account. Bank balances not covered by the FDIC were collateralized through the OPCS.

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

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Investments

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

Measurement/ Investment type	Measurement Value	Investment Maturities		
		1 Year or Less	1 to 3 Years	4 to 5 Years
Fair Value:				
FFCB	\$ 39,725	\$ 8,989	\$ 30,736	\$ -
FHLB	40,606	7,119	27,986	5,501
FHLMC	55,807	8,690	37,147	9,970
FNMA	29,200	8,213	20,987	-
Municipal Bonds	46,192	21,095	20,114	4,983
Amortized Cost:				
STAR Ohio	136,980	136,980	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 348,510</u>	<u>\$ 191,086</u>	<u>\$ 136,970</u>	<u>\$ 20,454</u>

Fair Value Measurement: The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. 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 City's investments in federal agency securities (FFCB, FHLB, FHLMC, FNMA) and Municipal Bonds are valued using quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

The City follows GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosure*, which requires certain disclosures related to the interest rate, custodial, credit, foreign currency and concentration of credit risks associated with interest-bearing investments.

Interest Rate Risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The City's investment policy generally limits security purchases to those that mature within three years of the settlement date unless the maturity is matched with a specific cash requirement which states that the maturity cannot exceed seven years of the settlement date. The City's investment policy addresses interest risk requiring the consideration of market conditions and cash flow requirements in determining the term of the investments.

Custodial Risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the City will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payments for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Finance Director or qualified trustee.

Credit Risk for investments is addressed by the City's investment policy requirement that all investments are authorized by Code and that the portfolio be diversified both by types of investment and issuer. The City's investments in federal agency securities were rated AA+ by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's. Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAM money market rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard service rating.

Foreign Currency Risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or deposit. The City's investment policy does not allow for investment in foreign accounts.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Investments (continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk is defined by GASB as five percent or more in the securities of a single issuer. The City’s investment policy addresses concentration of credit risk by requiring investments to be diversified to reduce the risk of loss resulting from over concentration of assets in a specific issue or specific class of securities. The City places the following limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer:

1. City funds either invested in certificates of deposit or deposited in non-demand savings accounts with any one depository shall not exceed 10 percent of the aggregate principal amount of the City’s investment portfolio.
2. City funds invested in certificates of deposits in a depository may not exceed 10 percent of the equity capital of the depository at any one time.
3. No more than \$10 million may be invested at any one time through repurchase agreements with any one institution.
4. No more than 40 percent of the aggregate principal amount of the City’s investment portfolio shall be invested at any one time in STAR Ohio. Within this 40 percent, up to \$15,000 may be further invested through a STAR Plus Federally Insured Cash Account.
5. No obligation of any of the government agencies or instrumentalities shall be purchased if such purchase would cause more than 25 percent of the aggregate principal amount of the City’s investment portfolio as of the settlement date to be invested in the obligations of that individual government agency or instrumentality.
6. The maximum aggregate amount that may be invested for a period longer than 3 years for any one fund shall be 25 percent of the lowest total of all outstanding investments for that fund which occurred during the 12 months immediately prior to the purchase of any security with maturity longer than 3 years. Compliance with this limitation shall be determined as of the settlement date only.

As of December 31, 2019, the City had the following investment concentrations:

<u>Measurement/ Investment type</u>	<u>Measurement Amount</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Fair Value:		
FFCB	\$ 39,725	11.40%
FHLB	40,606	11.65%
FHLMC	55,807	16.01%
FNMA	29,200	8.38%
Municipal Bonds	46,192	13.25%
Amortized Cost:		
STAR Ohio	<u>136,980</u>	<u>39.31%</u>
Total	<u>\$ 348,510</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Reconciliation of Cash and Investments Disclosed to Financial Statements

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

<u>Cash and Investments per Note</u>	
Carrying Amount of Deposits	\$ 59,054
Investments	348,510
Restricted Investments Held By Fiscal Agent	175
Cash and Cash Equivalents Held by Escrow Agent	27,234
Cash and Cash Equivalents Other	<u>2,098</u>
Total	<u>\$ 437,071</u>
 <u>Cash and investments on Financial Statements</u>	
Governmental Activities	\$ 106,892
Business-Type Activities	329,606
Fiduciary Activities	<u>573</u>
Total	<u>\$ 437,071</u>

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City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 3 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2019 consist of the following:

	Taxes	Customer and Other	Special Assessments	Notes Receivable
Governmental Funds:				
General	\$ 38,133	\$ 3,595	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Improvements	-	6,567	-	-
Special Assessments Services	-	151	57,072	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	-	8,307	1,197	30,614
Total Governmental Funds	<u>38,133</u>	<u>18,620</u>	<u>58,269</u>	<u>30,614</u>
Enterprise Funds:				
Water	-	20,251	-	-
Sewer	-	31,988	-	-
Utility Administrative Services	-	464	-	-
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	-	6,074	-	22,730
Total Enterprise Funds	<u>-</u>	<u>58,777</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,730</u>
Internal Service Funds	<u>-</u>	<u>1,044</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 38,133</u>	<u>\$ 78,441</u>	<u>\$ 58,269</u>	<u>\$ 53,344</u>

	Interest Receivable	Gross Receivables	Less: Allowance for Uncollectibles	Receivables Net
Governmental Funds (continued):				
General	\$ 426	\$ 42,154	\$ (6,574)	\$ 35,580
Capital Improvements	-	6,567	(5)	6,562
Special Assessments Services	-	57,223	-	57,223
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	-	40,117	(29,523)	10,594
Total Governmental Funds	<u>426</u>	<u>146,061</u>	<u>(36,102)</u>	<u>109,959</u>
Enterprise Funds (continued):				
Water	386	20,637	(4,633)	16,004
Sewer	221	32,209	(7,937)	24,272
Utility Administrative Services	-	464	-	464
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	150	28,954	(19,369)	9,585
Total Enterprise Funds	<u>757</u>	<u>82,264</u>	<u>(31,939)</u>	<u>50,325</u>
Internal Service Funds	<u>-</u>	<u>1,044</u>	<u>(346)</u>	<u>698</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,183</u>	<u>\$ 229,369</u>	<u>\$ (68,387)</u>	<u>\$ 160,982</u>

Receivables have not been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. The only receivable not expected to be collected within the subsequent year are special assessments which are collected over the life of the assessment (see Note 9).

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 4 – INCOME TAXES

The City levies a Municipal Income Tax of 2.25% on substantially all income earned within the City. The residents of the City are required to pay income tax on the income earned outside of the City; however, the City allows a credit for income taxes paid to another municipality up to 100% of the City’s current income tax rate. The City income tax also applies to the net income of businesses located or doing business within the City limits.

The first 1.5% of the income tax is a permanent levy, of which 0.25% of this tax is dedicated to capital improvements. There is an additional 0.75% that is levied which was renewed January 1, 2017 for an additional four years. Of this additional tax, 0.25% is also dedicated for capital improvements. The City’s voters renewed the 0.75% tax in November 2016, which allows the City to use a portion of the 0.25% for operating expenses rather than capital improvements. This allows funds to move from the Capital Improvements Fund to the General Fund through December 31, 2020. The required transfers to the Capital Improvements Fund for 2019 have been completed.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and to remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly. Corporations and certain individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually. The City administers the collection of income taxes and the assessments of interest and penalties. Income tax proceeds are to be used to pay the cost of administering the tax and recorded in the General Fund.

NOTE 5 – PROPERTY TAX

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility located in the City. Taxes collected from real property taxes (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on the assessed value as of January 1 of the preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years.

Real property taxes are payable annually and semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first was due February 6, 2019, with the remainder payable by July 31, 2019.

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined at December 31 of the second year proceeding the tax collection year, the lien date. Public utility tangible personal property is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 34.4 percent of true value. The 2019 public utility property taxes became a lien on December 31, 2018, were levied on October 1, 2019 and will be collected in 2020 with real property taxes. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes.

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

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$4.40 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2019 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Public Utility Real and Tangible Personal Property	\$ 238,116
Real Property (Other than Public Utility)	<u>3,094,411</u>
Total Assessed Value	<u>\$ 3,332,527</u>

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 5 – PROPERTY TAX (continued)

Special Assessment Services, Improvements and Bond Retirement

The City provides special services primarily for snow removal, leaf pickup, street resurfacing and street lighting. These services are assessed in the real estate tax bills to the benefited property owners. The City pays the actual costs of these services, which are then levied as special assessments and collected two years after the service has been rendered.

Special assessment notes are issued for the interim financing of various improvements to be assessed from benefiting property owners. These improvements include streets, alleys, sanitary sewers, sidewalks, storm sewers and water lines. Upon completion of the approved projects, the notes are converted to long-term bonds, which are assessed over a 5 or 10 year period depending on the type and cost of the improvement.

NOTE 6 – TAX INCENTIVE AND ABATEMENT PROGRAMS

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*, the City is required to disclose certain information on its use of tax abatement incentives. A tax abatement incentive, under this Statement, is authorized by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) and/or the Toledo Municipal Code (TMC) and is an agreement between the City and an individual or entity in which the City promises to forgo tax revenue, while the individual or entity promises to take a specific action after the agreement has been entered into that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the City or the citizens of the City.

The City offers the following tax incentive and abatement programs:

Community Reinvestment Area

The Ohio Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) program is an economic development tool available to Toledo under ORC 3735 that is used to provide real property tax exemptions for property owners who construct new buildings or renovate existing properties. CRAs are areas of land in which property owners may receive tax incentives for investing in real property improvements. In order to participate in the CRA program, Toledo petitioned the Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA) for confirmation of a geographic area in which investment in housing has traditionally been discouraged. Once an area is confirmed by the Director of ODSA, communities may offer real property tax exemptions to taxpayers that invest in that area.

The City determines the type of development to support by specifying the eligibility of residential, commercial or industrial projects. The City grants property tax abatements on improvement projects based on the increase in property valuation resulting from the improvements, for up to fifteen years. Participating properties are subject to annual inspections by the CRA Housing Council/Committee of the Toledo Housing Advisory Commission. As of December 31, 2019, the City had 1,517 participants in the CRA Program and abated \$389 property taxes. The CRA program impacts the City's General Fund.

Enterprise Zone Program

The Enterprise Zone Program is an economic development tool administered by the City of Toledo pursuant to ORC 5709 that provides real and personal property tax exemptions to businesses making investments within an enterprise zone. Enterprise zones are designated areas of land in which businesses can receive tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on eligible new investment. The Enterprise Zone Program can provide tax exemptions for a portion of the value of new real and personal property investment (when that personal property is still taxable) when the investment is made in conjunction with a project that includes job creation. Existing land values and existing building values are generally not eligible. Businesses may not participate in both the CRA and the Enterprise Zone Programs.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 6 – TAX INCENTIVE AND ABATEMENT PROGRAMS (continued)

The City determines approval of projects based upon their contribution to the economic welfare of the community, including job creation or retention. Approved projects receive a 100% tax exemption on new real and personal property investment for up to fifteen years, with forty-five percent of the total tax exemption benefit paid to the local school district in which the project is located. Participants are monitored for compliance during the incentive period by the Tax Incentive Review Council. As of December 31, 2019, the City had 3 participants in the Enterprise Zone Program and abated \$94 in real and personal property taxes. The Enterprise Zone Program impacts the City's General Fund.

