



COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019



MID-OHIO REGIONAL
MORPC
PLANNING COMMISSION

COLUMBUS, OHIO

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR
FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

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**MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
December 31, 2019**

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I. INTRODUCTORY SECTION



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June 5, 2020

To the Residents of Central Ohio and
The Honorable Members of the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission:

We are pleased to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC) for the year ended December 31, 2019. This report has been prepared by the MORPC finance team according to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governmental entities. The management of MORPC is responsible for and affirms the adequacy of the agency's internal accounting control and the completeness of the material presented in this report. The report will be available on MORPC's website at www.morpc.org.

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview and analysis of the basic financial statements. The MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

MORPC was created in 1969 as the successor to the Franklin County Regional Planning Commission under authority granted by Ohio Revised Code Section 713.21. MORPC is a regional planning commission made up of local governments in Central Ohio. MORPC also serves as the planning agency for the region. In 2019, membership included 61 political subdivisions in and around Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Hocking, Knox, Licking, Logan, Madison, Morrow, Perry, Pickaway, Ross and Union Counties, Ohio. In addition, MORPC has an associate membership program with 8 participating regional organizations. MORPC is the federally-designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the urbanized Columbus area.

The member entities appoint representatives (134 seats as of December 31, 2019) who make up the Commission, which is the policy-making body of the organization, and the oversight board. MORPC is a political subdivision of Ohio and a non-profit organization exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. MORPC employees are members of the Ohio Public Employee Retirement System.

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units*, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14, Statement No. 61, *Omnibus—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*, and Statement No. 80, *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14*, MORPC is not considered a component unit of the Franklin County financial reporting entity because:

- MORPC is a separate legal entity, established under Section 713.21 of the Ohio Revised Code ("ORC");
- Franklin County holds only 12 of 134 seats on MORPC's governing board;
- MORPC is not fiscally dependent on Franklin County, and it does not provide a financial benefit to, nor impose a financial burden on, the County; and
- MORPC provides services to members outside of Franklin County.

Accordingly, MORPC, including the Hope for Homeownership of Single Family Homes Program (“HOPE 3”) Trust (see note 1 to the financial statements), is the sole organization of the reporting entity. HOPE 3 is a component unit of MORPC, as MORPC is its exclusive beneficiary. All HOPE 3 Trust assets, liabilities, net position, and results of operations have been blended in with those of MORPC in the accompanying financial statements. There are no agencies or organizations other than HOPE 3 for which MORPC is considered the primary government.

MISSION

At MORPC, our board members and staff work collectively to advance the organization’s mission and achieve our aspirations. MORPC’s mission is to be the regional voice and a catalyst to drive sustainability and economic prosperity in order to secure a competitive advantage for Central Ohio.

MORPC is a dynamic organization that must continually adapt to changing regional, state, national and global conditions. The need for our regional leadership has never been more important given our current national and local economic issues, development trends and changing demographics.

2019 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Transportation Infrastructure & Development

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) Summary - MORPC serves as the federally-designated MPO for the urbanized Columbus area and provides continuing, comprehensive, and cooperative transportation planning and programming. MORPC fulfilled this obligation by developing, maintaining and reporting to the community on its Planning Work Program (PWP) for the State Fiscal Year (SFY) beginning July 1, 2019 and ending June 30, 2020.

Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP) – In 2019, MORPC reported metrics on the progress of the 2016-2040 MTP, which is a long-range transportation plan that prioritizes transportation improvements in the Columbus region for the next 20 years. Work to develop and complete the 2020-2050 MTP. Regional strategies, fiscal analysis and project evaluation/ listings were completed in 2019. The completed plan is anticipated to be adopted in May 2020.

Federal Highway Transportation Funding - The Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) allocates federal funding to transportation projects in the region and is updated every two years. In 2019, MORPC staff updated the list of projects and developed the TIP for the next four state fiscal years (SFYs 2021 through 2024). The completed program is anticipated to be adopted in May 2020. The MORPC-allocated funding for each of those fiscal years includes approximately \$37 million annually and requires quarterly review between plan updates.

Transit - MORPC receives Federal Transit Administration Section 5310 funding annually for projects that are focused on providing public transit accessibility to persons with disabilities and seniors. In 2019, MORPC prepared for an early federal fiscal year 2020 project selection round for sub-recipients. These funds are to assist local non-profit agencies in purchasing and maintaining accessible transit vehicles, and in providing transportation services to their clients.

Statewide Congestion Mitigation Air Quality (CMAQ) – In 2019, MORPC continued to play an integral role in establishing priorities for application procedures, statewide record keeping and chairing the Ohio Statewide Urban CMAQ Committee.

Transportation Review Advisory Council (TRAC) – In 2019, the region sought more than \$180 million in funding for 8 projects from TRAC. MORPC assisted members with providing project status updates, funding requests, public involvement and prioritize applications for submissions to ODOT and the TRAC.

Competitive Advantage Projects (CAP) – In 2019, MORPC team members worked with CAP project sponsors on an Innovative Strategy Activity to advance specific strategic infrastructure investments across the central Ohio region. These prioritized important infrastructure projects are road, water, fiber, utility and planning projects that MORPC is trying to assist members with seeking funds to accomplish.

Gohio - MORPC's regional rideshare program, Gohio, focuses on improving mobility and reducing the number of commuters who travel to work in single-occupancy vehicles. Gohio provides customized transportation services, programs and projects that promote use of transit, walking, biking, carpooling and vanpooling. In 2019, MORPC worked with other MPOs in the Ohio Association of Regional Councils (OARC) to continue the development and deployment of software and a ride matching service for their combined rideshare programs statewide, under the Gohio brand umbrella. MORPC also worked on a collaboration between Gohio and the Smart Columbus multi-modal trip planning app.

Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) District 3 Integrating Committee - Administered by MORPC, the committee awarded over \$28 million for infrastructure projects. In addition, \$4.8 million from the Clean Ohio Conservation Fund was made available to preserve or restore green space in Franklin County.

Franklin County Transportation Improvement District – Starting in 2019 the Franklin County Transportation Improvement District (FCTID) was formed. The Franklin County Commissioners appointed the members of the FCTID. The FCTID is a government body intended to fund transportation projects under its own bonding authority. MORPC staff serves as administration for the start-up of FCTID. Staff also wrote a successful grant for the FCTID in 2019.

Rickenbacker Area Study – MORPC partnered with multiple stakeholders in the Rickenbacker International Airport area on a community-driven study to provide a strategy to help Central Ohio better position the area as a successful international logistics hub. This study looked into the area's multifaceted existing factors and their growth potential over the next 10 to 20 years. This plan was completed in 2019.

Hyperloop Midwest Connect – After its Midwest Connect corridor proposal was named one of ten winners in the Virgin Hyperloop One Global Challenge in 2017, MORPC worked to take the initial steps to advance the planning for deployment in a corridor connecting Pittsburgh, Columbus, and Chicago. Hyperloop is an advanced rapid transit concept, still in the prototype development stage, which will carry passengers and cargo long distances at near-supersonic speeds using advanced magnetic levitation technology. The Rapid Speed Transportation Initiative (RSTI) is a feasibility study which also includes components of environmental analysis for the corridor use for both Hyperloop and high-speed conventional rail. Funding was sought and contracts were let for the studies in 2018. The studies are expected to be completed in 2020. MORPC staff has also been working with Virgin Hyperloop One to attract a national test site for the technology to the region known as the Hyperloop Certification Center.

Downtown C-PASS - MORPC partnered with the Central Ohio Transit Authority (COTA) and Capital Crossroads Special Improvement District (CCSID) property owners to create a program for eligible downtown Columbus workers to obtain a special transit pass (C-PASS) for unlimited use any day, any time, on any COTA bus route - at no cost to the employee. The program started in June 2018 and is using the Gohio system for tracking riders. COTA is considering the model for other ride pass programs.

Central Ohio Rural Planning Organization - MORPC worked to advance transportation planning for seven adjacent or contiguous counties (Fairfield, Knox, Madison, Marion, Morrow, Pickaway and Union) through Central Ohio Rural Planning Organization (CORPO), which was organized in 2017. MORPC, on behalf of CORPO, annually develops, maintain and report to the community on the required CORPO-specific Planning Work Program (PWP). In 2019, each of the seven counties continued to combine their county level transportation plans & long-range transportation plan into the development of Rural Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP).

Planning & Sustainability

Central Ohio Greenways Board – MORPC partnered with the Columbus Urban Land Institute to launch a new initiative called Rapid 5, which would aim at creating the largest park system in the Nation. These parks and greenspaces would be connected by regional and community trails as laid out in the multi-county Regional Trail Vision prepared by the Central Ohio Greenways Board (COG) and approved by the Sustainability Advisory Committee.

Regional Housing Strategy - MORPC was asked by multiple government partners and private organizations to take on a Regional Housing Strategy that would result in investment and policy recommendations to address affordable and workforce housing. The study is currently in its public engagement phase and will wrap up in the summer of 2020.

insight2050 Academy and Technical Assistance Program (TAP) - MORPC hosted two “insight2050 Academies” in 2019, one focused around alternative transportation options (transit/walking/biking) and one focused around affordable housing. In addition to the Academy, MORPC completed its pilot technical assistance program with four communities and kicked off a permanent program by awarding five other communities with technical assistance around planning and development.

insight2050: Corridor Concepts Study – MORPC, in partnership with the City of Columbus, Urban Land Institute, COTA, and other local municipalities, completed the Regional Corridors Concepts planning report. The completion included a final report with specific recommendations for land-use policies, zoning code changes, and incentive programs that should be enacted to provide for the residential and commercial redevelopment needed to promote sustainable, transit-friendly corridors. The excitement around the analysis then led to more detailed analysis along one of its studied corridors, the NW corridor.

Water Resources Planning – MORPC completed comprehensive Water Quality Management Plans for the seven-county area of Delaware, Franklin, Fairfield, Licking, Madison, Pickaway, and Union counties. These plans were submitted to the Ohio EPA in September 2019 for approval and incorporation into the larger statewide plan.

Sustaining Scioto - MORPC led a working group to develop a Sustaining Scioto Implementation Plan. The formation of the Sustaining Scioto Board to focus on the implementation plan was approved by MORPC's Commission in fall of 2019.

Safety Planning – MORPC worked with ODOT, the Ohio Association of Regional Councils (OARC), and its local government members to publish its first comprehensive Regional Safety Plan. This plan sets forth a concrete set of short-, mid-, and long-term strategies on how to reduce fatalities and serious injuries in our region.

Air Quality Awareness - Central Ohio was recognized as the first region in the country to be re-designated in attainment for the 2015 ozone standard. MORPC completed an impactful project with a local school to teach kids about air quality. This project resulted in a school-district idle-free policy. Furthermore, MORPC continued to provide air quality forecasts for the region and raised awareness about air pollution and air friendly transportation choices through a variety of strategies, including press releases, social media, media interviews, and community presentations. Air Quality Alert subscriptions continued to increase significantly due to marketing.

Energy Planning - MORPC significantly expanded its Local Government Energy Partnership (LGEP) program. Over 10 communities are now registering their government building energy data with MORPC through an online dashboard to better understand usage. As part of the program, MORPC is providing energy resources to local government members and is engaging communities in available energy efficiency programming.

Greenhouse Gas Inventory - MORPC worked with the City of Columbus Department of Public Utilities to collect and update greenhouse gas data and to train others on its methodology and how to best utilize it.

Sustainable 2050 - MORPC publicly recognized their members' sustainability efforts by certifying them with a tier status. By now, a total of 18 communities and associated members have been certified. In addition, MORPC hosted regular forums for members to come together and share best practices around meeting the sustainability goals set forth in our Regional Sustainability Agenda.

Data & Mapping

Population Estimates & Forecasts – Population Forecasts and Metropolitan Transportation Plan – Over the course of 2019, MORPC continued development of the 2020-2050 Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP). Among the key inputs into this planning process are existing data and future projections of population, employment, and land use for MORPC's 7-county traffic modeling area. These inputs inform future growth projections and commuting patterns and help to identify needed transportation improvements in the future. To improve on past forecasting methods and utilize new data sources, the Data & Mapping team developed new approaches to forecasting population and employment, new future land use classifications to account for increased mixed-use development, and new means of allocating projected growth throughout the region.

To facilitate public input components of the MTP process, MORPC also created several interactive web maps that allowed for local governments and members of the public to comment on different aspects of the plan and even to propose their own projects. Use of these interactive mapping resources at key points in the planning process allowed for more efficient communication with the public and resulted in more and richer feedback.

Regional Data Advisory Committee - The Regional Data Advisory Committee (RDAC) coordinates and oversees regional data analytic and technical efforts. Going into 2019, the RDAC identified four priority projects to focus on, each of which would substantively advance the goals and objectives detailed in the recently completed Regional Data Agenda:

1. Establishment of a regional data user group
2. Creation of a local government data policy toolkit
3. Development of a regional sustainability dashboard
4. Formation of a regional municipal fiber strategy

Working groups were established for each project, consisting of RDAC members and other key contributors. All four working groups established their own goals and timelines and made progress toward them throughout the year. In addition to these working groups, MORPC continued to host the Central Ohio GIS User Group and the Central Ohio Systems Management & Operational Sharing (COSMOS) group, which provide networking and peer learning for the GIS community and public sector IT directors/CIO, respectively.

Regional Data Collection and Access - In 2019, MORPC continued to maintain and improve upon a regional GIS system, including the Franklin County Location Based Response System, where multiple communities edit shared mapping files for roads, addresses, bikeways, sidewalks, points of interest, and fiber optic networks. MORPC also launched a new open data site called Mid-Ohio Open Data (M.O.O.D.), where these and other datasets are publicly available online at www.morpc.org/data.

Paving the Way System Redesign –MORPC completed principal development of the redesigned Paving the Way construction and road closure notification system in 2019. Working with consultant JMT Technologies, MORPC developed an entirely new website and database system for Paving the Way. The new system includes improved user interfaces, interactive mapping, and more robust project information. More importantly, the system now allows for local governments and their designees to enter and maintain project information directly in the system. This allows MORPC to offer Paving the Way to every local government in Central Ohio to input construction project and road closure information, exponentially increasing the capacity of this resource. Following system development and testing, MORPC hosted several training sessions for local government staff, contractors, and consultants in preparation for the public launch of the system in 2020.

Regional Sustainability Dashboard – Not only was this was one of the Regional Data Advisory Committee's top priority projects identified for 2019, it was also a top priority for MORPC's Regional Sustainability Advisory Committee, and members of both committee chair and participate in the working group for this project. Additionally, development of the dashboard is a joint effort of MORPC and the Center for Urban and Regional Analysis (CURA) at The Ohio State University. The dashboard, slated for launch in the first half of 2020, will present data on Central Ohio's progress toward the sustainability goals and metrics established in MORPC's 2017-2020 Regional Sustainability Agenda. Building on the Regional Sustainability Report Card published in 2018 as the first progress report on the agenda, the Regional Sustainability Dashboard will present more robust data and interactive visualizations to track ongoing progress. Unlike the report card, which provided a snapshot of data, the dashboard will be dynamically fed, so the most recent data available on each metric will be automatically presented.

Regional Housing Strategy – Driven by strong regional growth, a shortage of housing supply, and concerns for housing choice and affordability, numerous partners in Central Ohio requested that MORPC develop a comprehensive Regional Housing Strategy (RHS). Beginning in mid-2019 and planned for completion in 2020, the RHS will address housing supply, demand, and affordability issues for residents across the income spectrum, with a broad diversity of housing needs, and from communities throughout Central Ohio. Work on the RHS in 2019 focused on data collection and analysis to gain a strong understanding of current housing market conditions and challenges that exist.

Residential Services

MORPC provided home energy-efficiency services for hundreds of income-eligible households in the region through the Columbia Gas of Ohio's WarmChoice Program, federally funded Home Weatherization Assistance Program (HWAP) and AEP-Ohio CAP program and the Electric Partnership Program (EPP).

MORPC also assisted individuals at 80 percent of the median income guidelines or below with multiple home repair programs. MORPC met or exceeded program goals for:

- Franklin County
- Central Ohio Community Improvement Corporation (COCIC)
- Homeport

Other major highlights for Residential Services for 2019:

- Re-branding of all weatherization vehicles, offering text message options for clients
- Elimination of EPP program with a focus on a more robust AEP-CAP program
- Initiation of Community Outreach Initiatives to engage more prospective clients
- New partnerships with Homeport, CMHA and Creative Housing to form long time referral sources for additional clients
- Restructuring of Intake Department to better assist incoming clients

Finance

Convening Finance Directors – in 2019, MORPC collaborated with other organizations' finance directors across Central Ohio and throughout the state. MORPC brought together the Mid-Ohio Finance Administrators (MOFA) to discuss current topics of interest and share ideas with other local governments in Central Ohio. Similarly, MORPC brought together the Ohio Association of Regional Councils (OARC) Finance Directors which includes members from other regional councils and regional transportation planning organizations.

Statewide Recognition - In 2019, MORPC again received the *Ohio Auditor of State Award with Distinction* for its 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). The award is presented for excellence in financial reporting and is provided to entities that file a CAFR and timely financial reports in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and receive an unmodified audit report with no findings.

Communications & Engagement

Membership Services – In 2019, MORPC gained six new member local governments including Knox County, Logan County, Morrow County, City of Bellefontaine, Truro Township, and Washington Township. This resulted in a total membership of 69 governments and regional organizations as of December 31, 2019. MORPC continued to prioritize strengthening member relations through educational forums, information updates and member visits. With the large increase in rural members, MORPC added a Rural Forum Series which was delivered in Lancaster, Mount Vernon and Marysville. MORPC engaged subject matter experts to teach new planning tools such as the Ohio University Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs. All members received customized return on investment schedules which demonstrated the financial benefit of membership to their communities. MORPC assisted local governments with the placement of interns focused on civil engineering, planning and communications through its Local Government Summer Internship Program which drew 16 participants while 4 governments retained their intern from the previous summer.

Marketing & Outreach – In 2019, MORPC communicated and promoted its initiatives, programs, and services to the communities it serves through media outreach, social media, committees and one-on-one interactions. This effort, showcased at the State of the Region luncheon, the Summit on Sustainability and the Weatherization Showcase, included forging partnerships with local business leaders, non-profit organizations, government officials, universities and colleges, and private foundations.

Paving the Way – In 2019, MORPC continued the day-to-day operation of the regional “Paving the Way” informational program while working closely with the agency’s Data & Mapping team on system redesign to launch in 2020. The program monitors the status of highway and roadway construction projects by acting as a liaison among local governments, contractors, and the public. Residents who sign up receive e-mail alerts on road construction projects likely to cause significant congestion or delay.

Enhancing Community Involvement in Transportation Planning - MORPC’s Community Advisory Committee (CAC) is comprised of volunteer residents from the transportation planning and programming areas. The purpose of the CAC is to provide community participation in transportation planning, priorities, funding, processes and programs. In 2019, the committee adopted 16 transportation-related resolutions.

Diversity & Inclusion - The recent trend for Central Ohio to experience diversification of demographics and lifestyles has accelerated and will continue to do so in the future. To understand and effectively serve the needs of our growing, diverse region, MORPC sponsored the Diversity in Local Government Working Group. It was comprised of eighteen local community members and other interest groups, who met to: discuss regionally focused diversity initiatives and communication strategies; seek approaches to improve diverse representation and voices at MORPC, its committees and members; and develop specific action items to be funded in the 2019 MORPC budget.

Events - The 2019, State of the Region, *Planning Today. Transforming Tomorrow.*, featured Anthony Foxx, Chief Policy Officer and Advisory for Lyft and Former United States Secretary of Transportation. The signature event brought together over 1,000 key political, business and civic leaders to celebrate our region’s accomplishments and address future challenges and opportunities.

MORPC partnered with HERO USA and the Columbus Arts Festival to provide people with the opportunity to kayak and canoe along the Scioto River. Almost 1,000 people with different backgrounds and experience levels participated in the event.

The 2019 Summit on Sustainability, Shaping Resilient Communities, featured Christopher Coes with Smart Growth America during the Morning Plenary Session. The conference had 15 breakouts throughout the day where attendees could learn about best practices related to sustainability. During the Lunch Plenary Session, five Central Ohio leaders shared their stories and described their public and private perspectives on sustainability using the Pecha Kucha dynamic format. The signature event brought together over 550 community leaders to explore and share sustainable ideas and solutions.

ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK

The economy in Central Ohio is anchored by the City of Columbus, which is the only major city in the northeast quadrant of the country to have grown continuously since 1970. Columbus is the 14th largest city in the United States, according to a 2019 U.S. Census Bureau estimate, with over 898,000 residents in the city proper and over 2.1 million in the Metropolitan Statistical Area. This places Columbus just behind Fort Worth, Texas and just ahead of Charlotte, North Carolina in the national rankings by population. Population growth since the 2010 census has exceeded 13.9 percent, which is a greater rate of growth than any other city in the Northeast or Midwest regions of the U. S. having a population of 125,000 or more. The City of Columbus is one of the largest cities in the United States with an AAA bond rating from Standard & Poor's Corporation and an Aaa rating from Moody's Investors Services, Inc. Franklin County also enjoys these high bond ratings.

Unemployment rates for the last five years were as follows:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
United States	5.0%	4.7%	4.1%	3.9%	3.7%
Ohio	4.8%	5.0%	4.9%	4.6%	3.8%
Columbus MSA	3.9%	3.9%	3.7%	4.1%	3.2%

Columbus is one of the few metropolitan areas in the Midwest that has consistently performed well economically in the last decade. Comparing Columbus to the nation and state of Ohio, unemployment rate, recent job growth, and projected future job growth regularly exceeds the corresponding averages. The Central Ohio region appears to be well-positioned to take advantage of future economic growth opportunities.

Interest in joining MORPC as a member continues to be expressed by other governments, including counties, townships and municipalities, enhancing MORPC's prospects for further growth within its geographic region.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

DISCUSSION OF CONTROLS: MORPC adopts its annual appropriated budget in December for the following year and makes a mid-year revision if needed. Budgetary control is maintained using the following appropriation accounts:

- Salaries
- Benefits
- Services and charges and Materials
- Capital expenditures

A more detailed level within each appropriation is accounted for and reported internally and at the Executive Committee level. The budget and appropriations are adopted by resolution of the MORPC Commission. The Commission has delegated to the Finance Director limited authority to transfer amounts among the appropriation accounts within the total appropriated.

MORPC operates like a consulting business, with most of its revenue received under actual cost reimbursement contracts or from programs like the fixed price home weatherization contracts. As a result of this funding structure, MORPC accounts for its operations as a single enterprise fund, following generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) on the accrual basis. The budget is also developed on the GAAP basis and is detailed in six-month periods by each contract or other source of funds, and includes only those amounts estimated to be earned during the budget period. MORPC's financial information system performs budgetary control and activity-based cost accounting in order to manage the financially critical task of staying within budget for each contracted activity. GAAP financial statements and comprehensive budget-to-actual

performance reports, with explanations of major variances, are prepared monthly and presented to the Executive Committee quarterly.

The Executive Committee authorizes each individual contract in excess of \$75,000 if the expense is included in the current budget. A myriad of financial status reports are periodically submitted to grantors according to their requirements. The Franklin County Auditor also ensures that all expenditures are within amounts appropriated by MORPC.

Numerous accounting and administrative controls exist to assure compliance with federal and state laws, applicable regulations such as the U.S. Office of Management & Budget's *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* ("OMB Uniform Requirements"), the terms and conditions of the many contracts, as well as the Commission's own adopted policies and procedures, which are periodically reviewed and updated. Because the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements. The accountants' report on internal control appears at the beginning of the Single Audit Section of this report and discloses no condition considered to be a material weakness.

PROPRIETARY OPERATIONS: As discussed above, MORPC is an association of local governments comprised of counties, cities, villages and townships and other regional governments with governmental and non-profit status. It operates similar to a consulting business and is treated as a single enterprise for accounting, budgetary and financial presentation purposes.

It is MORPC's policy to charge user fees to organizations and individuals who contract for or request the services and products of MORPC staff. The user fees are established and calculated on a 100 percent actual cost recovery basis, including capital costs, in conformance with MORPC's activity-based, federally-negotiated, organization-wide cost allocation plan.

The financial statements have been prepared following Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, *"Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments."* As part of this reporting model, management is responsible for preparing a Management's Discussion and Analysis of the Commission. This discussion follows the Independent Accountants' Report, providing an assessment of the Commission finances for 2019.

Members participate in the funding of MORPC on a per-capita basis at rates determined by the MORPC Commission each year. Other revenues flow from contracts for specific services to be rendered on an actual cost basis with no provision for profit, or based on completed units. Costs are allocated in accordance with policies and procedures specified by OMB Uniform Requirements using a single organization-wide cost allocation plan for which the U.S. Department of Transportation is the oversight agency. MORPC received \$6,561,391 or 49.9% of its 2019 operating revenue from federal sources under contracts directly with the federal government, or indirectly under contracts with third parties for federal programs, principally the State of Ohio and Franklin County.

The following is a summary of comparative results of operations, and the 2020 budget:

	<u>2018 Actual</u>	<u>2019 Actual</u>	<u>2020 Budget</u>
Revenues			
Federal grants and contracts	\$ 6,550,872	\$ 6,561,391	\$ 6,865,069
State grants and contracts	560,408	613,564	732,944
Members' per-capita fees	1,098,711	1,205,596	1,285,165
Utility contracts	3,321,185	2,671,605	4,063,929
Local contracts and other	2,203,898	1,923,491	3,408,884
Foundations/corporate contributions	222,988	179,236	45,000
Total Revenues	\$13,958,062	\$13,154,883	\$16,400,991
Expenses			
Salaries and benefits	\$ 7,564,577	\$10,230,202	\$ 8,003,742
Consultants and subcontracts	3,371,156	2,670,123	4,135,846
Depreciation	53,798	33,462	103,672
Other expenses	3,889,358	3,509,731	4,190,731
Total Expenses	\$14,878,889	\$16,443,518	\$16,433,991
Operating income (Loss)	(920,827)	(3,288,635)	(33,000)
Interest income	60,068	74,284	33,000
Change in net position	\$ (860,759)	\$ (3,214,351)	\$ -0-
Capital expenditures	\$100,698	\$15,582	\$1,741,008

Members' per-capita fees of \$1,205,596 were leveraged by a factor of over 10 to 1 in 2019 resulting in total operating revenues of \$13,154,883 and increased as the per-capita member fee assessment increased by \$0.01 and six new members joined MORPC in 2019. Total federal and state revenues remained comparable to the prior year. Local contracts revenue declined by \$280,407 as the Regional Corridor Study was concluded in 2019 and there were fewer active locally-funded projects. Utility contract revenue decreased by \$649,580 as the number of housing units inspected and completed under the Columbia Gas Warm Choice program decreased by nearly 14 percent. In November 2019 MORPC discontinued its participation in the USF Energy Partnership Program (EPP).

Salaries and benefits increased by \$2,665,625, in total, from 2018. Staff wages and salaries of \$5,501,357 increased by \$596,422 in 2019, as a result of the annualized impact of merit increases awarded both in the second half of 2018 and at the start of 2019. Net pension and other postemployment benefits costs of \$3,257,676, calculated in compliance with GASB Statements Nos. 68 and 75, increased by \$1,893,959 as MORPC's share of the OPERS unfunded actuarial liability increased in 2019. Subcontractor expenses were down by \$701,033 in 2019 and relate primarily to the reduced number of residential housing units' weatherization improvements completed in the Warm Choice program. Other 2019 expenses decreased by \$379,627 due mostly to the completion of the Regional Corridor Study early in the year.

Overall, 2019 operating revenue decreased \$803,179 (5.75%) from the prior year. Total operating revenue was under budget by \$4,326,292 (24.7%) from the 2019 budget of \$17,481,175, mostly as a result of under-spending on staff costs, consultants, and services costs because of optimistic budget estimates as to both the scope of, and how quickly, the RSTI program work could commence, fewer number of houses served in the

weatherization programs, and normal delays in other programs' actual start dates. For 2020, operating revenue is projected to increase by \$3,246,108 (24.7%) compared to 2019 actual revenue. The following program and activity revenues were under budget by \$100,000 or more in 2019:

	<u>\$ Amount Under Budget</u>
USF Energy Partnership Program	\$571,615
Columbia Gas Warm Choice	\$568,827
Rapid Speed Transportation Initiative (RSTI)	\$534,805
FTA Section 5310 Designated Recipient	\$468,798
AEP-Community Assistance Program	\$296,543
Competitive and Economic Development	\$173,132
Homeport Home Repair Program	\$166,286
Franklin County Home Repair Program	\$118,295

Available amounts for the above programs and activities were under contract with funders and were available to be earned in 2019, some at lower than expected amounts. Expenditures, however, were also lower than the budgets for these activities.

BUILDING LEASE: MORPC leases 26,849 square feet of office space under a five year operating lease extension which began November 1, 2017. Other information regarding this lease can be found in note 5 of the financial statements.

TRUST FOR BENEFIT OF MORPC - HOPE 3: A trust for the benefit of MORPC was created in 1995 to hold title to houses and otherwise facilitate the implementation of the federal Home Ownership for People Everywhere ("HOPE3") program. The trust also similarly facilitates the implementation of the Neighborhood Stabilization Program. Cash totaling \$40,203 at December 31, 2019 was held by the trustee, is controlled by MORPC and has been included on MORPC's statement of net position.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT: The financial statements are presented annually for independent audit in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Section 115.56 and OMB Uniform Requirements. The report of the independent auditors, Plante & Moran PLLC, is included in the financial section of this report and is unmodified.

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT FOR EXCELLENCE IN FINANCIAL REPORTING: The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada ("GFOA") awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018. MORPC has received a Certificate of Achievement for the last thirty-one consecutive years. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: The timely preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the cooperation and dedicated services of MORPC staff members and Plante & Moran PLLC, our independent auditors. We would like to express sincere appreciation to all those who assisted and contributed to its

preparation. Appreciation is also extended to the MORPC Executive Committee and officers for their interest and support in planning and conducting the financial operations of MORPC in a responsible and professional manner.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "William Murdock".

William Murdock
Executive Director

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Shawn P. Hufstedler".