Municipal Job Creation Tax Credit (MJCTC)

Pursuant to ORC 718.15, the City established the MJCTC to create jobs and increase the tax base. Businesses must submit and have their application approved by the State of Ohio's Job Creation Tax Program in order to be eligible under the MJCTC. Businesses must be located within the City of Toledo's State Enterprise Zone or proposed Federal Enterprise Communities Zone and create a minimum of 25 *new*, full-time jobs within 3 years with hourly wages of at least 150% of the state minimum wage. The tax incentives under the MJCTC include a maximum tax credit of 40% of payroll taxes of eligible full-time employees per year, for up to 10 years, for businesses within the State Enterprise Zone. For businesses within the Enterprise Communities Zone, the maximum tax credit available is 80% of the total payroll taxes of eligible employees per year, for up to 10 years. Participants are monitored for compliance during the incentive period by the Tax Incentive Review Council. As of December 31, 2019, the City had 1 active participating business claiming \$2,556 in aggregate tax credits. The MJCTC program impacts the City's General and Capital Improvement Funds.

Toledo Expansion Incentive Program

The purpose of the Toledo Expansion Incentive (TEI) Program is as an economic development tool authorized under City of Toledo Ordinance 487-07 and later revised under City of Toledo Ordinance 431-11 to provide significant incentives to attract and grow business in key Standard Industry Classification codes and site locations within the City. The program may be used in conjunction with other financing and incentive programs available through Federal, State and other local governments. A grant awarded in any one calendar year shall be based upon the amount of growth of an applicant's municipal income taxes actually received and retained by the City during the previous calendar year above specific expected revenue benchmarks as set forth in the TEI Agreement. Approved applicants can receive between 10% - 30% of the growth of yearly municipal income taxes actually paid to and retained by the City based upon the expected revenue benchmarks, up to ten years. An additional 10% grant can be awarded to an entity each year in which it spends at least 15% of its expenses on product research and development activities. Participants are monitored for compliance during the agreement period by the Department of Development. As of December 31, 2019, the City had 34 participants and paid \$671 in TEI awards. The TEI program impacts the City's General Fund.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS

	Balance 1/1/2019	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2019
Governmental Activities:				
<i>Capital Assets not being Depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 29,078	\$ 300	\$ (831)	\$ 28,547
Construction in Progress	<u>191,730</u>	<u>36,883</u>	<u>(7,375)</u>	<u>221,238</u>
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	<u>220,808</u>	<u>37,183</u>	<u>(8,206)</u>	<u>249,785</u>
<i>Capital Assets being Depreciated:</i>				
Buildings	70,999	-	(1,325)	69,674
Furniture & Fixtures	6,532	-	(1,069)	5,463
Improvements	80,864	1,027	(10,160)	71,731
Infrastructure	743,789	5,548	(6,007)	743,330
Machinery & Equipment	<u>162,191</u>	<u>3,325</u>	<u>(6,736)</u>	<u>158,780</u>
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated	<u>1,064,375</u>	<u>9,900</u>	<u>(25,297)</u>	<u>1,048,978</u>
<i>Less: Accumulated Depreciation</i>				
Buildings	38,558	1,431	(788)	39,201
Furniture & Fixtures	6,109	173	(1,043)	5,239
Improvements	46,714	3,185	(9,307)	40,592
Infrastructure	547,392	19,885	(1,898)	565,379
Machinery & Equipment	<u>128,461</u>	<u>4,356</u>	<u>(4,603)</u>	<u>128,214</u>
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>767,234</u>	<u>29,030</u>	<u>(17,639)</u>	<u>778,625</u>
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated, net	<u>297,141</u>	<u>(19,130)</u>	<u>(7,658)</u>	<u>270,353</u>
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, net	<u>\$ 517,949</u>	<u>\$ 18,053</u>	<u>\$ (15,864)</u>	<u>\$ 520,138</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the Governmental Activities as follows:

General Government	\$ 908
Public Service	17,437
Public Safety	2,340
Public Utility	5,410
Community Environment	388
Health	1,092
Parks and Recreation	1,455
Total Depreciation - Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 29,030</u>

The Department of Housing and Neighborhood Revitalization has purchased land and buildings using Block Grant Funds. The intent of such purchases ultimately is to resell the property for a nominal amount to adjacent property owners or developers for redevelopment purposes. As of December 31, 2019, the Department owned approximately 88 parcels at an estimated historical cost of \$1,672. Due to the uncertainty of the market value or the ability to locate developers, the purchase costs have been recorded as program expenditures in the Block Grant Funds in the year of purchase and revenues from the sale of properties are recorded as Program Revenue in the year of sale.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
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NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

	Balance 1/1/2019	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2019
<i>Business-Type Activities:</i>				
<i>Capital Assets not being Depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 6,651	\$ -	\$ (426)	\$ 6,225
Construction in Progress	556,246	124,500	(16,389)	664,357
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	<u>562,897</u>	<u>124,500</u>	<u>(16,815)</u>	<u>670,582</u>
<i>Capital Assets being Depreciated:</i>				
Buildings	46,729	-	-	46,729
Furniture & Fixtures	900	-	(250)	650
Improvements	96,667	1	(35)	96,633
Infrastructure	856,835	16,540	(10,110)	863,265
Machinery & Equipment	109,544	5,066	(2,870)	111,740
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated	<u>1,110,675</u>	<u>21,607</u>	<u>(13,265)</u>	<u>1,119,017</u>
<i>Less: Accumulated Depreciation</i>				
Buildings	27,165	924	-	28,089
Furniture & Fixtures	775	40	(218)	597
Improvements	42,051	3,179	(10)	45,220
Infrastructure	376,971	12,102	(127)	388,946
Machinery & Equipment	83,975	5,862	(1,329)	88,508
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>530,937</u>	<u>22,107</u>	<u>(1,684)</u>	<u>551,360</u>
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated, net	<u>579,738</u>	<u>(500)</u>	<u>(11,581)</u>	<u>567,657</u>
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, net	<u>\$ 1,142,635</u>	<u>\$ 124,000</u>	<u>\$ (28,396)</u>	<u>\$ 1,238,239</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the Business-Type Activities as follows:

Water	\$ 5,466
Sewer	15,384
Utility Administrative Services	13
NonMajor	1,244
Total Depreciation - Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 22,107</u>

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 8 – NOTES PAYABLE

The City's Notes Payable obligations at December 31, 2019 and a schedule of current year activity are as follows:

	Maturity Date	Interest Rate (%)	Original Issue Amount	Balance 1/1/2019	Increase	Decrease	Balance 12/31/2019	Amount Due In One Year
General Obligations:								
Capital Projects	2019	3.55	\$ 4,450	\$ 4,450	\$ -	\$ (4,450)	\$ -	\$ -
Special Assessments	2019	2.90	1,385	1,385	-	(1,385)	-	-
Special Assessments	2020	2.50	1,620	-	1,620	-	1,620	1,620
Revenue Obligations:								
Assessed Services 2017	2019	2.44-2.48	19,800	19,800	-	(19,800)	-	-
Assessed Services 2018	2020	3.35-3.51	20,400	20,400	-	-	20,400	20,400
Assessed Services 2019	2021	2.22-2.79	20,200	-	20,200	-	20,200	-
			<u>\$ 46,035</u>	<u>\$ 21,820</u>	<u>\$ (25,635)</u>	<u>\$ 42,220</u>	<u>\$ 22,020</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The City carried \$4,450 in notes in the Capital Improvement Fund which were issued to finance site acquisition and preparation costs for an industrial economic development project (Medco Project). These notes were retired in 2019 using proceeds of the Series 2019C Medco Project Refunding non-tax revenue bonds.

The City carries notes in the Special Assessment Improvement Fund (a nonmajor capital projects fund) to cover capital costs related to constructing and reconstructing sidewalks, including, where necessary, driveway aprons, between certain termini on certain designated streets. In 2019, the City retired \$1,385 and reissued \$1,620 of Special Assessment Notes for the purpose of supporting special assessment projects.

The City carries notes in the Special Assessments Services Fund to cover capital costs related to City services such as street lighting, street sweeping, snow removal, surface treatment of unimproved streets, leaf pick up and tree planting, and trimming and removal in the public right away. Costs of assessments are charged to property owners two years after incurred. Assessment notes finance the costs incurred over a two-year period. In 2019, the City retired \$19,800 in special assessment notes for City services that were issued in 2017 and issued \$20,200 in special assessment notes for City services that will mature on December 1, 2021. The \$20,400 of special assessment notes for City services issued in 2018 will mature December 1, 2020.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
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NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The City's Governmental Activities Long-Term Obligations at December 31, 2019 and a schedule of current year activity are as follows. At January 1, 2019, the City has reclassified \$8,100 of Non-Taxable Revenue Bonds out of Other Loans to report the debt in the proper category.

	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate (%)	Original Issue Amount	Balance 1/1/2019	Increase	Decrease	Balance 12/31/2019	Amount Due In One Year
Government Activities:									
General Obligation Bonds:									
Capital Projects	Various	Various	1.50-6.08	\$ 180,860	\$ 111,398	\$ 11,580	\$ (19,936)	\$ 103,042	\$ 11,081
Unamortized Premiums	Various	Various	NA	9,945	8,408	1,838	(717)	9,529	-
Special Assessments	Various	Various	1.55-5.00	115	15	-	(15)	-	-
Total General Obligation Bonds				<u>190,920</u>	<u>119,821</u>	<u>13,418</u>	<u>(20,668)</u>	<u>112,571</u>	<u>11,081</u>
Non-Tax Revenue Bonds:									
Southwyck Acquisition (Series 2014)	2014	2019	3.45	3,250	695	-	(695)	-	-
Marina Area Acquisition (Series 2006)	2006	2032	5.88-6.55	5,120	3,495	-	(3,495)	-	-
Marina Area Refunding (Series 2019B)	2019	2032	2.60-5.00	3,555	-	3,555	-	3,555	55
Vehicle Storage Project (Series 2006)	2006	2026	4.25-5.00	9,000	4,605	-	(4,605)	-	-
Vehicle Storage Project Refunding (Series 2019A)	2019	2026	5.00	3,725	-	3,725	-	3,725	460
Medco Project Refunding (Series 2019C)	2019	2039	2.55-5.00	4,515	-	4,515	-	4,515	160
Unamortized Premiums				-	-	569	(6)	563	-
Total Non-Tax Revenue Bonds				<u>29,165</u>	<u>8,795</u>	<u>12,364</u>	<u>(8,801)</u>	<u>12,358</u>	<u>675</u>
Loans Outstanding:									
State Agencies (Direct Borrowing):									
Ohio Public Works Commission									
Capital Projects	Various	Various	0.00	8,501	4,527	265	(619)	4,173	316
Ohio Water Dev Authority									
Capital Projects	Various	Various	4.02-4.12	9,843	1,516	-	(671)	845	698
State Infrastructure Bank									
Marina District - Riverside	2010	2019	3.00	3,968	2,526	-	(390)	2,136	402
MLK Memorial Bridge	2009	2019	3.25	901	63	-	(63)	-	-
Total Loans from State Agencies				<u>23,213</u>	<u>8,632</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>(1,743)</u>	<u>7,154</u>	<u>1,416</u>
Other Loans (Direct Borrowing):									
JobsOhio Capital Projects	Various	Various	0.00-6.55	650	650	-	-	650	-
Total Loans Outstanding				<u>23,863</u>	<u>9,282</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>(1,743)</u>	<u>7,804</u>	<u>1,416</u>
Capital Lease Obligations:									
Fire Engines & Bucket Truck	2015	2019	1.75	3,600	732	-	(732)	-	-
Pumper Trucks	2015	2020	1.75	940	341	-	(192)	149	149
Pickup Trucks & Brine Facility	2015	2019	1.85	1,833	216	-	(216)	-	-
Single & Double Axle Trucks	2015	2021	1.85	4,997	1,814	-	(728)	1,086	745
Forestry Equipment	2015	2020	1.85	1,324	537	-	(266)	271	271
Police Vehicles	2017	2019	1.74	2,200	735	-	(735)	-	-
Total Capital Lease Obligations				<u>14,894</u>	<u>4,375</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,869)</u>	<u>1,506</u>	<u>1,165</u>
Other Obligations:									
Landfill Closure					14,772	563	-	15,335	-
Compensated Absences					30,157	309	(1,809)	28,657	193
Net Pension Liability:									
OPERS					51,402	44,470	-	95,872	-
OP&F					240,421	76,195	-	316,616	-
Net OPEB:									
OPERS					35,507	10,037	-	45,544	-
OP&F					221,948	-	(186,625)	35,323	-
Total Other Obligations					<u>594,207</u>	<u>131,574</u>	<u>(188,434)</u>	<u>537,347</u>	<u>193</u>
Total Governmental Activities					<u>\$ 736,480</u>	<u>\$ 157,621</u>	<u>\$ (222,515)</u>	<u>\$ 671,586</u>	<u>\$ 14,530</u>

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Internal service funds predominately serve the governmental funds. The long-term liabilities for all the internal service fund compensated absences, capital lease obligations, and notes payable are included in the totals for the governmental activities.