Shawn P. Hufstedler, CPA, CGFM
Chief of Staff & Director of Operations



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
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Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission

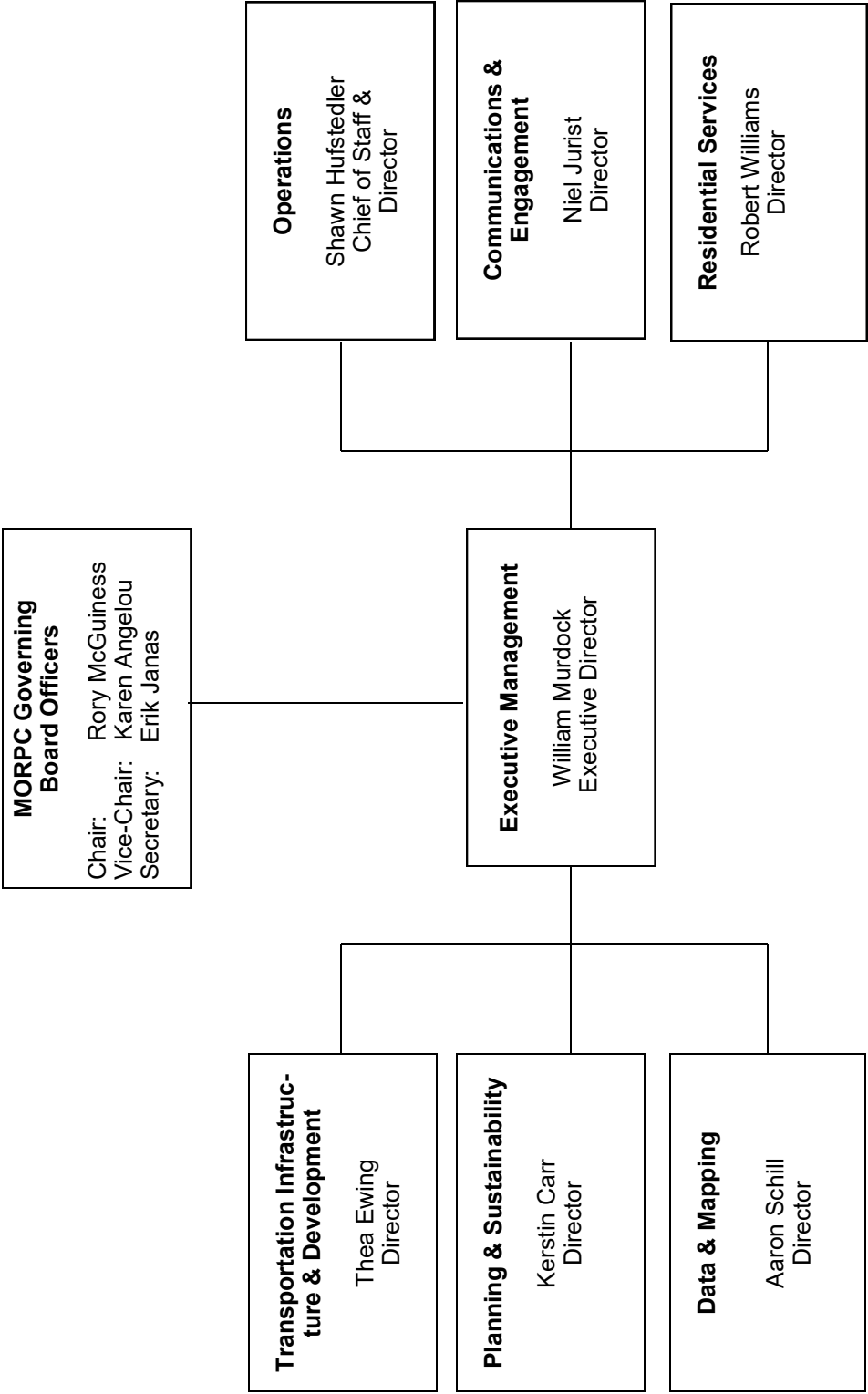
For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2018

Christopher P. Morrell

Executive Director/CEO

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
Organizational Chart—Management Staff
As of December 31, 2019



MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Committees

As of December 31, 2019

OFFICERS

Chair: Rory McGuinness
Vice-Chair: Karen Angelou
Secretary: Erik Janas

CENTRAL OHIO RURAL PLANNING ORGANIZATION
Chair: Mark Forrest

PURPOSE: Conduct rural transportation planning in coordination with local stakeholders, MPO's and ODOT.

TRANSPORTATION POLICY COMMITTEE
Chair: Rory McGuinness

PURPOSE: Direct, administer, and coordinate the transportation process in Central Ohio.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE
Chair: Erik Janas

PURPOSE: Nominate candidates for membership on the Executive Committee and nominate Commission officers.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Chair: Karen Angelou

PURPOSE: Report to the Commission on personnel matters, contracts, financial positions, goals and objectives, facility, etc.

REGIONAL DATA ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Chair: Tom Kneeland

PURPOSE: Recommend data policies, identify leveraging opportunities, advance regional data sharing, provide guidance to MORPC team, technical conduit between MORPC and Smart Columbus.

REGIONAL POLICY ROUNDTABLE
Chair: Kim Maggard

PURPOSE: Review key federal and state legislation, sponsor legislation to be submitted to the General Assembly.

SUSTAINABILITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Chair: Jim Schimmer

PURPOSE: Evaluate and advise on matters of regional importance pertaining to environmental sustainability, conservation, and development.

COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Chair: Catherine Girves

PURPOSE: Provide the public an opportunity to participate in and review and comment on the formulation of transportation plans, policies and projects.

TRANSPORTATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Chair: Cindi Fitzpatrick

PURPOSE: Provide technical advice to the Transportation Policy committee.

BENEFITS & COMPENSATION COMMITTEE
Chair: Eric Phillips

PURPOSE: Review MORPC's Compensation & Benefits package.

RESERVE & INVESTMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Chair: Joe Stefanov

PURPOSE: Review MORPC's investments and financial reserve strategies.

SMART REGION TASK FORCE
Chair: Dana McDaniel

PURPOSE: Examine potential benefits and unintended consequences of smart infrastructure investments.

District 3 Public Works Integrating Committee

Natural Resources Assistance Council

ATTRIBUTABLE FUNDS COMMITTEE
Chair: Cindi Fitzpatrick

PURPOSE: Provide advice on the development and execution of the processes used to allocate MORPC-attributable federal funds to projects and project sponsors.

Mid-Ohio Finance Administrators (MOFA)

CENTRAL OHIO GREENWAYS BOARD
Chair: Tony Collins

PURPOSE: Provide economic, quality of life, and health benefits to Central Ohioans by increasing the number of people using trails through strategic partnership and collaboration.

CENTRAL OHIO WATER RESOURCES WORKING GROUP
Chair: Jennifer Fish

PURPOSE: Forge a better understanding of and appreciation for the role waterways play in our environment, resulting in their long-term protection.

ENERGY & AIR QUALITY WORKING GROUP
Chair: Dale Arnold

PURPOSE: Provide support and expertise to enhance MORPC's air quality efforts and meet any new air quality standards.

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II. FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Commissioners
Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (the "Commission") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission as of December 31, 2019 and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements. The other supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, the introductory section, and the statistical section are presented for the purpose of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for the purpose of additional analysis, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (the "Uniform Guidance"), and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Except for the data identified as budgeted or estimated, the information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the other supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory section, statistical section, and data identified as budgeted or estimated within the other supplementary information have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 5, 2020 on our consideration of the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the 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 Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Plante & Moran, PLLC

June 5, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(Unaudited)

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides an overview of the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission's (MORPC) financial performance and provides an introduction to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019. The information contained in the MD&A should be considered in conjunction with the information presented in MORPC's financial statements and corresponding notes to the financial statements.

Financial Highlights

- Net position decreased by \$3,214,351 in 2019. The 2019 decrease was due mostly to \$2,501,209 in charges associated with MORPC's calculations of the year-end 2019 net pension liability and net OPEB liability, and operating deficits totaling \$756,874 from residential weatherization programs for the year.
- Operating revenue decreased in 2019 by \$803,179 (5.8%) to \$13,154,883. Most of the 2019 decrease was due to a \$649,580 decrease in revenue from utility company contracts as the number of completed residential weatherization jobs and inspections declined.
- Cash and investments at December 31, 2019 were \$3,910,738, a slight increase of \$17,652 from 2018. This was the result of normal business fluctuations in accounts payable, receivables, prepaid expenses, accrued liabilities, capital assets and unearned revenue in addition to losses from fee-for-service programs.
- MORPC reported an operating loss of \$3,288,635 in 2019. The 2019 loss was attributable to the same factors that reduced net position as discussed above.

Overview of the Financial Statements

MORPC's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). MORPC is structured as a single enterprise (proprietary) fund with revenues recognized when earned and expenses when incurred. Capital assets are capitalized and are depreciated over their useful lives. See the notes to the financial statements for a summary of MORPC's significant accounting policies.

Following this MD&A, are the basic financial statements of MORPC together with notes, which are essential to a full understanding of the data contained in the financial statements. Included in the financial statements for MORPC are the following:

Statement of Net Position – This statement presents information on all MORPC's assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between the two reported as net position.

Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position – This statement measures the success of operations and can be used to determine whether MORPC successfully recovered all of its costs through Federal, State of Ohio, local government and utility company contracts, members' per capita fees and other contributions and revenues.

Statement of Cash Flows – This statement reports cash receipts, cash disbursements, and net changes in cash resulting from operating activities, investing activities, and capital and related financing activities. This statement provides answers to such questions as where did the cash come from, what was cash used for, and what was the net change in cash for each of the reporting periods. A reconciliation of operating income with net cash is also provided.

Net Financial Position

The following represents MORPC's net position as of the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

Condensed Statement of Net Position

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets	\$ 5,269,196	\$ 5,898,767
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	113,458	131,338
Other noncurrent assets	15,606	23,882
Total Assets	<u>\$ 5,398,260</u>	<u>\$ 6,053,987</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension and OPEB	\$ 4,442,457	\$ 1,670,720
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	\$ 1,763,952	\$ 1,673,646
Net pension liability	10,419,950	5,162,285
Net OPEB liability	4,863,198	3,502,913
Other noncurrent liabilities	475,818	508,079
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 17,522,918</u>	<u>\$ 10,847,553</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension and OPEB	\$ 150,016	\$ 1,495,020
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 113,458	\$ 131,338
Restricted	193,592	157,586
Unrestricted	(8,139,267)	(4,906,790)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ (7,832,217)</u>	<u>\$ (4,617,866)</u>

The net pension liability and the net OPEB liability are the most significant liabilities reported at December 31, 2019 and 2018. Pensions are reported pursuant to GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27*, and OPEB are reported as per the similar-in-concept GASB Statement No. 75 *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* (OPEB, i.e. retiree healthcare benefits). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of MORPC's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability, and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and then subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

GASB standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. When accounting for pension costs prior to 2015, the now-superseded GASB Statement No. 27 focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability*. GASB Statements Nos. 68 and 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension system – the Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS) - and state law governing the system requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

Under the standards required by GASB Statements Nos. 68 and 75, the net pension and net OPEB liability equal MORPC's proportionate share of OPERS' collective 1) present value of estimated future

pension and OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service; 2) minus plan assets available to pay these benefits.

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and OPEB. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, MORPC is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of this liability. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. Furthermore, OPEB are not mandated by state law and could be rescinded in a similar manner. An employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the pension system. In Ohio, there is currently no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension system against the public employer. State law operates to mitigate or lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. OPERS is responsible for the administration of the plan.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension and net OPEB liability. As explained above, changes in pension benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of the net pension and net OPEB liability, but are outside the control of MORPC. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required pension payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension and net OPEB liability is satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position. In accordance with GASB Statements Nos. 68 and 75, MORPC's statements include an annual pension and OPEB expense for its proportionate share of OPERS' *change* in net pension and net OPEB liabilities not accounted for as deferred inflows or deferred outflows. Also in accordance with GASB Statements Nos. 68 and 75, MORPC is reporting a net pension liability, a net OPEB liability, and deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting.

Current assets decreased by \$629,571 (10.7%) in 2019 from 2018, and was due to a decrease in accounts receivable of \$589,098 as November's federal pass-through planning funds were received from the State of Ohio Department of Transportation prior to year-end 2019, rather than after year end as was the case in 2018.

Capital Assets, net of accumulated depreciation decreased by \$17,880 as depreciation expense of \$33,462 exceeded new asset additions of \$15,582 in 2019.

Deferred outflows of resources are described more fully in note 6 to the financial statements. GASB Statement No. 68- and GASB Statement No. 75-mandated deferred outflows of resources for pensions and OPEB primarily consist of 1) MORPC's contractually required pension payments to OPERS made subsequent to the plan measurement date (\$711,707 in 2019 compared to \$630,207 in 2018); 2) MORPC's proportionate share of OPERS' total cumulative unamortized difference arising from OPERS' using a 0.5% to 0.3% lower actuarial rate of return in the net pension and OPEB liability calculation from the previous year (\$1,063,831 in 2019 vs. \$871,977 in 2018); 3) the proportionate share of cumulative unamortized net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments as of the measurement date (\$1,637,228 in 2019 and \$-0- in 2018 when the unamortized earnings differential on plan investments was instead a deferred inflow of resources); and 4) the cumulative unamortized net difference due to the 0.005% increase in MORPC's proportionate share from the prior year (\$1,027,520 in 2019 vs. \$160,536 in 2018).

Current liabilities increased by \$90,306 (5.4%) in 2019 from 2018. This is mostly attributable to an increase in unearned revenue due to 2019 receipts of 2020 member dues that will not be recognized as revenue until 2020 (\$57,742), and an increase in the portion of the year-end 2019 earned and accrued employee paid time off expected to be paid in 2020 (\$45,000).

Net pension liability is described more fully in note 6 to the financial statements. GASB Statement No. 68-mandated net pension liability is MORPC's proportionate share of OPERS' total collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of the plan's fiduciary net position. The 2019 proportionate share was calculated from OPERS' total net unfunded pension liability as of the December 31, 2018 plan measurement date (the most recent). Changes in the 2019 liability resulted primarily from the GASB Statement No. 68-calculated pension expense of \$1,873,977, plus \$2,695,665 in the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, plus \$193,790 difference due to changes in assumptions, plus MORPC's \$437,546 increase in its OPERS proportionate share (from 0.033% in 2018 to 0.038% in 2019).

Net OPEB liability is described more fully in note 6 to the financial statements. GASB Statement No. 75-mandated net OPEB liability is MORPC's proportionate share of OPERS' total collective actuarial present value of projected OPEB payments attributable to past periods of service, net of the plan's fiduciary net position. The 2019 proportionate share was calculated from OPERS' total net unfunded OPEB liability as of the December 31, 2018 plan measurement date (the most recent). Changes in the 2019 liability mostly resulted from the GASB Statement No. 75-calculated OPEB expense of \$627,232 plus \$524,694 in the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, minus \$138,135 due to changes in assumptions, plus MORPC's \$361,197 increase in its OPERS proportionate share (from 0.032% in 2018 to 0.037% in 2019).