The following is a schedule of Future Principal and Interest Payments to retire the Long-Term Obligations Outstanding at December 31, 2019 for the City's Governmental Activities:

Year	General Obligation Bonds			Non-Taxable Revenue Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 11,081	\$ 4,344	\$ 15,425	\$ 675	\$ 439	\$ 1,114
2021	11,501	3,870	15,371	695	419	1,114
2022	11,860	3,376	15,236	725	384	1,109
2023	11,600	2,894	14,494	765	348	1,113
2024	8,725	2,381	11,106	810	310	1,120
2025-2029	37,405	6,423	43,828	3,875	1,032	4,907
2030-2034	10,870	798	11,668	2,835	457	3,292
2035-2039	-	-	-	1,415	146	1,561
	<u>\$ 103,042</u>	<u>\$ 24,086</u>	<u>\$ 127,128</u>	<u>\$ 11,795</u>	<u>\$ 3,535</u>	<u>\$ 15,330</u>

State Agency Loans ⁽¹⁾
(Direct Borrowing)

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 1,416	\$ 81	\$ 1,497
2021	1,108	52	1,160
2022	932	36	968
2023	941	24	965
2024	954	10	964
2025-2029	1,529	-	1,529
2030-2034	188	-	188
2035-2038	77	-	77
	<u>\$ 7,145</u>	<u>\$ 203</u>	<u>\$ 7,348</u>

⁽¹⁾ The amortization schedule of future debt service payments was not available for OPWC loan CL02V, therefore it is not included in the schedule above. The total of this loan was \$9 at December 31, 2019.

The City's \$650 JobsOhio Capital Projects Loan has deferred payments for five years and is subject to potential forgiveness. As such, it is not included in the future debt service schedules above. This loan is further described in this footnote.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
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NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

The City's Business-Type Activities Long-Term Obligations at December 31, 2019 and a schedule of current year activity are as follows. At January 1, 2019, the City has reclassified \$800 of Bond Anticipation Notes out of Water System Revenue Obligation Bonds to report the debt in the proper category.

Business-Type Activities	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate (%)	Original Issue Amount	Restated Balance 1/1/2019	Increase	Decrease	Balance 12/31/2019	Amount Due In One Year
General Obligation Bonds:									
Tow Lot (Series 2015)	2015	2024	4.00-5.00	\$ 1,305	\$ 910	\$ -	\$ (150)	\$ 760	\$ 150
Property Management	Various	Various	2.00-7.00	13,765	9,165	-	(850)	8,315	940
Premium	Various	Various	-	4,196	7	-	(1)	6	-
Total General Obligation Bonds					<u>10,082</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,001)</u>	<u>9,081</u>	<u>1,090</u>
Revenue Obligation Bonds:									
Water System	Various	Various	1.25-6.20	331,040	300,335	-	(8,975)	291,360	9,375
Premium	Various	Various	1.25-6.20	39,488	32,522	-	(2,168)	30,354	-
Sanitary Sewer System	Various	Various	2.00-6.45	29,200	10,000	-	(865)	9,135	890
Premium	Various	Various	-	1,541	693	-	(70)	623	-
Total Revenue Obligation Bonds					<u>343,550</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(12,078)</u>	<u>331,472</u>	<u>10,265</u>
Bond Anticipation Notes:									
Water System	2018	2023	2.70	30,000	800	11,985	(12,785)	-	-
Water System	2019	2023	2.20	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-
Total Bond Anticipation Notes					<u>800</u>	<u>41,985</u>	<u>(12,785)</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Loans Outstanding:									
State Agencies (Direct Borrowing):									
Ohio Public Works Commission									
Water System	Various	Various	0.00	2,526	1,697	-	(132)	1,565	56
Sanitary Sewer System	Various	Various	0.00	9,773	8,845	590	(560)	8,875	321
Storm Water System	Various	Various	0.00	2,280	1,094	126	(120)	1,100	60
Ohio Water Dev Authority									
Water System	Various	Various	3.25	44,273	34,616	17,597	(1,632)	50,581	1,974
Sanitary Sewer System	Various	Various	2.38-4.80	635,024	410,932	25,377	(21,861)	414,448	25,165
Storm Water System	Various	Various	2.25-3.34	1,727	1,583	-	(78)	1,505	63
Total State Agency Loans					<u>458,767</u>	<u>43,690</u>	<u>(24,383)</u>	<u>478,074</u>	<u>27,639</u>
Capital Lease Obligations:									
Norfolk Southern	2016	2035	2.50	2,967	2,693	-	(68)	2,625	72
Other Obligations:									
Compensated Absences					5,074	149	(167)	5,056	75
Net Pension Liability:									
OPERS					32,246	19,672	-	51,918	-
Net OPEB Liability:									
OPERS					22,276	2,388	-	24,664	-
Total Other Obligations					<u>59,596</u>	<u>22,209</u>	<u>(167)</u>	<u>81,638</u>	<u>75</u>
Total Business-Type Activities					<u>\$ 875,488</u>	<u>\$ 107,884</u>	<u>\$ (50,482)</u>	<u>\$ 932,890</u>	<u>\$ 39,141</u>

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

The following is a schedule of Future Principal and Interest Payments to retire the Long-Term Obligations Outstanding at December 31, 2019 for the City’s Business-Type Activities:

Year	General Obligation Bonds			Revenue Obligation Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 1,090	\$ 429	\$ 1,519	\$ 10,265	\$ 14,470	\$ 24,735
2021	950	381	1,331	10,800	14,033	24,833
2022	775	339	1,114	11,285	13,506	24,791
2023	1,210	305	1,515	11,800	12,950	24,750
2024	1,255	252	1,507	11,335	12,377	23,712
2024-2029	3,795	458	4,253	69,190	52,906	122,096
2030-2034	-	-	-	82,080	35,396	117,476
2035-2039	-	-	-	85,140	13,471	98,611
2040-2044	-	-	-	8,600	651	9,251
	<u>\$ 9,075</u>	<u>\$ 2,164</u>	<u>\$ 11,239</u>	<u>\$ 300,495</u>	<u>\$ 169,760</u>	<u>\$ 470,255</u>

Year	State Agency Loans ⁽¹⁾		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 27,639	\$ 11,084	\$ 38,723
2021	29,870	10,879	40,749
2022	31,025	10,089	41,114
2023	31,469	9,289	40,758
2024	32,147	8,476	40,623
2025-2029	145,729	30,125	175,854
2030-2034	108,722	14,582	123,304
2035-2039	63,997	3,182	67,179
2040-2044	5,520	92	5,612
2045-2049	99	15	114
2050-2053	57	3	60
	<u>\$ 476,274</u>	<u>\$ 97,816</u>	<u>\$ 574,090</u>

⁽¹⁾ OWDA loan number 8229 had a loan in transit in the amount of \$1,800 at year-end. This amount is included as a loan payable on the City’s financial statements, however, is not reflected in the above amortization schedules of future debt service payments as a revised amortization schedule for this loan was not available.

New Bond and Loans Issuances Supporting Governmental Activities

Series 2019 General Obligation Capital Improvement and Refunding Bonds

On December 11, 2019, the City issued \$11,580 in Series 2019 Capital Improvement and Refunding General Obligation Bonds. The proceeds were used to (1) \$4,365 to refund Series 2009 Bridge Improvement Bonds which were issued to finance improvements to the Martin Luther King Bridge, (2) \$3,715 to refund Series 2009 Street Improvement Bonds which were issued to finance improvements to certain designated streets in the City’s street system, and (3) \$3,500 for the acquisition of fire apparatus and equipment for use by the City’s Department of Fire and Rescue Operations. The bonds were issued at a \$1,838 premium which is reported in the General Obligation Debt Service Fund (a nonmajor debt service fund). The bonds will be retired from the Capital Improvements Fund.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

New Bond and Loans Issuances Supporting Governmental Activities (continued)

Proceeds of \$9,123 were deposited into an escrow fund to provide for the retirement of the Series 2009 Bridge Improvement Bonds and the Series 2009 Street Improvement Bonds. The refunded bonds are not included in the City's outstanding debt since the City has satisfied its obligations through the refunding (in-substance defeased). The assets held in trust as a result of the refunding are not included in the financial statements. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$43. This amount is reflected as interest expense in the Statement of Activities. The balance of the refunded Series 2009 Bridge Improvement Bonds and refunded Series 2009 Street Improvement Bonds were \$5,000 and \$4,080, respectively, at December 31, 2019.

Series 2019 Non-Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds

On December 12, 2019, the City issued \$11,795 in Series 2019 Non-Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds. The proceeds were used to (1) Series 2019A bonds in the amount of \$3,725 were issued to refund Series 2006 Non-Tax Revenue Bonds issued for the Vehicle Storage Project, (2) Series 2019B bonds in the amount of \$3,555 were issued to refund Series 2006 Non-Tax Revenue Bonds issued for the Marina District Project, and (3) Series 2019C bonds in the amount of \$4,515 were issued to retire previously issued note obligations for the Medco Project. The bonds were issued at a \$569 premium which is reported in the General Obligation Fund (a nonmajor debt service fund). The Series 2019A bonds will be retired from the Jeep Municipal Public Improvement TIF Fund (a nonmajor debt service fund) and the Series 2019B bonds will be retired from the Capital Improvements Fund.

Proceeds of \$7,636 were deposited into an escrow fund to provide for the retirement of the Series 2006 Vehicle Storage Project Bonds (\$4,144) and the Series 2006 Marina District Project Bonds (\$3,492). The refunded bonds are not included in the City's outstanding debt since the City has satisfied its obligations through the refunding (in-substance defeased). The assets held in trust as a result of the refunding are not included in the financial statements. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$43. This amount is reflected as interest expense in the Statement of Activities. The balance of the refunded Series 2006 Vehicle Storage Project Bonds and refunded Series 2006 Marina District Project Bonds were \$4,125 and \$3,470, respectively, at December 31, 2019.

Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) loans

During 2019, the City issued six OPWC loans totaling \$265 supporting Governmental Activities. This loan supported the following road improvement projects: Anthony Wayne Trail South to Glendale, Michigan Street and Spiellbusch Avenue – Madison to Cherry, Erie Street from Lafayette to Cherry, Summit Street from Monroe to Lagrange, Cherry Street from Greenbelt to Summit, and Reynolds Road from Glendale Ave. to Angola Road. The loans will be retired from the Capital Improvements Fund.

New Bond, Note and Loan Issuances Supporting Business-Type Activities

Water Bond Anticipation Notes

During 2019, the City issued \$30,000 in 2019 Water Bond Anticipation Notes to retire previously issued Series 2018 Water Bond Anticipation Notes issued for continued improvements at the Collins Park Water Treatment plant. During 2018, the City issued \$30,000 in Series 2018 Water Bond Anticipation Notes project but was only advanced \$800 of the total borrowing by year-end. During 2019, the City drew an additional \$11,985 on the Series 2018 Water Bond Anticipation Notes before retiring these notes and through the issuance of \$30,000 of Reissued Series 2018 Water Bond Anticipation Notes. The City expects to spend this amount on capital improvements at the Collins Park Water Treatment plant through 2022. The bond anticipation notes will be retired from the Water Fund.

Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) loans

During 2019, the City issued one OPWC loan totaling \$590 supporting the Sanitary Sewer System. This loan was issued to finance the Swan Creek North Sewer Separation Project. This loan will be retired from the Sewer Fund.

During 2019, the City issued one OPWC loan totaling \$126 supporting the Storm Water System. This loan was issued to finance the Jamieson Ditch Improvements Phase II Project. This loan will be retired from the Storm Sewer enterprise fund.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

New Bond, Note and Loan Issuances Supporting Business-Type Activities (continued)

Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loans

During 2019, the City issued two OWDA loans totaling \$17,597 supporting the Water System (including \$2 of capitalized interest on previously issued loans). The loans in 2019 were issued to finance the following construction and improvement projects: Ozone Treatment Facilities and Collins Park Treatment Plant Basin Upgrades. These loans will be retired from the Water Fund.

During 2019, the City issued six OWDA loans totaling \$25,377 supporting the Sanitary Sewer System (including \$975 of capitalized interest). The new loans in 2019 were issued to finance the following construction and improvement projects: Ottawa River South Conveyance, LTCP 2C Design, E3 International Park Storage Pipeline, Swan Creek North, Downtown Storage Basin, and Paine and Fassett Regulator Modifications. These loans will be retired from the Sewer Fund.

Defeased Debt

During 2018, the City in-substance defeased \$3,250 of general obligation bonds previously issued for the purchase of the LaSalle property. The City sold the property and used the proceeds to establish an escrow account to make future debt service requirements on the debt. On November 22, 2017 the City authorized an escrow agreement with The Bank New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. to serve as the trustee of funds that are irrevocably committed to pay for debt service related to the LaSalle property bonds. As of December 31, 2019, the balance of the refunded bonds was \$2,525. Since the bonds are in-substance defeased, neither the refunded bonds or the escrow account are reported on the financial statements.

General Obligation Bonds

General obligation bonds are general obligations of the City for which the full faith and credit of the City is pledged for repayment.

Special Assessment Bonds

Special assessments bonds were issued to provide various improvements throughout the City. The bonds will be repaid by tax assessments against the property owner whose benefits from the improvements exceed that of the general public. The bonds are secured by the full faith and credit of the City. In the event that an assessed property owner fails to make payments, the City will be required to pay the related debt.

Revenue Obligations Bonds

Revenue bonds are supported by pledged future revenues, net of specified operating expenses. Revenue bonds do not represent a general obligation debt or a pledge of the full faith and credit or taxing power of the City.

Governmental Activities: The City has issued non-tax revenue bonds to finance projects and refund previously issued bonds. The 2019 principal and interest payments on the non-tax revenue bonds required 1.10% of General Fund net revenues. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total General Fund net revenues were \$719 and \$65,473, respectively.

Business-Type Activities: The City has issued revenue bonds to support Water and Sewer operations. The 2019 principal and interest payments on the Water revenue bonds required 69.60% of net revenues. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total net revenues were \$23,423 and \$33,654, respectively. The 2019 principal and interest payments on the Sewer revenue bonds required 2.66% of net revenues. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total net revenues were \$1,323 and \$49,787, respectively.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Ohio Public Works Commission

Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) extends both grants and loans to the City. Monies received by the City after the grant commitment has been fulfilled by OPWC are then considered loans. Only the loan portion need be repaid by the City. All OPWC loans are interest free.

OPWC loans are direct borrowings that have terms negotiated directly between the City and the OPWC and are not offered for public sale. In the event of default, the OPWC may (1) charge an 8% default interest rate from the date of the default to the date of the payment and charge the City for all costs incurred by the OPWC in curing the default, (2) in accordance with Ohio Revised Code 164.05, direct the county treasurer of the county in which the City is located to pay the amount of the default from funds that would otherwise be appropriated to the City from such county's undivided local government fund pursuant to ORC 5747.51-5747.53, or (3) at its discretion, declare the entire principal amount of loan then remaining unpaid, together with all accrued interest and other charges, become immediately due and payable.

Ohio Water Development Authority

Loans payable to the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) are authorized by the Clean Water Act and authorized by the administration of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to make grants to States to establish a state water pollution control revolving loan program. The amount of these loans outstanding at December 31, 2019 was \$467,379. Of this amount, \$50,581 are obligations incurred to help finance the water distribution system and are to be repaid from charges from water services. Of this amount, \$414,448 are obligations incurred to help finance the sanitary sewage facilities and are to be repaid from charges from sanitary sewer services; \$1,505 are obligations incurred to help finance storm sewer and bio-swale services. The remaining amount of \$845 are obligations incurred to help finance the water pollution control related to the landfill remediation projects at the Stickney/Tyler and Dura locations are to be repaid from general receipts of the City.

OWDA loans are direct borrowings that have terms negotiated directly between the City and the OWDA and are not offered for public sale. In the event of default, the OWDA may declare the full amount of the then unpaid original loan amount to be immediately due and payable and/or require the City to pay any fines, penalties, interest, or late charges associated with the default.

State Infrastructure Bank Loans

The City has entered into State Infrastructure Bank loan agreements with the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) pursuant to which ODOT provided to the City loans totaling \$3,968 to pay costs of certain street improvements in the City's Marina District and a loan totaling \$901 to pay the City's portion of the cost of improvements to the Martin Luther King Bridge. During 2019, the City retired the loan related to the Martin Luther King Bridge improvements. The aggregate outstanding principal amount of the City's obligations under ODOT loan agreements was \$2,136 as of December 31, 2019.

State Infrastructure Bank loans are direct borrowings that have terms negotiated directly between the City and the ODOT and are not offered for public sale. In the event of default, the ODOT may declare the full amount of the then unpaid original loan amount to be immediately due and payable and/or require the City to pay any fines, penalties, interest, or late charges associated with the default.

JobsOhio Capital Projects Loan

In 2015, the City entered into a loan agreement with JobsOhio for \$650,000 for a term of 15 years at 1% interest ("the loan"). The loan includes deferral of all interest and principal payments for five years. If, by December 31, 2019 Fiat Chrysler Automobiles retains 4,110 existing jobs and \$282 million in payroll while also maintaining and expanding the Wrangler production facility in Toledo, the loan will be forgiven and all obligation of the City for repayment will be released.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

The JobsOhio loan is a direct borrowing that has terms negotiated directly between the City and JobsOhio and is not offered for public sale. In the event of default, the JobsOhio may declare the full amount of the then unpaid original loan amount to be immediately due and payable and/or require the City to pay any fines, penalties, interest, or late charges associated with the default.

Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Care Costs

The City operates the Hoffman Road landfill and accounts for this activity in the General Fund. State and federal regulations require the City to place a final cover on the Hoffman Road site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty (30) years after closure. The closure and post-closure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste. The City records a liability in the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position for the closure and post-closure care costs based on landfill capacity used as of each balance sheet date. A new cell was constructed in 2005 resulting in an increase in capacity; therefore, the landfill can continue to accept solid waste and increase its capacity. Based on the remaining air space and estimated annual tonnage to be taken in, the estimated remaining life of the landfill is 35.3 years.

The \$15,335 reported as landfill closure and post-closure care liability at December 31, 2019 represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of 64.4% of the used capacity of the landfill. The City will recognize the remaining estimated cost of closure and post-closure care of \$8,477 as the remaining used capacity is filled. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and post-closure care in 2019 using the worst-case scenario determined by the permit to install. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulation.

Pollution Remediation, Water and Sewer Infrastructure Liabilities

Toledo Waterways Initiative

Upon citizen approval in 2002, the City of Toledo launched the Toledo Waterways Initiative (TWI) to eliminate the majority of these overflows and reduce water pollution. TWI will reduce contaminants in the City's rivers, streams and Lake Erie by building several types of structures to hold, separate or divert storm and waste water during periods of heavy rain and funneling this water for treatment before being returned to the waterways.

For the TWI, as of December 2019, the project is 94.60% complete and \$500,196 has been spent. All construction is required to be complete by August 31, 2020 per the Consent Decree. The projected total TWI program cost is \$528,776. Outstanding obligations related to this project are disclosed in the City's debt schedules.

Collins Park Water Treatment Capital Improvements

The City of Toledo is currently implementing a \$500,000 program of water system improvements that began in 2012 and will continue through 2023. The program is based on an Ohio EPA approved General Plan having the following objectives: a) improve treated water quality and provide redundant treatment capacity; b) replace, upgrade, and modernize existing infrastructure; and c) install short and long term Harmful Algae Bloom treatment barriers. Current projects now under construction include new ozone treatment improvements (2021); upgrades to the existing treatment basins 5 and 6 (2021); rebuild of the existing filters and renovation of equipment and valves in the plant piping galleries (2023); and upgrades to the existing treatment basins 1 through 4 (2023).

As of May 2020, \$486,377 of financing has been secured for the water system improvements, comprised of municipal revenue bond issuances in 2012, 2013, 2016 and 2018; Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loans in 2012, 2014 and 2019; and Ohio EPA Water Supply Revolving Loan Application (WSRLA) loans in 2015, 2018 and 2019. Outstanding obligations related to this project are disclosed in the City's debt schedules.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

In 2020, the City plans to secure a \$22,800 OWDA loan that will fund construction of High Service Pumping Station Improvements. Water rate adjustments effective January 1, 2020 through 2023 have been authorized by City Council to retire existing water system debt. The City will reassess the existing rate structure annually and anticipates future rate adjustments in 2024 through 2027 to retire new water system debt.

Compensated absences

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. In 2019, compensated absences in the Governmental Activities were liquidated at a rate of approximately 84.6 percent from the general fund, 12.0 percent from other governmental funds, and 3.4 percent from the internal service funds. Compensated absences in the Business-Type Activities were liquidated primarily from the Water and Sewer Enterprise Funds.

Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB Liability

The City pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service. See Notes 13 and 14 for further information.