Deferred inflows of resources are described more fully in note 6 to the financial statements. GASB Statements No. 68- and GASB Statement No. 75-mandated deferred inflows of resources for pension and OPEB represent MORPC's total unamortized change in proportionate share of OPERS employer contributions (\$-0- in 2019 compared to \$24,070 in 2018), the proportionate share of cumulative unamortized differences between expected and actual experience (\$150,016 in 2019 as against \$101,732 in 2018), and the proportionate share of cumulative unamortized differences between projected and actual earnings (\$-0- in 2019, as the cumulative unamortized difference was instead a deferred outflow of resources, compared to the \$1,369,218 deferred inflow in 2018).

Net investment in capital assets decreased by \$17,880 in 2019 resulting from \$15,582 in cost basis of capital assets acquired offset by \$33,462 in depreciation on capital assets. There was no capital related debt incurred during these periods.

Restricted net position cannot be used to finance day-to-day operations due to external constraints, imposed by the entities providing those resources, specifying the purposes for which the net position may be used (restricted for regional transportation-related programs). In 2019 additional restricted funds were received due to the establishment of a Franklin County Transportation Improvement District, which MORPC administers in conjunction with the Franklin County Engineer's office.

Unrestricted net position is the part of net position that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without such external constraints, and decreased by \$3,232,477 from 2018 to 2019, primarily due to the results of operating activities in 2019, the GASB Statement No. 68-mandated net pension expense, and the GASB Statement No. 75-mandated net OPEB expense previously discussed.

The following represents MORPC's revenues, expenses and changes in net position for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

OPERATING REVENUES	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Federal	\$ 6,561,391	\$ 6,550,872
Nonfederal	3,742,651	3,863,017
Foundations and corporations	179,236	222,988
Utility company	<u>2,671,605</u>	<u>3,321,185</u>
Total Operating Revenues	13,154,883	13,958,062
 OPERATING EXPENSES		
Salaries and benefits	6,972,526	6,200,860
Pension and OPEB	3,257,676	1,363,717
Consultants and subcontractors	2,670,123	3,371,156
Depreciation	33,462	53,798
Other expenses	<u>3,509,731</u>	<u>3,889,358</u>
Total Operating Expenses	16,443,518	14,878,889
 OPERATING LOSS	 (3,288,635)	 (920,827)
 Interest Income	 <u>74,284</u>	 <u>60,068</u>
 CHANGE IN NET POSITION	 (3,214,351)	 (860,759)
 Net Position, Beginning of Year	 (4,617,866)	 (3,757,107)
 Net Position, End of Year	 <u>\$(7,832,217)</u>	 <u>\$(4,617,866)</u>

Operating revenues decreased by \$803,179 (5.8%) in 2019 compared to 2018. A \$649,580 decrease in utility company revenue comprise the majority of the decline and is due to fewer completed home inspections and jobs in the Columbia Gas residential weatherization program (880 in 2019 compared to 1,025 in 2018). Nonfederal revenues declined by \$120,366 in 2019 as the locally-funded, multiyear Regional Corridor Study was concluded in the first quarter (\$461,000 reduction), offset by additional revenues from the Rapid Speed Transit Initiative (\$148,000 increase), the newly-initiated Regional Housing Study (\$101,000), and greater member dues received from six new member jurisdictions and a \$0.01 higher per-capita member assessment rate (\$107,000).

Operating expenses increased by \$1,564,629 (10.5%) in 2019. The increase can be attributed to an increase in salaries and benefits of \$771,666 due to the annualized effect of staff merit increases awarded during 2019 and 2018; a \$1,893,959 increase in pension and OPEB expenses due to the increase in the GASB Statement Nos. 68- and 75-mandated proportional share of OPERS' unfunded actuarial liabilities as previously discussed; a \$701,033 decrease in consultants and subcontractors expenses due mostly to the fewer residential home weatherization projects completed in 2019; and the decrease of \$379,627 in other expenses can be attributed mostly to a net reduction relating to the Regional Corridor Study, the Rapid Speed Transit Initiative and Regional Housing Study mentioned above.

Capital Assets

Capital assets of MORPC totaled \$113,458 and \$131,338 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (net of accumulated depreciation). The capital assets are primarily computer equipment and vehicles, and decreased by \$17,880 in 2019 as depreciation expense of \$33,462 exceeded new asset additions of \$15,582.

Additional information on capital assets can be found in note 3 of this report.

Long-Term Debt

MORPC recorded no long-term debt outstanding at December 31, 2019 and 2018. Under the Ohio Revised Code, MORPC does not have authority to incur debt; however, MORPC may enter into capital leases. There was no debt relating to capital leases in 2019 or 2018.

Economic Conditions

MORPC relies heavily on federal, state and local grants and contracts and utility company contracts along with members' dues to fund its many programs. At present these revenue sources appear to be secure in the short term; however, legislative action and national and state economic conditions can affect each of these revenue streams in both the short term and the long term.

Transportation grants have historically been, and remain, the largest funding sources of MORPC. The primary source for these funds is the Highway Trust Fund (HTF), which is included with legislation authorizing federal transportation programs. In 2015, the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act (Pub. L. No. 114-94) was signed into law. The FAST Act authorizes \$305 billion over federal fiscal years 2016 through 2020 for highway, highway and motor vehicle safety, public transportation, motor carrier safety, hazardous materials safety, rail, and research, technology, and statistics programs.

Current funding for the HTF, primarily from fuel taxes, is not sufficient to provide current levels of funding for the authorized FAST Act programs, thus requiring subsidies from the general fund; Congress most recently raised the gas tax to its current level in 1993. This has left a structural deficit in the fund, with the tax only covering about \$36 billion of the \$45 billion the federal government is authorized to spend on roads annually in each of the five federal fiscal years 2016-2020. Transfers from the general fund have taken place in most federal fiscal years since 2008; the FAST Act authorizes transfers to the HTF through the end of federal fiscal year 2020. Most recently, a \$52 billion transfer from the federal general fund in federal fiscal year 2016 was made into the HTF to help maintain its solvency. As of the close of federal fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, the balance in the HTF was just over \$24.6 billion. This represents a decline of nearly \$8.0 billion from the previous federal fiscal year end and a cumulative decline of \$27.1 billion from the close of federal fiscal year ending September 30, 2016.

The transportation funds received by MORPC are dependent upon the amount of federal funding received by Ohio. For federal fiscal year 2020, FAST Act apportionments of highway program funds to the state were slightly higher than that of the previous fiscal year - over \$1.47 billion. No other significant increases are expected prior to the 2020 U. S. Census, as formulas used to distribute these funds rely on population from the most recent 2010 U. S. Census. This formula share will continue until after the next U. S. Census is completed and data is available, or changes in federal transportation law are enacted.

A special federal subsidy for transportation planning that MORPC receives is Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality funding (CMAQ) via the HTF. MORPC uses the funds to support Air Quality and Travel Demand Management programming and capital projects that have an impact on these. CMAQ funding is expected to maintain similar levels to those in the past - approximately \$1.35 million per year. MORPC also receives Federal Transportation Administration (FTA) Section 5310 grants to fund operating and capital costs for regional providers of transportation services to seniors and individuals with disabilities. Nearly \$400,000 was received from FTA Section 5310 grants in 2018. This funding resource is expected to continue annually.

Local and state funding is received for various other transportation initiatives or federal grant matching. In 2019 MORPC renewed a five-year contract with the Central Ohio Transit Authority to receive local funds from COTA in lieu of receiving FTA Section 5307 funding. Revenue from this agreement has totaled over \$1.7 million since 2015, including \$381,000 in 2019, and additional amounts will be received annually through 2024.

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a respiratory disease caused by a new coronavirus as an international pandemic. As of the date of issuance of the financial statements, MORPC's operations have not been significantly impacted, however, due to uncertainty surrounding the developing situation, management's assessments and decisions in response to the pandemic could change in the future.

Contacting MORPC

This financial report is designed to provide our members, grantors, federal and state oversight agencies and the citizens of Central Ohio with a general overview of MORPC's finances and to show MORPC's accountability for the money it receives. Additional financial information can be obtained by contacting the Chief of Staff & Director of Operations, Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission, 111 Liberty Street, Suite 100, Columbus, Ohio, 43215 or on the internet at www.morpc.org.

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019

	<u>2019</u>
<u>ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:</u>	
<u>Assets:</u>	
Current assets -	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,358,571
Cash — board designated for building repairs and replacements	552,167
Accounts receivable	1,245,917
Other prepaid expenses	104,265
Mortgage notes receivable	8,276
Total current assets	5,269,196
Noncurrent assets -	
Capital assets — net of accumulated depreciation	113,458
Mortgages notes receivable	15,606
Total noncurrent assets	129,064
Total assets	5,398,260
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources:</u>	
Pension and OPEB	4,442,457
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 9,840,717</u>
<u>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION:</u>	
<u>Liabilities:</u>	
Current liabilities -	
Accounts payable	\$ 615,559
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	431,688
Accrued vacation and sick leave	100,000
Unearned revenue	616,705
Total current liabilities	1,763,952
Noncurrent liabilities -	
Accrued vacation and sick leave	460,212
Unearned revenue	15,606
Net pension liability	10,419,950
Net OPEB liability	4,863,198
Total noncurrent liabilities	15,758,966
Total liabilities	17,522,918
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources:</u>	
Pension and OPEB	150,016
<u>Net Position:</u>	
Net investment in capital assets	113,458
Restricted for regional transportation programs	193,592
Unrestricted	(8,139,267)
Total net position	(7,832,217)
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	<u>\$ 9,840,717</u>

See notes to financial statements.

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

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

	<u>2019</u>
OPERATING REVENUES:	
Governmental:	
Federal grants	\$ 6,561,391
Nonfederal:	
Members' per capita fees	1,205,596
State grants and contracts	613,564
Local contracts and other	<u>1,923,491</u>
Total nonfederal	3,742,651
Foundations/corporate contributions	179,236
Utility company contracts	<u>2,671,605</u>
Total operating revenues	13,154,883
OPERATING EXPENSES:	
Salaries and benefits, excluding pensions and other postemployment benefits	6,972,526
Pensions and other postemployment benefits	3,257,676
Consultants and subcontractors	2,670,123
Other services	1,732,282
Rent and utilities	516,473
Grant pass-through costs to subrecipients	397,933
Conference and event sponsorship	195,701
Materials and supplies	178,292
Advertising	113,681
Travel	110,170
Insurance and bonding	79,217
Depreciation	33,462
Other	<u>185,982</u>
Total operating expenses	16,443,518
OPERATING LOSS	(3,288,635)
NON-OPERATING INCOME:	
Interest income	<u>74,284</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(3,214,351)
NET POSITION — Beginning of year	<u>(4,617,866)</u>
NET POSITION — End of year	<u>\$ (7,832,217)</u>

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	<u>2019</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Received from federal operating grants	\$ 6,778,220
Received from state, local, utility company operating grants, contracts, and other	6,821,650
Payments for salaries and benefits	(7,626,676)
Payments for consultants and subcontractors	(2,603,054)
Other payments	<u>(3,411,190)</u>
 Net cash used by operating activities	 (41,050)
 CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Interest received	74,284
 CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Additions to property and equipment	<u>(15,582)</u>
 INCREASE IN CASH DEPOSITS	 17,652
 CASH DEPOSITS — Beginning of year (including \$671,987 in cash, board designated for building repairs and replacement at January 1, 2019)	 <u>3,893,086</u>
 CASH DEPOSITS — End of year (including \$552,167 in cash, board designated for building repairs and replacement at December 31, 2019)	 <u>\$ 3,910,738</u>
 RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH USED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES —	
Operating loss	\$ (3,288,635)
Adjustments to reconcile to cash used by operating activities:	
Depreciation	33,462
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Accounts receivable	589,098
Other prepaid expenses	56,535
Mortgage notes receivable	9,866
Accounts payable	99,209
Accrued liabilities	102,317
Unearned revenue	(144,111)
Pension and OPEB	<u>2,501,209</u>
 Total adjustments	 <u>3,247,585</u>
 Net cash used by operating activities	 <u>\$ (41,050)</u>

See notes to financial statements.

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

1. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization — The Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (“MORPC”) was created in December 1969 as the successor to the Franklin County Regional Planning Commission under authority granted by state statute. MORPC is a regional planning agency composed of representatives from political subdivisions in and around Franklin County, Ohio. These representatives gain membership in MORPC by satisfying certain eligibility and conditional requirements. MORPC serves communities in central and south-central Ohio by supervising, monitoring, and performing planning activities affecting the present and future environmental, social, economic, and government characteristics of the region. MORPC is not subject to federal or state income taxes.

In accordance with Government Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units*, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14, Statement No. 61, *Omnibus—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*, and Statement No. 80, *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14*, MORPC is not considered part of the Franklin County (the “County”) financial reporting entity as a result of the following:

- MORPC is a separate legal entity, established under Section 713.21 of the Ohio Revised Code (“ORC”).
- The County holds only 12 of 134 seats on MORPC’s governing Board.
- MORPC is not fiscally dependent on the County, and it does not provide a financial benefit to, nor impose a financial burden on, the County.
- MORPC provides services to members outside of the County.

Accordingly, MORPC, including the Hope for Homeownership of Single-Family Homes Program (“HOPE 3”) Trust, is the sole organization of the reporting entity. HOPE 3 is a component unit of MORPC, as MORPC is its exclusive beneficiary, described further below in Note 1. All HOPE 3 Trust assets, liabilities, net position, and results of operations have been blended in with those of MORPC in the accompanying financial statements. There are no agencies or organizations other than HOPE 3 for which MORPC is considered the primary government.

Basis of Accounting — In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for governmental entities such as MORPC, a proprietary fund is used to account for operations since they are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The intent of MORPC is to recover costs of the services provided to its members, the federal government, the state, and all other contracting organizations. The proprietary fund is accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting, using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. Revenue is recognized in the period earned and expenses are recognized in the period incurred. The financial statements include both MORPC and the HOPE 3 Trust, a blended component unit, which was established principally for the purpose of holding title to certain real estate for MORPC.

Revenue Recognition — Revenue is derived from federal, state, county, and local funding, as well as foundations, corporations, and utility company contracts. MORPC members are charged an annual fee on a per-capita basis as determined by MORPC pursuant to the Articles of Agreement of MORPC. In addition, MORPC receives federal grants, which include amounts from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Federal Transit Administration, the Federal Highway Administration (in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Transportation), the U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (both in conjunction with the Ohio Department of Development).

Revenues are recognized in the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position when earned. Cash received for which applicable services have not been performed are recorded as unearned grant and contract revenue in the statement of net position.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues from non-operating revenues. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. MORPC receives revenue from those who directly benefit from the services of MORPC and receives revenue from other governments restricted to a specific program or programs. Revenue from these sources has been classified as operating revenue.

Property and Equipment — MORPC capitalizes at cost all purchased property and equipment costing \$5,000 and greater and with a useful life greater than one year. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from four to ten years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the useful life of the asset or term of the lease. Donated property and equipment are recorded at acquisition value on the date of donation. Upon sale or disposition of property and equipment, the cost and related depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is recognized.

Cash Deposits and Cash Equivalents — As required by ORC Section 713.21, MORPC must deposit all receipts in the Franklin County Treasury. The County Treasurer maintains a cash and investment pool used for all County Treasury activities.

Pursuant to ORC Section 135.181, the County's deposits are covered by collateral held by third-party trustees in collateral pools securing all public funds on deposits with specific depository institutions. There is no regulatory oversight for the pool. A portion of the deposits is held in the County's name in non-interest-bearing demand deposit accounts in institutions with branches in Franklin County. A portion of the deposits is in time certificates of deposit registered in the County's name and is held by the County.

During 2019, Franklin County held investments on behalf of MORPC in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (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 federal Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment company, but has adopted GASB Statement No. 79, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*, which establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for qualifying external investment pools, and for the state and local governments that participate in them, that elect to measure their investments at amortized cost. STAR Ohio is reported at the net asset value (NAV) per share, which is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value. For the year ended December 31, 2019, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemptions gates.

MORPC's deposits with Franklin County have carrying amounts of \$3,857,746 at December 31, 2019 and bank balances of \$3,857,746 at December 31, 2019. Included in these bank balances are \$552,167 at December 31, 2019 which is designated by the MORPC Board for building repairs and replacements. Franklin County's deposits of MORPC funds are held by third-party trustees, pursuant to ORC Section 135.181, in collateral pools securing all public monies on deposit with specific depository institutions. The fair value of the position in this external investment pool is the same as the value of the pool shares. MORPC's deposits in the Hope 3 Trust, relating to the HOPE 3 and NSP programs, had carrying amounts of \$40,203 at December 31, 2019. The bank balances were \$40,203 at December 31, 2019.

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of bank failure, MORPC will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At fiscal year-end, none of the cash deposits and cash equivalents was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution.

Investments — The ORC does not provide MORPC the power to make or hold investments other than the non-interest-bearing deposits in the Franklin County Treasury explained above. By written agreement with Franklin County, the proceeds from the 2007 sale of the former MORPC office building were invested by the County on behalf of MORPC with all the proceeds from the investments flowing to MORPC. At December 31, 2019 these proceeds were invested in a separate account in STAR Ohio. In total, the investment balance was \$2,271,165 at December 31, 2019. The STAR Ohio account is considered to be a cash equivalent and the balance is included in the cash balances carried by Franklin County as noted above.

Interest Rate Risk — Investments held by Franklin County on behalf of MORPC are required to mature within five years unless matched to a specific obligation of the agency. To the extent possible, the agency will attempt to match its investments with anticipated cash flow requirements.

Credit Risk — STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAM by Standard and Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. For funds invested by Franklin County on behalf of MORPC, safety of principal is the foremost objective of the investment program. Investments of the agency shall be undertaken in a manner that ensures the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio. At no time will the safety of the portfolio's principal be impaired or jeopardized. Safety is defined as the certainty of receiving interest, plus full par value at the security's legal final maturity.

Debt — The ORC does not provide MORPC the power to incur debt other than for leases for the purchase of equipment or property and buildings for housing commission operations.

Cash Equivalents — For purposes of the statements of cash flows, MORPC considers all cash deposits held by the Franklin County Treasury, investments on behalf of MORPC in STAR Ohio and the HOPE 3 deposits, to be cash equivalents since they are available to MORPC upon demand.

Compensated Absences — MORPC employees are granted annual leave (Paid Time Off or PTO) and, prior to 2016, sick leave in varying amounts. In the event of termination, an employee is reimbursed for accumulated annual leave and a percentage of accumulated sick leave.

Sick leave benefits are accrued using the vesting method in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. An accrual for earned sick leave is reduced to the maximum amount allowed as a termination payment. The liability is based on the probability that individual employees will become eligible to receive termination payments.

MORPC allows employees to annually convert unused PTO and sick leave hours to cash compensation with various quantity and usage restrictions. The amount employees converted in 2019 was approximately \$67,106, reducing MORPC's liability.

Pensions - For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) pension plan and additions to/deductions from OPERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by OPERS. OPERS uses the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Contribution revenue is recorded as contributions are due, pursuant to legal requirements. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. OPERS reports investments at fair value.

Other Postemployment Benefits - For purposes of measuring the net other postemployment benefit (OPEB) liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the OPERS pension plan and additions to/deductions from OPERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by OPERS. OPERS uses the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. For this purpose, OPERS recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Deferred Outflows of Resources – In addition to assets, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. MORPC reports deferred outflows of resources for certain pension-related and OPEB-related amounts, such as change in expected and actual experience, changes in assumptions, and certain contributions made to the plan subsequent to the measurement date. More detailed information can be found in note 6.

Deferred Inflows of Resources – In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. MORPC reports deferred inflows of resources for certain pension-related and OPEB-related amounts, such as the difference between projected and actual earnings of the plan's investments. More detailed information can be found in note 6.

Net position – Net position reflects the accumulated difference between the costs of providing services and the revenues generated from those services, plus general revenues. Net position is comprised of the following:

Net investment in capital assets, consisting of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation.

Restricted, consisting of net position for which the use is limited to specific purposes by the external party providing the resources. When both restricted and unrestricted amounts are available for use, MORPC's policy is to use restricted net position first, then unrestricted.

Unrestricted, consisting of net position that does not meet the definition of net investment in capital assets or restricted.

HOPE 3 and NSP Programs — MORPC manages the Hope for Homeownership of Single-Family Homes (HOPE 3) Program and the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) in which MORPC acquired homes with federal monies, refurbished the homes, and then sold them to qualified buyers in exchange for mortgage notes. In accordance with the mortgage note, a percentage of the mortgage note is forgiven if the owner continues to live in the home for a specified time. Management expects the notes to be fully forgiven over time.

Real estate held for resale is stated at cost and includes the costs associated with renovating the homes. Real estate held for resale consists of single-family homes, which are to be sold to qualifying participants under the NSP and HOPE 3 programs as established by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. MORPC held no real estate for resale as of December 31, 2019.

HOPE 3 and NSP mortgage notes receivable represent amounts due from homeowners resulting from the sale of homes under the HOPE 3 and NSP programs. These notes receivable are collateralized by second mortgages and are due upon the subsequent sale of the homes, or the amounts are forgiven pursuant to HOPE 3 and NSP guidelines. MORPC has recorded unearned revenues in amounts equal to the mortgage loans receivable. These unearned revenues represent amounts advanced by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development to fund the HOPE 3 and NSP programs. Upon forgiveness of the mortgage notes receivable such amounts are charged against unearned revenue.

Use of Estimates — The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

New Accounting Pronouncements – In May 2020 the GASB issued Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*, which immediately extended the implementation dates for certain accounting and financial statement reporting provisions that originally were effective for various reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. The objective was to provide temporary relief to governments, in light of operational disruptions caused by the shutdown orders enacted by various states in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, first declared by the World Health Organization in March 2020.

The GASB has previously issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*, which requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The provisions of this statement are effective for MORPC's financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2022.

The GASB has also issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*; Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*; Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*, Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*; and Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. The provisions of these statements are effective for MORPC's financial statements for various future fiscal years beginning January 1, 2020 or later.

The GASB statements discussed above will be implemented at the required time, as revised by Statement No. 95. Management has not yet determined the impact any of these statements will have on its financial statements.

2. CASH DESIGNATED FOR REPLACEMENTS

During 2019, MORPC held monies with the Franklin County Treasurer, which are designated to be used for major replacements, repairs and maintenance of its office facility, which totaled \$552,167 at December 31, 2019.

3. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The changes in capital assets during the year ended December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	Balance December 31, 2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance December 31, 2019
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Leasehold improvements	\$ 118,496	\$ 15,582	\$ -	\$ 134,078
Furniture and equipment	608,855	-	-	608,855
Automobiles and light trucks	249,408	-	47,191	202,217
Total capital assets being depreciated:	976,759	15,582	47,191	945,150
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Leasehold improvements	110,436	8,060	-	118,496
Furniture and equipment	527,813	18,644	-	546,457
Automobiles and light trucks	207,172	6,758	47,191	166,739
Total accumulated depreciation	845,421	33,462	47,191	831,692
Total capital assets – net of depreciation	\$ 131,338	\$ (17,880)	\$ -	\$ 113,458

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

A schedule of MORPC's accounts receivable as of December 31, 2019 is as follows:

	2019
Federal grants	\$ 743,717
State and local grants and contracts	394,549
Utility company contracts	107,651
Total	\$ 1,245,917

5. LEASES

MORPC leases approximately 26,849 square feet of office space to house the MORPC office staff and public meeting areas. The operating lease commenced on November 1, 2017 and expires on October 31, 2022. The cost for the lease was \$473,055 in 2019. Additionally, MORPC entered into two vehicle leases in 2019, two copier leases during 2016, and a postage meter lease in 2014. The cost for these equipment leases was \$40,434 in 2019. Future minimum payments, by year, under all leases consisted of the following at December 31, 2019:

2020	\$ 580,323
2021	\$ 585,405
2022	\$ 492,763

6. EMPLOYEE PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Net Pension and Net OPEB Liability

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

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

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

GASB Statements Nos. 68 and 75 assume the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires OPERS to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, OPERS' 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 OPERS' unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension liability* and a *net OPEB liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension and OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included as a payable on the accrual basis of accounting.

b. Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - MORPC employees, through Franklin County, 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. OPERS also provides postemployment health care benefits (OPEB), including Medicare B premiums, to members who elect to receive them. While members (e.g. MORPC employees) may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosures focus on the traditional pension plan only.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional plan. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about OPERS' fiduciary net position that may be obtained by visiting <https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml>, by

writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 800-222-7377.

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

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

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 percent simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA was based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code (ORC) provides statutory authority for local government members and employer contributions to OPERS as follows:

2019 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates:

Employer	14.0%
Employee	10.0%

2019 Actual Contribution Rates:

Employer:	
Pension	14.0%
OPEB	0.0%
Total Employer	<u>14.0%</u>
Employee	<u>10.0%</u>

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined using the entry age normal cost method, and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. MORPC's actuarially and statutorily required contribution was \$711,707 for pensions and \$-0- for OPEB in 2019, of which \$-0- is reported as a payable at December 31, 2019.

c. Net Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. MORPC's proportion of the net pension liability was based on MORPC's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to MORPC's proportionate share and pension expense:

	<u>OPERS</u>
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$10,419,950
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.03804571%
Pension expense	\$1,873,977

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

	<u>OPERS</u>
<u>Deferred outflows of resources:</u>	
Difference between projected and actual earnings	\$1,414,279
Change in assumptions	907,082
Change in proportionate share	654,060
Difference between expected and actual experience	480
MORPC contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>711,707</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u><u>\$3,687,608</u></u>
 <u>Deferred inflows of resources:</u>	
Differences between expected and actual experience	<u>\$ 136,821</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u><u>\$ 136,821</u></u>

\$711,707 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from MORPC contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	<u>OPERS</u>
Year Ending December 31:	
2020	\$ 1,316,455
2021	733,677
2022	131,204
2023	<u>657,744</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 2,839,080</u></u>

d. Net OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017 which was rolled forward to the measurement date. MORPC's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on MORPC's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to MORPC's proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	<u>OPERS</u>
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$4,863,198
Proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.03730121%
OPEB expense	\$627,232

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

	<u>OPERS</u>
<u>Deferred outflows of resources:</u>	
Change in proportionate share	\$ 373,460
Difference between projected and actual earnings	222,949
Change in assumptions	156,794
Difference between expected and actual experience	1,646
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 754,849</u>
<u>Deferred inflows of resources:</u>	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 13,195
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 13,195</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as OPEB expense in future years as follows:

	<u>OPERS</u>
Year Ending December 31:	
2019	\$ 361,353
2020	225,747
2021	42,238
2022	112,316
Total	<u>\$ 741,654</u>

e. 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 OPERS net pension liability in the December 31, 2018, actuarial valuation and the net OPEB liability in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Wage Inflation	3.25%
Future Salary Increases	3.25% to 10.75% including wage inflation
Cost of Living Adjustments	Pre- 1/7/2013 retirees – 3.00% simple Post- 1/7/2013 retirees – 3.00% simple through 2018; then afterwards 2.15% simple
Investment Rate of Return-pension	7.20%
Investment Rate of Return-OPEB	6.00%
Health care cost trend rate	10.00% initial; declining to 3.25% through 2029
Actual Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

Pre-retirement mortality rates were 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 were 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 were 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 were determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all the above described tables.

The long-term expected rate of return on defined benefit pension and OPEB 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. In the 2018 actuarial valuation for pension, the investment rate of return was reduced from the 7.50% rate used in the prior year's valuation; in the 2017 actuarial valuation for OPEB, the investment rate of return was reduced from the 6.50% rate used in the prior year's valuation. Additionally, the assumed initial year annual percentage increase in health care expenses increased from the 7.50% used in the prior year's valuation.

OPERS manages investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio includes the investment assets of 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. 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 investments expense and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, was a loss of (2.94%) for the Defined Benefit portfolio and a loss of (5.60%) for the Health Care portfolio, in 2018.

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Defined Benefit portfolio</u>		<u>Health Care portfolio</u>	
	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)</u>
Fixed Income	23.00%	2.79%	34.00%	2.42%
Domestic Equities	19.00	6.21	21.00	6.21
Real Estate	10.00	4.90	0.00	0.00
Private Equity	10.00	10.81	0.00	0.00
International Equities	20.00	7.83	22.00	7.83
REITs	0.00	0.00	6.00	5.98
Other Investments	<u>18.00</u>	<u>5.50</u>	<u>17.00</u>	<u>5.57</u>
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>5.95%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>5.16%</u>

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for the December 31, 2018 measurement date was 7.20%; this is a reduction from the 7.50% rate used in the prior year valuation. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the statutorily required rates. Based on those assumptions, OPERS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

A single discount rate of 3.96% was used to measure the total OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2018; this is an increase from the 3.85% rate used in the prior year valuation. 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) a tax-exempt municipal bond rate on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating of 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 the actuarially-determined contribution rate. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through the year 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 MORPC's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents MORPC's proportionate share of OPERS' net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.20 percent, as well as what MORPC's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.20 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.20 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease 6.20%	Current Discount Rate 7.20%	1% Increase 8.20%
MORPC's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$15,393,294	\$10,419,950	\$6,287,054

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

	1% Decrease 2.96%	Current Discount Rate 3.96%	1% Increase 4.96%
MORPC's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$6,221,842	\$4,863,198	\$3,782,716

Sensitivity of MORPC's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - The following table presents MORPC's proportionate share of OPERS' net OPEB liability calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rate of 10.00 percent, as well as what MORPC's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a trend rate that is one-percentage-point lower (9.00 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (11.00 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease 9.00%	Current Trend Rate 10.00%	1% Increase 11.00%
MORPC's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$4,674,588	\$4,863,198	\$5,080,425

7. CONTINGENCIES

Federal, state and local contracts and utility contracts are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies or their designees. Such audits could lead to requests for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenses disallowed under terms of the grant. There are no such claims pending and no known situations, which would lead to such a claim. In addition, based upon prior experience and audit results, management believes that such disallowances, if any, would be immaterial.

In the normal course of its business activities, MORPC may become subject to claims and litigation relating to contract, employment or other matters. In the opinion of management, the resolution of any such claims pending would not likely have a material impact on MORPC's financial position.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT

MORPC is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts, theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters.