NOTE 10 – LEASES AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

Operating Leases

In 1983, the City entered into a non-cancelable long-term lease with the Ohio Department of Administrative Services (the State) for space it occupies at 640 Jackson Street, Toledo, Ohio in One Government Center for its administrative operations. The 30-year lease expired on August 1, 2013, and the City and State operated under a month-to-month agreement until a new 5-year lease was signed for the period July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2021. In 2018, the State of Ohio Department of Administrative Services reached an agreement to convey One Government Center to the Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority and the City entered into an amendment to the current lease as requested by the Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority. The amendment has an initial term of ten years commencing on January 1, 2019 and expiring on December 31, 2028. The amendment contains an option for the City to renew the lease for two successive and continuous terms of five years each. During 2019, the City made rental payments totaling \$1,602. The City also leases various facilities and equipment under various operating leases whose expense totaled \$1,305 in 2019. In 2019, the City entered into a renewable equity operating lease agreement with Enterprise Car rentals for 18 vehicles at a cumulative delivered price of \$456 for an average lease term of 1 to 5 years.

Capital Leases

The City is obligated under certain leases accounted for as capital leases. The leased assets and related obligations are accounted for in the capital assets and long-term debt liabilities in the Governmental and Business-Type Activities.

In 2014, the City entered into a tax-exempt lease purchase with PNC Equipment Finance for the lease of two heavy rescue squads. The 5-year lease is classified as a capital lease and has been included in the capital assets as machinery and equipment in the government wide financial statements at \$948 less accumulated depreciation of \$514.

In 2015, the City entered into a tax-exempt lease purchase with PNC Equipment Finance, LLC for the lease of six fire pumper apparatus and one aerial bucket fire apparatus. The 5-year lease is classified as a capital lease and has been included in the capital assets as machinery and equipment in the government wide financial statement at \$3,600 less accumulated depreciation of \$1,350.

In 2015, the City entered into a tax-exempt lease purchase with PNC Equipment Finance, LLC for the lease of two fire pumper apparatus. The 5-year lease is classified as a capital lease and has been included in the capital assets as machinery and equipment in the government wide financial statement at \$940, less accumulated depreciation of \$376.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 10 – LEASES AND OTHER COMMITMENTS (continued)

Capital Leases (continued)

In 2015, the City entered into a tax-exempt lease purchase with PNC Equipment Finance, LLC for the lease of twenty-one trucks. The 5-year lease is classified as a capital lease and has been included in the capital assets as machinery and equipment in the government wide financial statement at \$4,997, less accumulated depreciation of \$2,249.

In 2015, the City entered into a tax-exempt lease purchase with PNC Equipment Finance, LLC for the lease of eight trucks and a brine facility. The 5-year lease is classified as a capital lease and has been included in the capital assets as machinery and equipment in the government wide financial statement at \$1,833, less accumulated depreciation of \$294.

In 2015, the City entered into a tax-exempt lease purchase with PNC Equipment Finance, LLC for the lease of forestry equipment. The 5-year lease is classified as a capital lease and has been included in the capital assets as machinery and equipment in the government wide financial statements at \$1,324, less accumulated depreciation of \$1,053.

In 2016, the City entered into a lease purchase with Norfolk Southern Railway for the lease of land as part of Toledo Waterways Initiative. The 20-year lease is classified as a capital lease and has been included in the capital assets as land in the government wide financial statements at \$2,967.

In 2017, the City entered into a tax-exempt lease purchase with Key Government Finance for the lease-purchase of 43 police vehicles. The 3-year lease is classified as a capital lease and has been included in the capital assets as machinery and equipment in the government wide financial statements at \$2,200, less accumulated depreciation of \$2,200.

Future minimum lease payments on these capital leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2019 are as follows:

Year	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
2020	\$ 1,199	\$ 138	\$ 1,337
2021	348	141	489
2022	-	144	144
2023	-	146	146
2024	-	149	149
2025-2029	-	793	793
2030-2034	-	875	875
2035-2038	-	1,000	1,000
Total Minimum Lease Payments	1,547	3,386	4,933
Less: Amount Representing Interest	(41)	(761)	(802)
Present Value of Future Minimum Lease Payments	<u>\$ 1,506</u>	<u>\$ 2,625</u>	<u>\$ 4,131</u>

Other Commitments

Energy Special Improvement District

The City of Toledo and the Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority (Port Authority) have partnered to create an Energy Special Improvement District (District). A non-profit corporation, known as the Toledo Ohio Advanced Energy Improvement Corporation (Corporation), with representatives of the City and the Port Authority, governs the District. The City, the Port Authority and the Corporation entered into an Energy Services Agreement which sets forth a process by which the parties will cooperate with one another to provide certain special energy improvement projects, including energy efficiency improvements to City buildings and facilities. Beginning in calendar year 2014, as part of the agreement, the City has begun a special assessment process whereby the City is assessed on a semi-annual basis.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 10 – LEASES AND OTHER COMMITMENTS (continued)

Other Commitments (continued)

The initial funding for those energy efficiency improvements is provided by bonds issued by the Port Authority in the approximate amount of \$5,349. Those funds will be loaned to the Corporation for purpose of paying the contractors doing the work and paying the other costs of the various improvements.

The legislation creating the Energy Services Agreement and its amendment commit the City to completing the special assessment process through the passage of an Assessing Ordinance when various energy efficiency improvements are completed and final costs are known. The initial budget for 2019 requires an assessment of \$1,910.

Encumbrances

Outstanding 2019 encumbrances will be funded with 2019 budgetary resources. Outstanding encumbrances for the Year Ended December 31, 2019 were as follows:

Governmental Funds:

General	\$ 564
Capital Improvements	5,471
Special Assessments Services	5,765
Nonmajor Governmental	<u>83</u>
Total Governmental Funds	<u>11,883</u>

Enterprise Funds:

Water	131,598
Sewer	12,557
Utility Administrative Services	13
Nonmajor Enterprise	<u>587</u>
Total Enterprise Funds	<u>144,755</u>

<i>Internal Service Funds</i>	<u>113</u>
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Total	<u>\$ 156,751</u>
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NOTE 11 – INTERFUND ACTIVITY

For the City’s governmental funds and internal service funds, interfund balances are a result of the City holding all governmental activities “Cash and cash equivalents with Treasurer” within the Treasury Fund, which is reported as part of the General Fund under Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54. Since the Treasury Fund records all cash transactions, amounts paid by the Treasury Fund result in an interfund payable within other governmental funds. Likewise, amounts received into the Treasury Fund result in an interfund receivable within other governmental funds.

For the City’s enterprise funds, interfund balances result from amounts due to/from the utility administrative fund. All utility revenues are deposited into the utility administrative services fund and all enterprise expenses are paid out of this fund’s bank account. Amounts are allocated monthly to the City’s other enterprise bank accounts. However, the timing delay between revenue and expense transactions and their respective allocation result in interfund balances.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 11 – INTERFUND ACTIVITY (continued)

The amounts on the following page represent the net balance of interfund receivables and payable for each fund within the City as of December 31, 2019.

	Due From Other Funds	Due To Other Funds
<i>Governmental Funds:</i>		
General	\$ -	\$ 56,915
Capital Improvements	44,170	-
Special Assessments Services	-	22,556
Nonmajor Governmental	35,739	16,787
Total Governmental Funds	79,909	96,258
<i>Enterprise Funds:</i>		
Water	-	28,661
Sewer	26,652	-
Utility Administrative Services	-	1,650
Nonmajor Enterprise	69	5,090
Total Enterprise Funds	26,721	35,401
<i>Internal Service Funds</i>	27,047	2,018
Total	\$ 133,677	\$ 133,677

Interfund transfers for the Year Ended December 31, 2019, consisted of the following, as reported on the Fund Statements:

Transfers Out	Transfers In						Total
	General Fund	Capital Improvements	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Water	Sewer	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	
<i>Governmental Funds:</i>							
General	\$ -	\$ 41,452	\$ 700	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,152
Capital Improvements	-	-	15,478	-	-	1,277	16,755
Nonmajor Governmental	-	462	225	-	-	-	687
Total Governmental Funds	-	41,914	16,403	-	-	1,277	59,594
<i>Enterprise Funds:</i>							
Water	-	75	75	-	-	-	150
Sewer	-	-	75	-	-	-	75
Utility Administrative Services	-	-	-	2,578	2,876	333	5,787
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	1,470	-	75	-	-	-	1,545
Total Enterprise Funds	1,470	75	225	2,578	2,876	333	7,557
Total	\$ 1,470	\$ 41,989	\$ 16,628	\$ 2,578	\$ 2,876	\$ 1,610	\$ 67,151

In 2019, the General Fund transferred \$41,452 into the Capital Improvement Fund. This amount represents 2019 income tax collection amounts required and authorized by Toledo Municipal Code, Toledo City Council, and the Mayor.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 12 – FUND BALANCE

A summary of Fund Balances as of December 31, 2019 by category is as follows:

	General	Capital Improvements	Special Assessments Services	Nonmajor Governmental	Total
<i>Nonspendable:</i>					
Inventory	\$ 1,760	\$ 1,233	\$ 3,553	\$ 960	\$ 7,506
Cemetery Perpetual Care	-	-	-	674	674
Total Nonspendable	<u>1,760</u>	<u>1,233</u>	<u>3,553</u>	<u>1,634</u>	<u>8,180</u>
<i>Restricted for:</i>					
Cemetery Perpetual Care	-	-	-	22	22
Landfill Activities	3,825	-	-	-	3,825
Capital Improvements	-	49,803	-	-	49,803
Grant Programs	-	-	-	14,289	14,289
Street Projects	-	-	-	4,702	4,702
Special Assessments	-	-	535	-	535
Various Trust Purposes	-	-	-	11,151	11,151
Westfield Muni Public Improvement TIF	-	-	-	12,516	12,516
Downtown Toledo Parking	-	-	-	165	165
Right of Way Activities	-	-	-	26	26
Debt Service	-	-	-	191	191
Total Restricted	<u>3,825</u>	<u>49,803</u>	<u>535</u>	<u>43,062</u>	<u>97,225</u>
<i>Committed to:</i>					
Budget Stabilization	13,045	-	-	-	13,045
Cemetery Activities	-	-	-	636	636
General Obligation Debt	-	-	-	342	342
Facilities Maintenance	-	-	-	723	723
Parks and Recreation	-	-	-	99	99
Total Committed	<u>13,045</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,800</u>	<u>14,845</u>
<i>Assigned for:</i>					
Subsequent year appropriations	<u>6,428</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,428</u>
Unassigned (deficit)	<u>21,564</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(63,169)</u>	<u>(17,585)</u>	<u>(59,190)</u>
Total Fund Balances	<u>\$ 46,622</u>	<u>\$ 51,036</u>	<u>\$ (59,081)</u>	<u>\$ 28,911</u>	<u>\$ 67,488</u>

The City maintains monies that are committed by City Council for Budget Stabilization to cover unexpected revenue shortfalls and/or expenditure increases. The City did not utilize these monies in 2019. Consistent with its policy of adding to the Budget Stabilization set forth in an ordinance passed by City Council in 1998, the City intends to restore and then increase the committed amount for Budget Stabilization each year by an amount equal to one-half the amount by which actual annual General Fund Revenues exceed actual annual General Fund Expenditures for the prior year. Withdrawals are permitted only when income tax revenues for any calendar year will represent an annual growth rate which is 1.5% or more below the average annual growth rate over an economic cycle. In accordance with Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.13, the Budget Stabilization commitment cannot exceed 5% of the previous year's revenue credited to the General Fund.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

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

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

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

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

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

*** Member contributions within the combined plan are not used to fund the defined benefit retirement allowance

**** This employer health care rate is for the traditional and combined plans. The employer contribution for the member-directed plan is 4.00%.

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

The City's contractually required contribution for the Traditional Pension Plan was \$10,859 for 2019. Of this amount, \$523 is reported as due to other governments.