MORPC self-insures its workers' compensation costs by participating in the Franklin County Workers' Compensation self-insurance program. The County establishes rates for its member agencies based on an independent actuarial evaluation, and those charges are intended to cover administrative costs and maintain a sufficient reserve. The reserve is intended to cover costs in excess of \$100,000 per claim; MORPC is liable to cover any individual claim costs up to \$100,000 per occurrence. MORPC's related rate charge liability to the County as of December 31, 2019 was approximately \$3,500 and was included in the balance of accrued liabilities - payroll and fringe benefits.

MORPC has insurance for both general liability and automobile claims and hospitalization and medical benefit coverage to all of its full-time employees. There were no significant changes in the above policies during 2019. During 2019, insurance coverage, after meeting any applicable deductibles, was sufficient to cover all losses.

9. NONCURRENT LIABILITIES

The changes in MORPC's noncurrent liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	Beginning Balance December 31, 2018	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance December 31, 2019	Current Portion December 31, 2019
Paid Time Off (PTO)	\$ 434,757	\$ 515,914	\$ (452,419)	\$ 498,252	\$ 90,000
Sick leave	<u>76,931</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(14,971)</u>	<u>61,960</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Accrued PTO and sick leave	511,688	515,914	(467,390)	560,212	100,000
Unearned revenue	776,422	569,169	(713,280)	632,311	616,705
Net pension liability	5,162,285	5,257,665	-	10,419,950	-
Net OPEB liability	<u>3,502,913</u>	<u>1,360,285</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,863,198</u>	<u>-</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>\$ 9,953,308</u>	<u>\$7,703,033</u>	<u>\$(1,180,670)</u>	<u>\$ 16,475,671</u>	<u>\$ 716,705</u>

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a respiratory disease caused by a new coronavirus as a pandemic. As of the date of issuance of the financial statements, MORPC's operations have not been significantly impacted, however, MORPC's management continues to monitor the situation. No impairments were recorded as of December 31, 2019 as no triggering events or changes in circumstances had occurred as of that date; however, due to uncertainty surrounding the situation, management's judgment regarding this could change in the future. In addition, while MORPC's results of operations, cash flows, and financial position could be negatively impacted, the extent of the impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF MORPC'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM - TRADITIONAL PLAN LAST SIX YEARS (1)

	<u>2018 (3)</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016 (2)</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
MORPC's proportion of the net pension liability:	0.03804571%	0.03290582%	0.03163505%	0.03127997%	0.03519806%	0.03519806%
MORPC's proportionate share of the net pension liability:	\$10,419,950	\$5,162,285	\$7,183,782	\$5,418,085	\$4,245,280	\$4,149,393
MORPC's covered payroll:	\$4,501,479	\$4,193,685	\$4,031,617	\$3,896,043	\$4,297,843	\$4,271,108
MORPC's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a % of covered payroll:	231.48%	123.10%	178.19%	139.07%	98.78%	97.15%
Plan fiduciary net position as a % of the total pension liability:	74.70%	84.66%	77.39%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%

Notes:

(1) Amounts are calculated as of the OPERS measurement date, which is December 31 of the calendar year shown. MORPC's corresponding net pension liability is as of December 31 of the succeeding fiscal year. Data prior to 2013 is not available.

(2) In 2016, OPERS revised several actuarial assumptions which impacted the net pension liability valuation. The most significant changes in assumptions were: wage inflation was reduced from 3.75% to 3.25%; the range of projected salary increases was revised from 4.25% - 10.05% to 3.25% - 10.75%; the actuarial rate of return on investments was reduced from 8.00% to 7.50%; and the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality tables replaced the RP-2000 mortality tables used in previous years.

(3) In 2018, OPERS revised several actuarial assumptions which impacted the net pension liability valuation. Both the actuarial rate of return on investments and the discount rate were reduced from 7.50% to 7.20%

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF MORPC PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM - TRADITIONAL PLAN
LAST SEVEN YEARS (1)**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 711,707	\$ 630,207	\$ 545,179	\$ 483,794	\$ 467,525	\$ 515,741	\$ 555,244
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$ (711,707)	\$ (630,207)	\$ (545,179)	\$ (483,794)	\$ (467,525)	\$ (515,741)	(555,244)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

MORPC covered payroll	\$ 5,083,621	\$ 4,501,479	\$ 4,193,685	\$ 4,031,617	\$ 3,896,043	\$ 4,297,843	\$ 4,271,108
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%

Notes:

- (1) Information prior to 2013 is not presented as Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68 was implemented in 2015, resulting in restatement of 2014 balances. Balances prior to 2014 were not restated.

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF MORPC'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET OPEB LIABILITY
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
LAST THREE YEARS (1)**

	<u>2018 (2)</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
MORPC's proportion of the net OPEB liability:	0.03730121%	0.03225737%	0.03208516%
MORPC's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability:	\$4,863,198	\$3,502,913	\$3,240,711
MORPC's covered payroll:	\$4,501,479	\$4,193,685	\$4,031,617
MORPC's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a % of covered payroll:	108.04%	83.53%	80.38%
Plan fiduciary net position as a % of the total OPEB liability:	46.33%	54.14%	(3)

Notes:

- (1) Amounts are calculated as of the OPERS measurement date, which is December 31 of the calendar year shown. MORPC's corresponding net OPEB liability is as of December 31 of the succeeding fiscal year. Data prior to 2016 is not available.
- (2) In 2018, OPERS revised several actuarial assumptions which impacted the net OPEB liability valuation. The most significant changes in assumptions were: the health care cost trend rate was reduced from an initial rate of 10.00% down to 7.50%, then declining to 3.25% through 2029; the actuarial rate of return on investments was reduced from 6.50% to 6.00%; and the discount rate was increased from 3.85% to 3.96%.
- (3) Information not available

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF MORPC OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
LAST THREE YEARS (1)**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,937
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (41,937)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
MORPC covered payroll	\$ 5,083,621	\$ 4,501,479	\$ 4,193,685
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not presented as Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75 was implemented in 2018, resulting in restatement of 2017 balances. Balances prior to 2017 were not restated.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES-BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Variance over / (under)</u>
Revenue			
Sustainability, Mapping & Transportation	\$ 7,398,240	\$ 9,495,183	\$ (2,096,943)
Residential Services	4,222,583	7,017,639	(2,795,056)
Services to Members & Development	893,091	864,478	28,613
Other	640,969	1,673,875	(1,032,906)
Total operating revenues	13,154,883	19,051,175	(5,896,292)
Expenses			
Salaries and benefits	10,230,202	8,362,600	1,867,602
Materials and Supplies	178,292	726,197	(547,905)
Consultants, services and other	6,001,562	9,911,678	(3,910,116)
Depreciation	33,462	77,700	(44,238)
Total operating expenses	16,443,518	19,078,175	(2,634,657)
Operating loss	(3,288,635)	(27,000)	(3,261,635)
Interest income	74,284	27,000	47,284
Decrease in net position	<u>\$ (3,214,351)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (3,214,351)</u>

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

The accounting principles employed by MORPC in its budgetary accounting and reporting are the same as those used to present financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Outlined below are the annual procedures MORPC follows to establish the expense budget data.

By December of the preceding year, the Finance Director develops a comprehensive operating and capital budget for the following calendar year with detailed estimated revenue and expenses by source for each half calendar year. Detailed direct and indirect cost allocations by grant are included. This budget, including appropriations, is presented to MORPC's Executive Committee of the Commission for review and then submitted to the full Commission for adoption.

MORPC appropriates at the major account group level, which includes personal services, materials and supplies, services and charges, capital expenditures, debt service, and interfund transfer. The Executive Committee can approve transfers among the appropriation accounts within the total appropriated by MORPC, which is the legal spending limit.

Each spring the federal transportation planning work program is submitted along with contract applications for federal planning funds for the next July through June fiscal year. The indirect cost allocation plan is submitted for negotiation in the summer or autumn, for the following calendar year.

If necessary during the year, MORPC's calendar year budget and appropriations are revised by the Finance Director, reviewed by the Executive Committee and adopted by the full Commission.

Appropriations lapse at year-end. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditures of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed in conjunction with the Franklin County Auditor as an extension of formal budgetary control.

Interim financial statements comparing budget to actual in the same level of detail as the budget are prepared monthly on the accrual basis. These statements, along with narrative variance analyses, are reviewed four times during the year by the Executive Committee.

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
Details of Indirect Cost Allocation and Fringe Benefits Allocation
Year-to-date as of December 31, 2019

	Estimated CY 2019	Actual CY 2019	Difference (Over Bdg't.) Under Bdg't.
Wages paid for time worked:			
Direct Labor	\$ 3,519,545	\$ 3,403,163	\$ 116,382
Indirect Labor	\$ 1,423,245	\$ 1,335,939	\$ 87,306
Total Labor - base for fringe allocation	\$ 4,942,790	\$ 4,739,102	\$ 203,688
Fringe Benefits			
PTO leave	\$ 275,297	\$ 336,600	\$ (61,303)
Holidays, funeral, jury, other leave	\$ 248,084	\$ 210,674	\$ 37,410
Sick Leave	\$ 32,250	\$ 35,668	\$ (3,418)
Retirement PTO/Sick Leave	\$ 8,114	\$ (6,193)	\$ 14,307
PTO/Sick Carryover	\$ 183,531	\$ 179,314	\$ 4,217
Subtotal Fringe Benefit Wages	\$ 747,276	\$ 756,063	\$ (8,787)
Other Fringe Benefits			
OPERS	\$ 777,335	\$ 756,467	\$ 20,868
Workers Comp	\$ 69,419	\$ 62,061	\$ 7,358
Unemployment Compensation	\$ 17,712	\$ 8,880	\$ 8,832
Medicare	\$ 80,510	\$ 74,295	\$ 6,215
Group Medical Insurance	\$ 1,192,948	\$ 1,180,681	\$ 12,267
Group EAP Insurance	\$ 42,967	\$ 44,726	\$ (1,759)
Group Life Insurance	\$ 2,414	\$ 2,465	\$ (51)
Group Optical Insurance	\$ 11,104	\$ 11,034	\$ 70
Group Dental Insurance	\$ 60,508	\$ 59,874	\$ 634
Group Prescription Insurance	\$ 225,619	\$ 223,275	\$ 2,344
Benefits Administrative Fee	\$ 73,704	\$ 73,098	\$ 606
Employee Health Incentive	\$ 20,000	\$ 6,837	\$ 13,163
Employee Group Insurance Cost Sharing	\$ (368,881)	\$ (350,309)	\$ (18,572)
ST/LT Disability Insurance	\$ 45,000	\$ 48,152	\$ (3,152)
Benefit Consultant for Alternatives	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ 5,000
Estimated Employee Turnover	\$ (92,759)	\$ -	\$ (92,759)
<i>Prior Year Rate Adjustment (use only with fixed rate)</i>	\$ 6,373	\$ 6,373	\$ -
Subtotal Other Fringe Benefits	\$ 2,168,973	\$ 2,207,909	\$ (38,937)
TOTAL FRINGE BENEFITS	\$ 2,916,249	\$ 2,963,972	\$ (47,724)
Indirect Costs			
Salaries - Indirect Only	\$ 1,423,245	\$ 1,335,939	\$ 87,306
Fringe Benefits for Indirect Salaries	\$ 839,715	\$ 835,532	\$ 4,183
Materials & Supplies	\$ 80,320	\$ 101,618	\$ (21,298)
Services & Charges	\$ 503,298	\$ 557,467	\$ (54,169)
Rent & Utilities	\$ 416,815	\$ 320,810	\$ 96,005
Other General Overhead	\$ 48,582	\$ 72,791	\$ (24,209)
<i>Prior Year Rate Adjustment (use only with fixed rate)</i>	\$ (111,018)	\$ (111,018)	\$ -
TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS	\$ 3,200,957	\$ 3,113,139	\$ 87,818
Direct Labor Costs by Department:			
Transportation	\$ 2,564,512	\$ 2,309,262	\$ 255,250
Energy & Air Quality	\$ 1,021,956	\$ 850,168	\$ 171,788
Member Dues	\$ 200,229	\$ 216,585	\$ (16,356)
Other Grants/Programs	\$ 16,625	\$ 27,148	\$ (10,523)
Less Estimated Turnover	\$ (283,777)	\$ -	\$ (283,777)
TOTAL DIRECT LABOR COSTS	\$ 3,519,545	\$ 3,403,163	\$ 116,382

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
Details of Indirect Cost Allocation and Fringe Benefits Allocation
Year-to-date as of December 31, 2019

	Estimated CY 2019	Actual CY 2019	Difference (Over Bdg't.) Under Bdg't.
Calculated Direct vs. Indirect Fringe Benefits Costs			
Direct Labor Fringe Benefits	\$ 2,076,532	\$ 2,128,440	\$ (51,909)
Indirect Labor Fringe Benefits	\$ 839,716	\$ 835,532	\$ 4,184
TOTAL FRINGE BENEFITS	\$ 2,916,249	\$ 2,963,972	\$ (47,724)
Fringe Benefit Cost Rate Computation			
TOTAL Fringe Benefit Costs /	\$ 2,916,249	\$ 2,963,972	
TOTAL Labor Costs (Direct & Indirect)	\$ 4,942,790	\$ 4,739,102	
= Fringe Benefit Cost Rate	59.00%	62.54%	
Estimated			
Fringe Benefit Cost Recovery Comparison (Direct Labor Portion Only)			
Should have recovered in fiscal year		\$ 2,128,440	62.54% of Direct Labor
Amount actually recovered in fiscal year		\$ 2,007,866	59.00% of Direct Labor
Prior Year Net (Over) / Under Recovery		\$ 6,373	
Prior Year (Over) / Under Recovery Posted to Cost Pool		\$ 6,373	
Total - (Over)/Under Recovery of Fringe Benefits		\$ 120,574	A (over)/under
Indirect Cost Rate Computation			
TOTAL Indirect Costs /	\$ 3,200,957	\$ 3,113,139	
DIRECT Labor + Direct Labor Fringe Benefits	\$ 5,596,077	\$ 5,531,603	
= Indirect Cost Rate	57.20%	56.28%	
Estimated			
Indirect Cost Recovery Comparison (All Indirect Costs, Indirect Labor & Indirect Labor Fringe Benefits)			
Should have recovered in fiscal year			of Direct Labor +
((Actual Direct Labor + Actual Direct Labor Fringe Benefits)		\$ 3,113,139	Direct Labor Fringe Benefits
Amount actually recovered in fiscal year			56.28%
((Actual Direct Labor + Direct Labor Fringe Benefits)		\$ 3,095,110	of Direct Labor +
Prior Year Net (Over) / Under Recovery		\$ (111,018)	Direct Labor Fringe Benefits
Prior Year (Over) / Under Recovery Posted to Cost Pool		\$ (111,018)	57.20%
Total - (Over)/Under Recovery of Indirect Costs		\$ 18,029	B (over)/under
Estimated			
Fringe Benefit Cost (Over)/Under Recovery		\$ 120,574	A (over)/under
Indirect Cost (Over)/Under Recovery		\$ 18,029	B (over)/under
Net (Over)/Under Recovery		\$ 138,603	
Summary			
	CY 2019 Estimated	CY 2019 Actual	
Fringe Benefit Rate	59.00%	62.54%	
Indirect Cost Rate	57.20%	56.28%	
Total Overhead Cost Rate	116.20%	118.82%	