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

Plan Description - City full-time police and firefighters participate in Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by OP&F. OP&F provides retirement and disability pension benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information and detailed information about OP&F fiduciary net position. The report may be obtained by visiting the OP&F website at www.op-f.org or by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Upon attaining a qualifying age with sufficient years of service, a member of OP&F may retire and receive a lifetime monthly pension. OP&F offers four types of service retirement: normal, service commuted, age/service commuted and actuarially reduced. Each type has different eligibility guidelines and is calculated using the member's average annual salary. The following discussion of the pension formula relates to normal service retirement.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$19,378 for 2019. Of this amount, \$913 is reported as due to other governments.

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

The net pension liability for the OPERS Traditional Pension Plan 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. OP&F's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2018, and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2018, to December 31, 2018. The City's proportion of the net pension liability or asset was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

City of Toledo, Ohio
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NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

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

	OPERS - Traditional	OP&F	Total
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset prior measurement date	0.53319300%	3.91728000%	
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset current measurement date	<u>0.53961600%</u>	<u>3.87885000%</u>	
Change in proportionate share	<u>0.00642300%</u>	<u>-0.03843000%</u>	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 147,790	\$ 316,616	\$ 464,406
Pension expense	31,002	40,099	71,101

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

	OPERS - Traditional	OP&F	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 7	\$ 13,009	\$ 13,016
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	20,061	39,007	59,068
Changes of assumptions	12,865	8,394	21,259
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/ difference between employer contributions	3,137	3,001	6,138
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	10,859	19,378	30,237
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 46,929</u>	<u>\$ 82,789</u>	<u>\$ 129,718</u>

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

	OPERS -		
	Traditional	OP&F	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,940	\$ 296	\$ 2,236
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/difference between employer contributions	3,035	11,754	14,789
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 4,975</u>	<u>\$ 12,050</u>	<u>\$ 17,025</u>

\$30,237 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability/asset in the year ending December 31, 2020.

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

		OPERS -		
		Traditional	OP&F	Total
Year Ending December 31:				
	2020	\$ 13,080	\$ 16,710	\$ 29,790
	2021	6,824	8,180	15,004
	2022	1,861	8,686	10,547
	2023	9,330	16,867	26,197
	2024	-	918	918
	Total	<u>\$ 31,095</u>	<u>\$ 51,361</u>	<u>\$ 82,456</u>

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

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

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

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

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

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

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

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset):			
Traditional Pension Plan	\$ 218,329	\$ 147,790	\$ 89,172

Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F

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

City of Toledo, Ohio
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NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2016. The recommended assumption changes based on this experience study were adopted by OP&F's Board and were effective beginning with the January 1, 2018 actuarial valuation.

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

City of Toledo, Ohio
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NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

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

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

Note: assumptions are geometric.

* levered 2x

** numbers include inflation

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

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

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

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 416,171	\$ 316,616	\$ 233,425

City of Toledo, Ohio
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NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

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

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

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

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NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

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

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2019, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.10%. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.00% for the Traditional and Combined plans. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2019 was 4.00%.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City was not required to make a contractually required contribution to OPERS to fund healthcare during 2019.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

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

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

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

Beginning January 1, 2019, OP&F changed its retiree health care model and the current self-insured health care plan will no longer be offered. In its place is a stipend-based health care model. A stipend funded by OP&F will be placed in individual Health Reimbursement Accounts that retirees will use to be reimbursed for health care expenses.

The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$460 for 2019. Of this amount, \$22 is reported as due to other governments.

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

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

	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the net OPEB liability prior measurement date	0.53209000%	3.91728000%	
Proportion of the net OPEB liability current measurement date	<u>0.53849000%</u>	<u>3.87885000%</u>	
Change in proportionate share	<u>0.00640000%</u>	<u>-0.03843000%</u>	
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 70,206	\$ 35,325	\$ 105,531
OPEB expense	\$ 6,328	\$ (175,012)	\$ (168,684)

City of Toledo, Ohio
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NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

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

	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 24	\$ -	\$ 24
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	3,218	1,195	4,413
Changes of assumptions	2,263	18,310	20,573
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/difference between employer contributions	1,922	-	1,922
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	-	460	460
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 7,427</u>	<u>\$ 19,965</u>	<u>\$ 27,392</u>

	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 190	\$ 947	\$ 1,137
Changes of assumptions	-	9,779	9,779
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/difference between employer contributions	1,920	2,558	4,478
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 2,110</u>	<u>\$ 13,284</u>	<u>\$ 15,394</u>

\$460 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending December 31, 2020.

City of Toledo, Ohio
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NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

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

Year Ending December 31:	OPERS	OP&F	Total
2020	\$ 2,356	\$ 1,141	\$ 3,497
2021	803	1,141	1,944
2022	536	1,141	1,677
2023	1,622	1,502	3,124
2024	-	932	932
Thereafter	-	364	364
Total	<u>\$ 5,317</u>	<u>\$ 6,221</u>	<u>\$ 11,538</u>

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

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

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

City of Toledo, Ohio
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NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

City of Toledo, Ohio
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NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

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

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

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 89,820	\$ 70,206	\$ 54,608

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

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

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Health Care Trend Rate Assumption</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 67,484	\$ 70,206	\$ 73,342

Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F

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

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

City of Toledo, Ohio
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NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

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

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

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

Note: assumptions are geometric.

* levered 2x

** numbers include inflation

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

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

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NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (continued)

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 43,033	\$ 35,325	\$ 28,851

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

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

NOTE 15 – RISK MANAGEMENT

Property and Liability

The City has elected pursuant to ORC §2744.08(A)(2)(a) to use public funds for the purpose of handling third-party property losses and liabilities in lieu of purchasing general municipality liability insurance. Claims activity is accounted for within the Risk Management Fund, which derives revenue on a pro-rata basis from other City funds to cover liability losses. Settled claims have not materially exceeded coverage in any of the last three years, and the City added coverage through new policies in 2019, without significant reduction in coverage from the prior year policies. In addition, the City has the ability to issue general obligation bonds to pay final judgments that may arise.

The liability is reported as a current liability in the Risk Management Internal Service Fund. Changes in the claim liability amount in years 2016 - 2019 follows:

Year	Beginning Balance	Current Year Claims and Change in Estimate	Claims Payments	Ending Balance
2016	\$ 4,560	\$ 2,684	\$ (1,744)	\$ 5,500
2017	5,500	657	(657)	5,500
2018	5,500	1,146	(5,446)	1,200
2019	1,200	688	(688)	1,200

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NOTE 15 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Property and Liability (continued)

The City is fully insured through premium-based insurance policies for all other types of insurance. In 2019, the City contracted with various insurance companies to provide the following coverage:

	Coverage (in Whole Dollars)	Deductible (in Whole Dollars)
Property Policy for the City	\$ 600,000,000	\$ 250,000
Accident/Liability Policy - Intern Program	25,000	-
Accident/Liability Policy - Youth Commission	25,000	-
Accident/Liability Policy - Adult Probation Program	25,000	-
Boat Policy (Swan Creek & Trailer)	1,000,000	1,000
BUSTR/Cleanup for Underground Fuel Tanks	Total cost of cleanup	55,000
Commercial Liability for The Unique Center	1,000,000	5,000
Crime Policy for the City	3,000,000	75,000
Crime Policy for the Toledo Police	1,000,000	50,000
Crime Policy for Toledo Clerk of Courts	3,000,000	75,000
Employee Tool Insurance	211,000	500
Fine Arts Policy for Blair Museum	1,000,000	1,000
Ocean Marine Policy (Hanson/Maurell)	1,000,000	1,000
Ocean Marine Policy (Sounder)	1,000,000	1,000
Ocean Marine Policy (Sea Ark)	1,000,000	500
Ocean Marine Policy (Zodiac)	1,000,000	500
Professional Liability for TMC	10,000,000	-
Toledo Express JEDD	1,000,000	-
Holy Trinity Parking Lot	1,000,000	500
Accident/Liability Policy - TPS Co-op Program	25,000	-
Cyber & Privacy Policy	1,000,000	25,000
Environment/Municipal Golf Courses	1,000,000	10,000

Workers' Compensation

The City takes advantage of workers' compensation plans offered by the State of Ohio. The current plan is a Group Retrospective Rating Plan and has been in effect since 2016. Group Retrospective Rating is a performance-based incentive program designed to recover a portion of premium for employers that reduce injury rates and lower claims costs. Participating employers receive refunds or pay assessments based on the performance of the group. The 2015 plan, called Merit Rating or an Experience Rating Plan, allows the City to take advantage of rebates through the Destination Excellence program, which enabled the City to receive credits for a percentage of premiums paid based on fulfilling the requirements of each program. In contrast to the Individual Retrospective Rating program previously utilized, the Group Retrospective and the Experience plans have no dollar for dollar liability. Claim costs are paid by the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC), and those costs are used to calculate an annual insurance premium established by BWC.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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NOTE 15 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Workers’ Compensation (continued)

The City participated in Individual Retrospective Rating from January 2006 through December 2014 and retains liability for claims over a ten-year period. Claims with a date of injury prior to January 1, 2009 are closed out and have no further liability. In the Retrospective Rating plan, the City agreed to assume a portion of the risk in return for a reduction in premium. The greater the percentage of risk the City assumed, the greater the reduction in the premium. If the City’s loss experience is better than predicted by the experience-rating system, its total obligation will be less than what it would have paid under experience rating. If its experience is worse than predicted, its total obligation will be more than it would have been assessed under experience rating, limited to a maximum premium. The City has assumed the risk of individual claims up to a maximum of \$300,000.

The City has agreed to pay all claims up to a maximum of 150% of what the City would have paid had the City remained an experience-rated risk. Claims exceeding these limits will be paid by the BWC. Ten years after each year the City elected the retrospective plan for workers’ compensation, the City settles reserves (if any) on claims that are still open. The City has established a Workers’ Compensation Internal Service Fund to account for and finance its uninsured risks of loss in the program.

The claims liability of \$2,348 reported at December 31, 2019 was determined after review of the City’s actuarial report provided by a third-party actuary. This estimate complies with GASB Statement No. 10, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues, as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, Risk Financing Omnibus, which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling claims. The liability is associated with the Individual Retrospective Rating plan, and the City expects this liability to gradually decrease until eliminated entirely in the year 2024, the final year for which the City is required to make a payment to the BWC under the Individual Retrospective Rating Plan.

The liability is reported as a current liability in the Workers’ Compensation Internal Service Fund. Changes in the claim liability amount in years 2016 - 2019 were:

Year	Beginning Balance	Current Year Claims and Change in Estimate	Claims Payments	Ending Balance
2016	\$ 10,000	\$ 3,132	\$ (6,132)	\$ 7,000
2017	7,000	4,478	(6,478)	5,000
2018	5,000	3,614	(5,264)	3,350
2019	3,350	4,413	(5,415)	2,348

Health, Dental, and Prescription Drug Benefits

The City is self-insured for health, dental and prescription drug benefits. The programs are administered by a third-party, which provides claims review and processing services. The City records a liability for incurred but unreported medical, dental, and prescription drug claims at year-end based upon an actuarial estimate by a third-party actuary. The actuarially determined claims liability is based upon past experience and current claims outstanding.

The claims liability of \$4,042 reported at December 31, 2019 was determined after review of the City’s actuarial report provided by a third-party actuary. This estimate complies with GASB Statement No. 10, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues, as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, Risk Financing Omnibus, which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling claims.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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NOTE 15 – RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Health, Dental, and Prescription Drug Benefits (continued)

In late 2019, the City established an Internal Service Fund to account for its healthcare self-insurance activities. The Healthcare Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund was established utilizing prescription drug rebates and stop-loss reimbursements received by the City. The actuarially determined claims liability is reported in the Healthcare Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund at December 31, 2019. During 2019, the City continued to report healthcare self-insurance activities in the City’s General Fund. Beginning in 2020, the City will utilize the newly established Healthcare Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund to report all healthcare related self-insurance activities.

The liability is reported as a current liability in the Healthcare Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund. Changes in the claim liability amount for this category in years 2016 - 2019 follows:

Year	Beginning Balance	Current Year Claims and Change in Estimate	Claims Payments	Ending Balance
2016	\$ 3,754	\$ 20,615	\$ (20,382)	\$ 3,987
2017	3,987	28,075	(27,933)	4,129
2018	4,129	26,530	(26,931)	3,728
2019	3,728	29,559	(29,245)	4,042

NOTE 16 – ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

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

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 16 – ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE (continued)

Change in Accounting Principles (continued)

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

Restatement of Net Position and Fund Balances

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

	<u>General</u>	<u>Capital Improvements</u>	<u>Special Assessments Services</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Fund Balance (deficit) as previously reported	\$ 40,488	\$ 42,604	\$ (57,453)	\$ 27,381	\$ 53,020
Implementation of GASB Statement No. 84	<u>170</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>268</u>
Restated Fund Balance (deficit) at December 31, 2018	<u>\$ 40,658</u>	<u>\$ 42,604</u>	<u>\$ (57,453)</u>	<u>\$ 27,479</u>	<u>\$ 53,288</u>

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

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Net position (deficit) as previously reported	\$ (43,235)
GASB Statement No. 84	<u>268</u>
Restated net position (deficit) at December 31, 2018	<u>\$ (42,967)</u>

Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No.84, the new classification of custodial funds is reporting a beginning net position of \$409. Also, related to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the City will no longer be reporting agency funds. At December 31, 2018, agency funds reported assets and liabilities of \$3,627.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 16 – ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE (continued)

Deficit Fund Balances/Net Position

Fund balances/Net Position at December 31, 2019 included the following individual fund deficits:

	<u>Deficit</u>
<i>Governmental Funds:</i>	
Special Assessments Services Fund	\$ 59,081
Nonmajor Governmental:	
Special Assessment Improvement Fund	2,795
Jeep Muni Public Improvement TIF	14,790
Total Governmental Funds	76,666
 <i>Enterprise Funds:</i>	
Nonmajor Enterprise:	
Property Management Fund	2,567
Total	\$ 79,233

These deficits will be eliminated by future charges for services, reduction of expenditures or future bond sales, where appropriate. The deficit balance in the Special Assessments Services Fund is due primarily to the City’s issuance of \$40,600 of special assessment notes which are reported as a fund liability and the reporting of \$22,556 in amounts due to other funds. The special assessment notes are issued for the interim financing of various improvements to be assessed from benefitting property owners. The City pays the actual costs of these services, which are then levied as special assessments and collected two years after the service has been rendered. At December 31, 2019, the City has reported a special assessments receivable in the amount of \$57,223 in the Special Assessments Services Fund. The deficit balance in the Special Assessment Improvement Fund is due primarily to the City’s issuance of \$1,620 of general obligation notes which are reported as a fund liability and the reporting of \$1,075 in amounts due to other funds. This deficit will be reduced as special assessments are collected to retire the obligations. The Jeep Muni Public Imp TIF receives payments in lieu of taxes, with its deficit due and payable to the Capital Improvement fund. The deficit balance in the Property Management Fund is due to the reporting of long-term housing improvement bonds payable as a fund liability. The deficit will be reduced as resources come available to reduce the bond obligation.

Compliance

Contrary to Ohio Rev. Code § 5705.36(A)(1), the City did not certify to the County Auditor the total amount from all sources available for expenditures from each fund. This subsequently caused all appropriations to exceed estimated resources for all funds contrary to Ohio Rev. Code § 5705.39.

NOTE 17 - CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

The City is a party to various legal proceedings seeking damages or injunctive or other relief generally incidental to its operations for which it reserves resources. Those proceedings are unrelated to any outstanding City debt or the security therefore. The ultimate disposition of those proceedings is not now determinable, but based on the aforementioned will not, in the opinion of the City’s Director of Law, have a material adverse effect on any outstanding City debt or the security therefore.

City of Toledo, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

NOTE 17 – CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Litigation (continued)

Under current Ohio law, City moneys, accounts and investments are not subject to attachment to satisfy tort judgments against the City in State courts. Current Ohio law also permits the City to reduce its fiscal responsibility in tort liability by deducting all appropriate health benefits, insurance benefits (including uninsured and underinsured motorists' coverage) and/or other benefits which a claimant may be entitled to receive due to injury or other loss. The City does not maintain a policy of liability insurance or a self-insurance fund or participate in any self-insurance program or pool to satisfy tort liability claims. The City has satisfied in the past, and continues to satisfy, its general, motor vehicle, police, fire and emergency medical services tort liability (after deducting amounts available from any available collateral source) by relying on tax receipts and other available City revenues.

Based on historical experience and its evaluation of pending claims, the City believes that the amount available from those sources and unencumbered at December 31, 2019 and at the date of this Statement, is sufficient to meet the claims and judgments that may arise in 2020. In addition, the City has the right to issue general obligation bonds, maturing over a maximum period of 25 years, and notes in anticipation of those bonds, to pay any final judgments which may be entered against it.

Grants

In 2019, the City received Federal, State and Local grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by grantor agencies or their designee. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the City believes such disallowance, if any, would be immaterial.

NOTE 18 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

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

In January 2020, City Council passed legislation authorizing the Mayor to enter into cooperative grant agreements with and accept financial assistance from the State of Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) for multiple construction projects; authorizing the acceptance, deposit, appropriation and expenditure of grant proceeds into the Capital Improvement Program Fund in an amount not to exceed \$9,200.

In January 2020, City Council passed legislation authorizing the Mayor to enter into agreements with and accept financial assistance from the State of Ohio, Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) in an amount not to exceed \$3,600 for eleven roadway projects and authorizing the appropriation and expenditure of said grant and loan proceeds.

In May 2020, City Council approved an Agreement with Amazon.Com Services LLC and to execute and deliver needed instruments for the sale and conveyance of 58.33 acres of city-owned real property at Hawthorne Hills Subdivision. The purchase price for the property is (one dollar) \$1.00. In exchange for the reduced purchase price, the City will implement a Tax Increment Financing (TIF) on the property for 30 years. The TIF is the primary way in which the City will recoup over time its nearly \$3,600 investment into the site.

In May 2020, the City issued manuscript debt in the amount of \$10,550 to finance the Summit Street Roadway Improvements Project. The manuscript debt was issued by the General Fund and purchased by the Capital Improvements Fund. The City plans to issue bonds later in 2020 to finance the project on a long-term basis.

As of June 12, 2020, Tom Skrobola resigned as Director of Finance and Melanie Campbell assumed the role as Interim Director of Finance.

CITY OF TOLEDO
LUCAS COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

FEDERAL GRANTOR <i>Pass Through Grantor</i> Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
<i>Direct Award</i>				
CDBG - Entitlement Grants Cluster:				
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants				
38th Year CDBG Grant	14.218			\$8,050
40th Year CDBG Grant	14.218		\$82,823	409,701
41st Year CDBG Grant	14.218			3,905
42nd Year CDBG Grant	14.218			32,321
43rd Year CDBG Grant	14.218			16,798
44th Year CDBG Grant	14.218		1,569,786	3,540,694
45th Year CDBG Grant	14.218		830,796	1,935,110
2008 Neighborhood Stabilization	14.218			251,295
2010 Neighborhood Stabilization	14.218			70,042
Total Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants			<u>2,483,405</u>	<u>6,267,916</u>
Total CDBG - Entitlement Grants Cluster			<u>2,483,405</u>	<u>6,267,916</u>
Emergency Solutions Grant Program:				
31st Year Emergency Shelter	14.231		17,660	17,660
32nd Year Emergency Shelter	14.231		496,988	496,988
33rd Year Emergency Shelter	14.231		140,420	140,420
Total Emergency Solutions Grant Program			<u>655,068</u>	<u>655,068</u>
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	14.239		218,817	1,388,954
ARRA - Neighborhood Stabilization Program	14.256			249,944
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development				<u>8,561,882</u>
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
<i>Passed through Ohio's Office of Criminal Justice</i>				
Violence Against Women Formula Grants	16.588			27,633
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program:				
2016 Justice Assistance Grant	16.738			8,162
2016 Justice Assistance Grant	16.738			1,390
2018 Justice Assistance Grant	16.738			155,524
2018 Justice Assistance Grant	16.738			5,548
TPD Justice Assistance Grant	16.738			91,503
TPD Justice Assistance Grant	16.738			318,031
Total Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program				<u>580,158</u>
Total U.S. Department of Justice				<u>607,791</u>
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
<i>Passed through Ohio Department of Transportation</i>				
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster:				
Highway Planning and Construction:				
Anthony Wayne Trail I-75 to Erie Street	20.205	PID95676		174,955
Reynolds Corridor Improvements	20.205	PID106984		60,000
Bancroft-Secor to Parkside	20.205	PID95686		83,581
Maumee Avenue Bridge	20.205	PID92158		1,606,380
Erie to Michigan Project	20.205	PID95816		75,418
Bancroft I-475 to Holland Sylvania	20.205	PID104492		388,104
Central/Talmadge Intersection	20.205	PID99869		69,261
Central-Manchester to Densmore	20.205	PID100991		69,975
Chessie Circle Trail Connector	20.205	PID102155		19,990
Glanzman Rd. Parking Bay	20.205	PID106982		3,071
Hawkins Pedestrian Crossing	20.205	PID106918		75,114
Woodruff-Collingwood to Cherry	20.205	PID98953		400,000
South Detroit-Anthony Wayne Trail to Copland	20.205	PID99871		2,334,027
South Reynolds to Byrne	20.205	PID90701		3,408,322
Reynolds-Glendale to Angola	20.205	PID95819		867,656
South Detroit-Sherwood to Glendale	20.205	PID100194		208,927
Cherry-Summit to Greenbelt	20.205	PID106101		400,000
Monroe-Secor to Nantucket	20.205	PID102032		2,179,999
Perrysburg-Holland/Garden Intersection	20.205	PID104750		2,596,301
Total Highway Planning and Construction				<u>15,021,081</u>
Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster				<u>15,021,081</u>

(Continued)

CITY OF TOLEDO
LUCAS COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Continued)

FEDERAL GRANTOR <i>Pass Through Grantor</i> Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION - (Continued)				
<i>Passed through Ohio Department of Public Safety</i>				
Highway Safety Cluster:				
National Priority Safety Programs	20.616			24,934
National Priority Safety Programs	20.616			23,892
Total Highway Safety Cluster				<u>48,826</u>
Total U.S. Department of Transportation				<u>15,069,907</u>
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY				
<i>Passed through Ohio Environmental Protection Agency</i>				
Air Pollution Control Program Support:				
2018 Title V	66.001			226,959
2018 State Air Grant	66.001			535,873
PM 2.5 Monitoring	66.001			10,698
2020 State Air Grant	66.001			122,566
2020 Title V	66.001			72,047
Total Air Pollution Control Program Support				<u>968,143</u>
Clean Water State Revolving Fund Cluster:				
Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds				
International Park Storage Basin	66.458			530,444
Ottawa River Storage Facility Phase II Project	66.458			235,073
Swan Creek North Sewer Separation Project	66.458			957,954
Downtown CSO Storage Basin	66.458			17,237,568
LTCP 2C Design	66.458			918,996
Total Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds				<u>19,880,035</u>
Total Clean Water State Revolving Fund Cluster				<u>19,880,035</u>
Total U.S. Environmental Protection Agency				<u>20,848,178</u>
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY				
<i>Direct Award</i>				
Homeland Security Grant Program:				
Fire Safer Grant	97.067			137,594
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security				<u>137,594</u>
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			<u>\$3,357,290</u>	<u>\$45,225,352</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

**CITY OF TOLEDO
LUCAS COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is described in Note 1 of the City's comprehensive annual financial report. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement.

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

The City has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE D – SUBRECIPIENTS

The City passes certain federal awards received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to other governments or not-for-profit agencies (subrecipients). As Note B describes, the City reports expenditures of Federal awards to subrecipients on a modified accrual basis.

As a direct recipient, the City has certain compliance responsibilities, such as monitoring its subrecipients to help assure they use these subawards as authorized by laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements, and that subrecipients achieve the award's performance goals.

NOTE E – HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM (HOME) GRANT PROGRAMS WITH REVOLVING LOAN CASH BALANCE

The current loan balance of the City's local program income account as of December 31, 2019 is \$7,899,571.

NOTE F – MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Certain Federal programs require the City to contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the Federally-funded programs. The City has met its matching requirements. The Schedule does not include the expenditure of non-Federal matching funds.

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



One Government Center, Suite 1420
Toledo, Ohio 43604-2246
(419) 245-2811 or (800) 443-9276
NorthwestRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

City of Toledo
Lucas County
One Government Center, Suite 2050
Toledo, Ohio 43604

To the City Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio, (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated July 29, 2020, wherein we noted the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. We also noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, unidentified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, that we consider material weakness and a significant deficiency.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of internal control deficiencies resulting in a reasonable possibility that internal control will not prevent or detect and timely correct a material misstatement of the City's financial statements. We consider findings 2019-002 and 2019-003 described in the accompanying schedule of findings to be material weaknesses.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of internal control deficiencies less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider finding 2019-001 described in the accompanying schedule of findings to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matter we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2019-003.

City's Responses to Findings

The City's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying corrective action plan. We did not subject the City's responses to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Purpose of this Report

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



Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

July 29, 2020

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



One Government Center, Suite 1420
Toledo, Ohio 43604-2246
(419) 245-2811 or (800) 443-9276
NorthwestRegion@ohioauditor.gov

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

City of Toledo
Lucas County
One Government Center, Suite 2050
Toledo, Ohio 43604

To the City Council:

Report on Compliance for each Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio's (the City's) compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect each of the City of Toledo's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2019. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the City's major federal programs.

Management's Responsibility

The City's Management is responsible for complying with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on the City's compliance for each of the City's major federal programs based on our audit of the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. Our compliance audit followed auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards for financial audits included in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). These standards and the Uniform Guidance require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the City of Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The City's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our compliance audit, we considered the City's internal control over compliance with the applicable requirements that could directly and materially affect a major federal program, to determine our auditing procedures appropriate for opining on each major federal program's compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance.

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

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

This report only describes the scope of our internal control over compliance tests and the results of this testing based on Uniform Guidance requirements. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

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

We have also audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. We issued our unmodified report thereon dated July 29, 2020. Our opinion explained that the City adopted *Governmental Accounting Standard No. 84* during the year and noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City. We conducted our audit to opine on the City's basic financial statements as a whole. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards presents additional analysis required by the Uniform Guidance and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule is management's responsibility, and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records management used to prepare the basic financial statements. We subjected this schedule to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements.

We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling this schedule directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, this schedule is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

July 29, 2020

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CITY OF TOLEDO
LUCAS COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
DECEMBER 31, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS
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(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Highway Planning and Construction Cluster Clean Water State Revolving Fund Cluster
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: > \$1,356,761 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	No

**2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS**

FINDING NUMBER 2019-001

Significant Deficiency

Bank Reconciliation

Sound accounting practices require that when designing the public office's system of internal control and the specific control activities, management should ensure adequate security of assets and records, and verify the existence and valuation of assets and liabilities and periodically reconcile them to the accounting records.

The reconciliation of cash (bank) balances to accounting system records (book) to the accounting system is the most basic and primary control process performed. Lack of completing an accurate and timely reconciliation may allow for accounting errors, theft and fraud to occur without timely detection.

The City is responsible for reconciling the book (fund) balance to the total bank balance on a monthly basis, and the Council and/or other administrators are responsible for reviewing the reconciliations and related support.

Due to deficiencies in internal control, the City's primary checking account was not reconciled for December 31, 2019 until March 30, 2020. This account contains a significant portion of the City's financial activity and had an aggregated bank balance over \$16 million at December 31, 2019. Failure to reconcile timely increases the possibility that the City will not be able to identify, assemble, analyze, classify, and record its transactions correctly or to document compliance with finance related legal and contractual requirements. Further, the lack of accurate monthly reconciliations increases the risk of theft/fraud over the cash cycle and could lead to inaccurate reporting in the annual financial statements.

The City should record all transactions and timely prepare monthly bank to book cash reconciliations, which include all bank accounts and all fund balances. Variances should be investigated, documented and corrected. In addition, the Council should review the monthly cash reconciliations including the related support (such as reconciling items) and document the reviews.

FINDING NUMBER 2019-002

Material Weakness

Financial Reporting

In our audit engagement letter, as required by AU-C Section 210, Terms of Engagement, paragraph .06, management acknowledges its responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of their financial statements; this responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or errors as discussed in AU-C Section 210 paragraph .A14 & .A16. Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Cod. 1100 paragraph .101 states a governmental accounting system must make it possible both: (a) to present fairly with full disclosure the funds and activities of the governmental unit in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and (b) to determine and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions.

Accurate financial reporting is the responsibility of management and is essential to ensure the information provided to the readers of the financial statements accurately reflects the City's activity. The City should have procedures in place to prevent or detect material misstatements for the accurate presentation of the City's financial statements.

The following errors were noted in the financial statements and/or notes to the financial statements:

- General Fund assigned fund balance in the amount of \$6,428,000 has been reclassified from unassigned in accordance with the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54 (GASB Cod 1800.165 - .179);
- A capital asset valued at \$3,732,000 was erroneously transferred from the Business-type Activities (Sewer Fund) to the Governmental Activities (Capital Improvement Fund). This capital asset transfer has been moved back to the original and appropriate classification;
- CIP additions and deletions were overstated by \$16,111,000 in the footnote disclosure within the Business-Type Activities.

These errors were not identified and corrected prior to the City preparing its financial statements and notes to the financial statements due to deficiencies in the City's internal controls over financial statement monitoring. The accompanying financial statements and notes to the financial statements have been adjusted to correct these errors. Failing to prepare accurate financial statements could lead the City Council or financial statement user to make misinformed decisions. Additional errors were noted in smaller relative amounts that did not require adjustment to the financial statements.

To help ensure the City's financial statements and notes to the financial statements are complete and accurate and to help identify and correct errors and omissions, the City should adopt policies and procedures over financial reporting, including a final review of the statements and notes to the financial statements by the Finance Director and the audit committee. Additionally, the Finance Director can refer to Auditor of State Bulletin 2011-004 for information on Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54.

FINDING NUMBER 2019-003

Noncompliance and Material Weakness

Ohio Rev. Code § 5705.36(A)(1) provides, in part, on or about the first day of each fiscal year, the fiscal officer of each subdivision and other taxing unit shall certify to the county auditor the total amount from all sources available for expenditures from each fund set up in the tax budget or, if adoption of a tax budget was waived under section 5705.281 of the Revised Code, from each fund created by or on behalf of the taxing authority.

The budget commission, taking into consideration the balances and revenues to be derived from taxation and other sources, shall revise its estimate of the amounts that will be credited to each fund from such sources, and shall certify to the taxing authority of each subdivision an amended official certificate of estimated resources.

Ohio Rev. Code § 5705.39 provides that total appropriations from each fund shall not exceed the total of the estimated revenue available for expenditure there-from, as certified by the county budget commission. No appropriation measure shall become effective until the county auditor files a certificate that the total appropriations from each fund, taken together with all other outstanding appropriations, do not exceed such official estimate or amended official estimate. For purposes of this section of the Ohio Revised Code, estimated revenue is commonly referred to as "estimated resources" because it includes unencumbered fund balances.

The Finance Director did not certify to the County Auditor the total amount from all sources available for expenditures from each fund or obtain a certificate of estimated resources from the Budget Commission in 2019. As a result, the budgetary schedules for the General and Special Assessment Services Fund were adjusted to reduce the budgeted revenues to \$0, in line with the legally approved amounts.

This was not detected by the City due to deficiencies in the budgetary compliance and monitoring control policies and procedures. Failure to obtain the required amended certificate of estimated resources can lead to improper budgeting and limits the effectiveness of management monitoring.

Due to the City not certifying to the county auditor the total amount from all sources available for expenditures from each fund, at December 31, 2019 the City's appropriations exceeded the amount certified as available by the budget commission in all funds by \$566,497,000.

The Finance Director should, on or about the first day of each fiscal year, certify to the county auditor the total amount from all sources available for expenditures from each fund and obtain the approved amended certificate of estimated resources.

Officials' Responses:

See corrective action plan.

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None



**SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
2 CFR 200.511(b)
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

Finance

One Government Center
Suite 2050
Toledo, Ohio 43604
phone 419-245-1648
fax 419-936-3096
toledo.oh.gov

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2018-001	This finding was first issued in the 2016 audit. Material weakness due to errors in financial reporting.	Not corrected and repeated as Finding 2019-002 in this report.	This finding reoccurred due to inadequate policies and procedures in reviewing the financial statements and accounting records throughout the audit period. The City is implementing procedures to correct these errors for the future.



**CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
2 CFR § 200.511(c)
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

Finance

One Government Center
Suite 2050
Toledo, Ohio 43604
phone 419-245-1648
fax 419-936-3096
toledo.oh.gov

Finding Number	Planned Corrective Action	Anticipated Completion Date	Responsible Contact Person
2019-001	<p>- At 12/31/2019, the City of Toledo had eight bank accounts that required monthly reconciliation. For seven accounts, reconciliation were completed timely for all 12 months. For the remaining account, bank reconciliations were timely completed for 11 months.</p> <p>As an action plan for this finding, the Finance Director will work with the appropriate individuals to ensure reconciliations for all accounts have been completed in an appropriate and timely manner for all 12 months.</p>	1-31-2021	Melanie Campbell, Interim Finance Director
2019-002	<p>As an action plan for this item, the Finance Director will review with the Finance team the subsequent year appropriations in relation to GASB 54, confirm capital assets are correctly presented in the statements, and review the footnotes to the financial statements to ensure accuracy prior to filing of the report in the HINKLE system.</p>	5-30-2021	Melanie Campbell, Interim Finance Director
2019-003	<p>As an action plan for this item, the Finance Director work with the Budget Office and the Division of Accounts to ensure the total amount from all sources available for expenditures from each fund will be submitted to the county auditor for certification.</p>	12-31-2020	Melanie Campbell, Interim Finance Director