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES FOR U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FUNDS
Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Federal Highway Administration/Ohio Department of Transportation 135751	Federal Highway Administration/Ohio Department of Transportation 136043	Federal Highway Administration/Ohio Department of Transportation 135664	Federal Highway Administration/Ohio Department of Transportation 136056
	Consolidated Planning Grant SFY19	Consolidated Planning Grant SFY20	Central Ohio Rural Planning Organization Pilot SFY19	Central Ohio Rural Planning Organization SFY20
Revenues:				
Federal	\$ 1,120,171	1,249,847	74,561	60,032
State	140,020	156,230	9,321	7,504
Local	140,020	156,229	9,320	7,503
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 1,400,211	1,562,306	93,202	75,039
Expenditures:				
Salaries and benefits	\$ 853,116	935,688	58,908	46,879
Consultants	-	-	-	-
Other Direct	59,113	91,405	598	1,345
Indirect Costs	487,982	535,213	33,696	26,815
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,400,211	1,562,306	93,202	75,039

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES FOR U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FUNDS
Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Federal Highway Administration/Ohio Department of Transportation 468213	Federal Highway Administration/Ohio Department of Transportation 460071	Federal Highway Administration/Ohio Department of Transportation 468215	Federal Highway Administration/Ohio Department of Transportation 460069
	Rideshare Program SFY19	Rideshare Program SFY20	Supplemental Planning SFY19	Supplemental Planning SFY20
Revenues:				
Federal	\$ 408,940	403,665	179,526	125,012
State	-	-	-	-
Local	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 408,940	403,665	179,526	125,012
Expenditures:				
Salaries and benefits	\$ 210,103	173,098	111,895	72,523
Consultants	-	-	-	-
Other Direct	78,658	131,555	3,627	11,006
Indirect Costs	120,179	99,012	64,004	41,483
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 408,940	403,665	179,526	125,012

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES FOR U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FUNDS
Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Federal Highway Administration/Ohio Department of Transportation 468212	Federal Highway Administration/Ohio Department of Transportation 460072	Federal Highway Administration/Ohio Department of Transportation 468215	Federal Highway Administration/Ohio Department of Transportation 468270
	Air Quality Awareness SFY19	Air Quality Awareness SFY20	Paving the Way SFY19	Paving the Way SFY20
Revenues:				
Federal	\$ 287,489	273,079	114,598	111,179
State	-	-	-	-
Local	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 287,489	273,079	114,598	111,179
Expenditures:				
Salaries and benefits	\$ 148,012	132,110	1,398	45,355
Consultants	35,279	35,279	-	-
Other Direct	19,535	30,123	112,400	39,881
Indirect Costs	84,663	75,567	800	25,943
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 287,489	273,079	114,598	111,179

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES FOR U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FUNDS
Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Federal Highway Administration/Ohio Department of Transportation 467942	Federal Highway Administration/Ohio Department of Transportation 460068	Federal Highway Administration/Ohio Department of Transportation 135797	Federal Highway Administration/Ohio Department of Transportation 460055
	Insight2050 Technical Assistance SFY18	Technical Assistance SFY20	RSTI Feasibility Study SFY19	America Walks Conference SFY 20
Revenues:				
Federal	\$ 650	83,104	183,158	25,000
State	-	-	-	-
Local	-	-	36,641	-
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 650	83,104	219,799	25,000
Expenditures:				
Salaries and benefits	\$ 405	48,234	-	-
Consultants	-	5,740	219,799	-
Other Direct	13	1,540	-	25,000
Indirect Costs	232	27,590	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 650	83,104	219,799	25,000

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
SCHEDULE OF COSTS BY SUBCATEGORY FOR
US DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FUNDED ACTIVITIES
AS DEPICTED IN THE SFY 19 AND SFY 20 PLANNING WORK PROGRAMS
Year Ended December 31, 2019

		<u>SUBCATEGORIES</u>		<u>FHWA</u>	<u>ODOT</u>	<u>MORPC</u>	<u>CMAQ</u>	<u>SPR</u>	<u>STP</u>	Other	<u>TOTAL</u>
										Local	
601	Short Range Planning SFY 19	80.00%	10.00%	\$ 326,639	\$ 40,829	\$ 40,830	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	10.00%	100.00%
	Short Range Planning SFY 20	\$ 357,002	\$ 44,625	\$ 44,624	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 408,298
	Short Range Planning - CORPO SFY 19	\$ 10,865	\$ 1,358	\$ 1,358	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 446,251
	Short Range Planning - CORPO SFY 20	\$ 7,684	\$ 961	\$ 960	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 13,581
											\$ 9,605
602	Transportation Improvement Program SFY 19	80.00%	10.00%	\$ 89,481	\$ 11,185	\$ 11,185	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	10.00%	100.00%
	Transportation Improvement Program SFY 20	\$ 87,611	\$ 10,951	\$ 10,952	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 111,851
	Transportation Improvement Program CORPO SFY 19	\$ 26,921	\$ 3,365	\$ 3,365	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 109,514
	Transportation Improvement Program CORPO SFY 20	\$ 26,409	\$ 3,301	\$ 3,301	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 33,651
											\$ 33,011
605	Continuing Planning - Surveillance SFY 19	80.00%	10.00%	\$ 422,796	\$ 52,849	\$ 52,850	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	10.00%	100.00%
	Continuing Planning - Surveillance SFY 20	\$ 502,477	\$ 62,810	\$ 62,809	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 528,495
	Continuing Planning - Surveillance CORPO SFY 19	\$ 13,492	\$ 1,687	\$ 1,687	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 628,096
	Continuing Planning - Surveillance CORPO SFY 20	\$ 9,368	\$ 1,171	\$ 1,171	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 16,866
											\$ 11,710
610	Long Range Planning SFY 19	80.00%	10.00%	\$ 147,726	\$ 18,466	\$ 18,465	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	10.00%	100.00%
	Long Range Planning SFY 20	\$ 166,706	\$ 20,838	\$ 20,838	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 184,657
	Long Range Planning CORPO SFY 19	\$ 23,283	\$ 2,911	\$ 2,910	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 208,382
	Long Range Planning CORPO SFY 20	\$ 16,571	\$ 2,071	\$ 2,071	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 29,104
											\$ 20,713
625	Service SFY 19	80.00%	10.00%	\$ 93,493	\$ 11,687	\$ 11,686	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	100.00%
	Service SFY 20	\$ 91,600	\$ 11,450	\$ 11,450	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 116,866
665	Special Studies										
	RSTI Feasibility Studies Phase 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	83.33%	\$ -	16.67%	\$ 219,799
											\$ 36,641
	Insight2050 - Technical Assistance SFY 19	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.00%	\$ 650	-	\$ 650
	Insight2050 - Technical Assistance SFY 20	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 83,104	-	\$ 83,104
	Regional Supplemental Planning SFY 19	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 179,526	-	\$ 179,526
	Regional Supplemental Planning SFY 20	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 125,012	-	\$ 125,012
	Paving the Way SFY 19	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 114,598	-	\$ 114,598
	Paving the Way SFY 20	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 111,179	-	\$ 111,179
	America Walks SFY 20	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,000	-	\$ 25,000
667	Rideshare Activities SFY 19	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 408,940	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 408,940
	Rideshare Activities SFY 20	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 403,665	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 403,665
	Air Quality SFY 19	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 287,489	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 287,489
	Air Quality SFY 20	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 273,079	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 273,079
695	Program Administration SFY 19	80.00%	10.00%	\$ 40,036	\$ 5,004	\$ 5,004	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 50,044
	Program Administration SFY 20	\$ 44,451	\$ 5,556	\$ 5,556	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 55,563
Total		\$ 2,504,611	\$ 313,075	\$ 313,072	\$ 1,373,173	\$ 183,158	\$ 639,069	\$ 36,641	\$ 5,362,799		

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III. STATISTICAL SECTION

Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission

Statistical Section

This part of MORPC's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about MORPC's overall financial health. These tables are presented in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 44, *Economic Condition Reporting: The Statistical Section*.

Contents

Tables

Financial Trends

1 - 3

These schedules contain trend information to help understand how MORPC's financial performance and wellbeing have changed over time.

Revenue Capacity

4 - 5

These schedules contain information to help access MORPC's most significant local revenue sources. MORPC does not have the authority to assess property taxes.

Debt Capacity

N/A

The Ohio Revised Code does not provide MORPC the power to incur debt.

Demographic and Economic Information

6 - 10

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which MORPC's financial activities take place.

Operating Information

11 - 14

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in MORPC's financial report relates to the services MORPC provides and the activities it performs.

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

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Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission

Net Position by Component

Last Ten Years

(accrual basis of accounting)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (1)	2015	2016	2017 (2)	2018	2019
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 401,900	\$ 320,521	\$ 234,794	\$ 220,167	\$ 218,275	\$ 203,061	\$ 127,540	\$ 84,438	\$ 131,338	\$ 113,458
Restricted for community development projects	365,081	976,369	1,388,327	73,049	255,750	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted for regional transportation programs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,586	193,592
Unrestricted	4,904,954	5,080,651	4,856,252	4,598,325	653,274	468,671	68,161	(3,841,545)	(4,906,790)	(8,139,267)
Total net position	\$ 5,671,935	\$ 6,377,541	\$ 6,479,373	\$ 4,891,541	\$ 1,127,299	\$ 671,732	\$ 195,701	\$ (3,757,107)	\$ (4,617,866)	\$ (7,832,217)

(1) Includes a \$3,633,652 reduction of unrestricted net position due to a change in accounting principle. In 2015, MORPC implemented the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, and restated 2014 unrestricted net position due to the recognition of the pension-related deferred outflow of resources and pension liability, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68. Information does not exist to restate any other prior years' net position.

(2) Includes a \$3,198,774 reduction of unrestricted net position due to a change in accounting principle. In 2018, MORPC implemented the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions* [OPEB], and restated 2017 unrestricted net position due to the recognition of the OPEB-related deferred outflow of resources and net OPEB liability, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 75. Information does not exist to restate any other prior years' net position.

Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission
Changes in Net Position - Revenue and Expense by Program
Last Ten Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (2)	2015	2016	2017 (3)	2018	2019
Revenue										
Transportation (1)	\$ 4,397,314	\$ 3,480,106	\$ 3,353,832	\$ 3,533,513	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sustainability, Mapping & Transportation (1)	-	-	-	-	5,193,972	5,103,694	5,616,497	6,565,020	6,870,247	7,398,240
Center for Energy and Environment (1)	4,033,450	5,360,983	5,770,537	5,026,526	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy & Air Quality (1)	-	-	-	-	2,997,302	3,888,322	3,428,978	3,863,710	4,588,226	-
Residential Services-Weatherization (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,312,042
Residential Services - Housing Rehabilitation	1,798,416	3,433,549	4,076,124	1,975,036	2,665,982	1,294,752	1,072,460	761,578	1,171,071	909,541
All Other	682,950	754,133	1,624,624	702,720	992,318	613,352	171,563	1,376,128	1,328,518	1,535,060
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 10,912,130	\$ 13,028,771	\$ 14,825,117	\$ 11,237,795	\$ 11,849,574	\$ 10,900,120	\$ 10,289,498	\$ 12,566,436	\$ 13,958,062	\$ 13,154,883
Expenses										
Transportation (1)	\$ 4,397,331	\$ 3,471,043	\$ 3,355,699	\$ 3,533,865	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sustainability, Mapping & Transportation (1)	-	-	-	-	5,179,295	5,116,383	5,582,701	6,479,282	6,866,645	7,397,208
Center for Energy and Environment (1)	4,033,450	5,518,203	5,995,747	5,184,431	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy & Air Quality (1)	-	-	-	-	3,230,208	3,877,695	3,795,914	4,141,726	4,768,357	-
Residential Services-Weatherization (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,069,916
Residential Services - Housing Rehabilitation	1,433,336	2,642,025	3,713,684	3,444,390	2,493,046	1,655,871	1,070,943	762,223	1,173,160	909,615
All Other	736,532	706,325	1,661,164	664,850	1,079,474	708,157	329,781	1,972,250	2,070,727	4,066,779
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 10,600,649	\$ 12,337,596	\$ 14,726,294	\$ 12,827,536	\$ 11,982,023	\$ 11,358,106	\$ 10,779,339	\$ 13,355,481	\$ 14,878,889	\$ 16,443,518
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 311,481	\$ 691,175	\$ 98,823	\$ (1,589,741)	\$ (132,449)	\$ (457,986)	\$ (489,841)	\$ (789,045)	\$ (920,827)	\$ (3,288,635)
Interest Income	46,074	11,151	3,009	1,909	1,859	2,419	13,810	35,011	60,068	74,284
Capital Contributions	11,647	3,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in net position	\$ 369,202	\$ 705,606	\$ 101,832	\$ (1,587,832)	\$ (130,590)	\$ (455,567)	\$ (476,031)	\$ (754,034)	\$ (860,759)	\$ (3,214,351)
Net Position - beginning of year	\$ 5,302,733	\$ 5,671,935	\$ 6,377,541	\$ 6,479,373	\$ 4,891,541	\$ 1,127,299	\$ 671,732	\$ 195,701	\$ (3,757,107)	\$ (4,617,866)
Change in Accounting Principle	-	-	-	-	(3,633,652)	-	-	(3,198,774)	-	-
Net Position - end of year	\$ 5,671,935	\$ 6,377,541	\$ 6,479,373	\$ 4,891,541	\$ 1,127,299	\$ 671,732	\$ 195,701	\$ (3,757,107)	\$ (4,617,866)	\$ (7,832,217)

(1) MORPC reorganized several departments in 2014 and 2019 as reflected above.

(2) MORPC implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68 in 2015 and as a result of the change in accounting principle, recorded a restatement of 2014 net position.

(3) MORPC implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75 in 2018 and as a result of the change in accounting principle, recorded a restatement of 2017 net position.

Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission
Changes in Net Position - Revenue by Source, Expense by Program
Last Ten Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (2)	2015	2016	2017 (3)	2018	2019
Revenue										
Federal grants and contracts	\$ 6,540,474	\$ 8,199,084	\$ 8,767,346	\$ 5,782,052	\$ 6,607,866	\$ 5,943,391	\$ 5,352,234	\$ 6,134,429	\$ 6,550,872	\$ 6,561,391
Members per capita fees	708,921	702,698	708,877	734,539	839,887	895,596	935,719	1,010,708	1,098,711	1,205,596
State grants and contracts	597,890	559,895	496,836	481,608	646,189	404,367	426,498	560,566	560,408	613,564
Local contracts and other	815,975	710,153	837,190	885,917	1,277,348	634,199	571,356	1,720,386	2,203,888	1,923,491
Foundations/corporate contributions	301,954	726,445	1,513,572	255,682	341,525	208,055	584,907	347,729	222,988	179,236
Utility company contracts	1,946,916	2,130,496	2,501,296	3,097,997	2,136,759	2,814,512	2,418,784	2,792,618	3,321,185	2,671,605
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 10,912,130	\$ 13,028,771	\$ 14,825,117	\$ 11,237,795	\$ 11,849,574	\$ 10,900,120	\$ 10,289,498	\$ 12,566,436	\$ 13,958,062	\$ 13,154,883
Expenses										
Transportation (1)	\$ 4,397,331	\$ 3,471,043	\$ 3,355,699	\$ 3,533,865	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sustainability, Mapping & Transportation (1)	-	-	-	-	5,179,295	5,116,383	5,582,701	6,479,282	6,866,645	7,397,208
Center for Energy and Environment (1)	4,033,450	5,518,203	5,995,747	5,184,431	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy & Air Quality (1)	-	-	-	-	3,230,208	3,877,695	3,795,914	4,141,726	4,768,357	-
Residential Services-Weatherization (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,069,916
Residential Services-Housing Rehabilitation (1)	1,433,336	2,642,025	3,713,684	3,444,390	2,493,046	1,655,871	1,070,943	762,223	1,173,160	909,615
All Other	736,532	706,325	1,661,164	664,850	1,079,474	708,157	329,781	1,972,250	2,070,727	4,066,779
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 10,600,649	\$ 12,337,596	\$ 14,726,294	\$ 12,827,536	\$ 11,982,023	\$ 11,358,106	\$ 10,779,339	\$ 13,355,481	\$ 14,878,889	\$ 16,443,518
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 311,481	\$ 691,175	\$ 98,823	\$ (1,589,741)	\$ (132,449)	\$ (457,986)	\$ (489,841)	\$ (789,045)	\$ (920,827)	\$ (3,288,635)
Interest Income	46,074	11,151	3,009	1,909	1,859	2,419	13,810	35,011	60,068	74,284
Capital Contributions	11,647	3,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in net position	\$ 369,202	\$ 705,606	\$ 101,832	\$ (1,587,832)	\$ (130,590)	\$ (455,567)	\$ (476,031)	\$ (754,034)	\$ (860,759)	\$ (3,214,351)
Net Position - beginning of year	\$ 5,302,733	\$ 5,671,935	\$ 6,377,541	\$ 6,479,373	\$ 4,891,541	\$ 1,127,299	\$ 671,732	\$ 195,701	\$ (3,757,107)	\$ (4,617,866)
Change in Accounting Principle	-	-	-	-	(3,633,652)	-	-	(3,198,774)	-	-
Net Position - end of year	\$ 5,671,935	\$ 6,377,541	\$ 6,479,373	\$ 4,891,541	\$ 1,127,299	\$ 671,732	\$ 195,701	\$ (3,757,107)	\$ (4,617,866)	\$ (7,832,217)

(1) MORPC reorganized several departments in 2014 and 2019 as reflected in the table.

(2) MORPC implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68 in 2015 and as a result of the change in accounting principle, recorded a restatement of 2014 net position.

(3) MORPC implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75 in 2018 and as a result of the change in accounting principle, recorded a restatement of 2017 net position.

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
Revenue Base and Revenue Rates
 Estimated Population by Member Jurisdiction Used for Per Capita Membership Fees

Table 4

Governmental Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (4)	2018	2019
Cities										
Bexley	13,267	13,269	13,064	13,067	13,070	13,074	13,074	13,233	13,278	13,386
Canal Winchester	6,575	6,687	7,161	7,262	7,326	7,385	7,750	7,919	8,679	8,828
* Chillicothe	22,277	22,326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbus	778,762	782,902	790,498	794,956	802,912	810,200	818,912	861,141	881,859	902,674
Delaware	32,333	32,569	34,982	35,102	35,469	35,885	36,263	37,853	39,214	39,937
Dublin	41,093	41,325	42,038	43,103	43,648	44,375	44,641	47,325	48,550	49,905
Gahanna	34,447	34,468	33,262	33,288	33,323	33,359	33,382	33,984	34,194	36,075
Grandview Heights	6,698	6,700	6,538	6,837	6,840	6,845	6,859	7,284	7,860	8,483
Grove City	34,280	34,569	35,708	35,817	36,079	36,459	36,720	37,138	41,546	42,400
Groveport	5,407	5,421	5,415	5,505	5,540	5,597	5,604	5,638	5,801	5,867
Hilliard	28,935	29,250	28,524	28,595	28,723	28,952	29,331	30,694	37,109	38,106
* Lancaster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,391	40,888
* London	9,436	9,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Marysville	19,741	19,856	22,187	22,306	22,534	22,765	23,023	23,286	23,559	24,224
New Albany	6,705	6,989	8,068	8,255	8,391	8,953	9,101	9,457	10,717	10,897
Pataskala	15,575	15,736	15,092	15,154	15,281	15,392	15,508	15,611	17,175	17,565
Pickerington	14,728	14,978	18,396	18,632	18,938	19,316	19,508	19,718	21,219	22,443
Powell	11,035	11,153	12,011	12,171	12,429	12,660	12,983	13,153	14,238	14,464
Reynoldsburg	35,970	35,970	35,913	35,929	36,013	36,102	36,185	36,540	37,168	37,571
Upper Arlington	34,038	34,050	33,825	33,871	33,895	33,964	33,976	34,562	35,207	35,555
* Washington Court House	14,546	14,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westerville	37,971	38,126	36,250	36,846	36,876	36,918	37,272	37,895	38,623	39,955
Whitehall	19,214	19,216	18,066	18,078	18,084	18,091	18,091	18,433	18,388	18,531
Worthington	14,228	14,235	13,579	13,581	13,581	13,596	13,596	13,650	14,303	14,440
Total Cities	1,237,261	1,243,839	1,210,577	1,218,355	1,228,952	1,239,888	1,251,779	1,304,514	1,389,078	1,422,194
Villages										
* Ashville	-	4,097	4,097	4,097	4,097	4,104	4,104	4,104	4,133	4,088
* Baltimore	2,914	2,919	2,968	2,968	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brice	70	70	114	114	114	114	114	114	-	-
* Cardington	1,252	1,252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Crooksville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,478	2,499	-
Galena	-	-	-	-	-	747	763	781	799	823
Harrisburg	335	335	320	320	320	320	320	320	325	-
* Johnstown	-	-	-	-	4,922	4,944	4,944	4,973	5,340	5,390
Lithopolis	1,036	1,052	1,127	1,162	1,206	1,250	1,250	1,399	1,492	1,545
Lockbourne	280	280	237	237	237	237	237	237	241	276
Marble Cliff	609	609	573	573	573	573	573	573	583	587
Minerva Park	1,288	1,288	1,272	1,272	1,272	1,272	1,272	1,272	1,359	1,557
* Mount Sterling	1,880	1,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* New Lexington	-	-	-	-	-	4,768	4,768	-	-	-
Obetz	4,698	4,725	4,537	4,551	4,564	4,591	4,591	4,665	5,069	5,226
* Plain City	3,579	3,579	4,225	4,307	-	-	-	-	-	4,460
Riverlea	499	503	545	545	548	548	548	548	564	569
Shawnee Hills	606	610	706	713	729	745	765	776	800	805
* Somerset	-	-	-	-	-	1,466	1,466	1,466	1,517	1,517
* South Bloomfield	1,279	1,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunbury	-	-	-	-	-	4,928	5,022	5,085	5,219	5,457
Urbancrest	902	902	960	960	960	960	960	967	981	991
Valleyview	601	601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* West Jefferson	4,522	4,522	4,222	4,222	4,222	4,226	-	-	-	-
Total Villages	26,350	30,514	25,903	26,041	23,764	35,793	31,697	29,758	30,921	33,291
Townships										
Bloom	6,985	7,012	7,062	7,082	7,085	7,124	7,136	7,218	7,494	7,623
Blendon	-	-	-	-	7,808	7,808	7,808	7,866	7,978	8,054
Clinton	-	-	-	-	4,109	4,109	4,109	4,130	4,193	4,226
Etna	7,469	7,502	8,417	8,566	8,657	8,723	8,847	8,928	9,538	9,801
Franklin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,813	9,905
* Granville	4,043	4,051	4,160	4,174	4,187	4,190	4,225	4,259	4,322	4,375
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,124	12,612
Jerome	-	-	-	-	-	5,407	5,844	6,210	6,309	6,970
Liberty	-	-	-	-	-	16,000	16,212	16,525	16,894	17,338
Madison	-	-	-	-	10,800	10,800	10,807	10,814	11,008	11,101
Mifflin	-	-	-	-	2,462	2,462	2,466	2,470	2,513	2,533
Perry	-	-	-	-	3,637	3,641	3,641	3,661	3,717	3,749
Plain	-	-	-	-	2,142	2,142	2,142	2,149	2,236	2,256
Prairie	-	-	-	-	16,498	16,498	16,505	16,681	16,790	16,946
Violet	19,621	19,647	19,040	19,090	19,249	19,349	19,420	19,602	20,240	20,540
Total Townships	38,118	38,212	38,679	38,912	86,634	108,253	109,162	110,513	135,169	138,029
Counties (1)										
Delaware County (2)	103,306	104,456	105,333	106,753	116,777	118,659	120,224	122,210	124,763	127,294
Franklin County (3)	98,277	98,549	93,253	93,355	102,230	102,468	102,664	103,598	106,217	108,030
* Hocking County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,544	21,544
* Knox County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,347
* Logan County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,802
* Morrow County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,192
* Perry County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,945	36,182	36,172
* Pickaway County	39,251	39,355	36,543	36,546	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Ross County	54,317	54,482	56,163	56,163	56,163	56,335	56,392	56,571	58,266	-
** Union County	-	-	-	28,056	29,190	29,802	30,364	31,364	29,446	30,331
Total County	295,151	296,842	291,292	320,873	304,360	307,264	309,644	349,688	376,418	436,712
Total full member population	1,596,880	1,609,407	1,566,451	1,604,181	1,643,710	1,691,198	1,702,282	1,794,473	1,931,586	2,030,226
MPO member per capita rate	\$ 0.460	\$ 0.460	\$ 0.460	\$ 0.475	\$ 0.490	\$ 0.505	\$ 0.520	\$ 0.5375	\$ 0.555	\$ 0.565
Non-MPO per capita rate	\$ 0.310	\$ 0.310	\$ 0.310	\$ 0.310	\$ 0.310	\$ 0.310	\$ 0.325	\$ 0.3425	\$ 0.360	\$ 0.370

Notes (1) Beginning in 2014 the counties' members dues calculations use the above listed Population Base plus an additional 10% of the populations of cities located within the county.
 (2) The Delaware County population figures include only townships and villages and exclude cities through 2013.
 (3) The Franklin County population figures include only townships and exclude villages and cities through 2013.
 (4) Beginning in 2017, net international migration population from U.S. Census estimates is included in all jurisdictions.
 * Non-MPO members - These members are outside the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) area and pay the Non-MPO rate
 ** CORPO member - Non-MPO member is in the Central Ohio Rural Planning Organization and paid an additional \$0.10 per-capita rate

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Estimated Population by Member Jurisdiction Used for Per Capita Membership Fees, Continued

December 31, 2019

Sources of Estimates

Population estimates prepared by MORPC staff are used for assessing per capita fees to member jurisdictions. MORPC began using a new estimation methodology for the estimates calculated for 2018 and subsequent years, instead of that used in 2017 and previous years.

The revised methodology starts by making an initial estimate of county total populations using the 2010 U. S. Census population as a baseline, then adding or subtracting population by using total adding births, subtracting deaths, and adding total net migration (both domestic and international) each year up through January 1 of the year of estimate. Then, an estimate of how the population in each county is distributed to each sub-county jurisdiction (townships, cities, villages) is calculated by multiplying new housing units by average household size and occupancy rate. These estimates of the percentage share of the household population living within each sub-county jurisdiction are then multiplied by the total household population in each county. Finally, an estimate of those living in “group quarters” (correctional facilities, student dormitories, senior assisted-living facilities, and other nontraditional households) is added to complete the total population estimate. This results in sub-county population estimates that are based on more-reliable data about annual births, deaths and migration.

The methodology used for estimating population for years prior to 2018 added population to each jurisdiction by multiplying the number of new housing units built each year by the average household size indicated in the 2010 U. S. Census. The population living in “group quarters” was assumed to stay constant from 2010 Census data. In 2017 MORPC began including the U. S. Census’ estimates of the annual net international immigration population relocating to the central Ohio region. Based on these estimates, approximately 40,000 international residents settled in MORPC member jurisdictions between 2010 and 2017. This total is reflected in the 2017 population estimates, but previous years’ estimates have not been revised.

Table 5

**Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission
Benefits of Membership - Flow of Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2019**

Members/Governmental Unit	Member Dues Billed & Investments	Return Flow of Funds from Federal, State and Utility Companies				
		TOTAL	Transportation	Infrastructure & Conservation	Housing Rehabilitation	Residential Weatherization*
Dues						
City of Bexley	\$7,563	\$5,968,795	\$998,543	\$4,940,392	\$0	\$29,860
City of Canal Winchester	\$4,988	\$2,198	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,198
City of Columbus	\$510,011	\$34,791,040	\$23,727,760	\$9,455,346	\$103,438	\$1,504,496
City of Delaware	\$22,564	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
City of Dublin	\$28,196	\$1,102,108	\$1,094,959	\$0	\$0	\$7,149
City of Gahanna	\$20,382	\$13,762	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,762
City of Grandview Heights	\$4,793	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
City of Grove City	\$23,956	\$2,778,751	\$0	\$2,751,517	\$10,443	\$16,791
City of Groveport	\$3,315	\$1,585,600	\$0	\$1,575,204	\$0	\$10,396
City of Hilliard	\$21,530	\$29,107	\$0	\$0	\$18,259	\$10,848
City of Lancaster	\$15,129	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
City of Marysville	\$8,963	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
City of New Albany	\$6,157	\$3,713,892	\$858,642	\$2,855,250	\$0	\$0
City of Pataskala	\$9,924	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
City of Pickerington	\$12,680	\$144,813	\$144,813	\$0	\$0	\$0
City of Powell	\$8,172	\$1,141	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,141
City of Reynoldsburg	\$21,228	\$141,995	\$0	\$0	\$115,348	\$26,647
City of Upper Arlington	\$20,089	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
City of Westerville	\$22,575	\$37,184	\$0	\$0	\$15,477	\$21,707
City of Whitehall	\$20,470	\$1,804,445	\$1,461,795	\$157,681	\$116,787	\$68,182
City of Worthington	\$8,159	\$1,042	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,042
Village of Ashville	\$1,513	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Village of Galena	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Village of Johnstown	\$1,994	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Village of Lithopolis	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Village of Lockbourne	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Village of Marble Cliff	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Village of Minerva Park	\$1,000	\$525,330	\$0	\$525,330	\$0	\$0
Village of Obetz	\$2,953	\$236,082	\$0	\$0	\$63,182	\$172,900
Village of Plain City	\$1,650	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Village of Riverlea	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Village of Somerset	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Village of Sunbury	\$3,083	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Village of Urbancrest	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Blendon Township	\$4,551	\$19,877	\$0	\$0	\$19,877	\$0
Bloom Township	\$4,307	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clinton Township	\$2,388	\$20,663	\$0	\$0	\$20,663	\$0
Franklin Township	\$5,596	\$2,131,670	\$0	\$2,040,000	\$78,072	\$13,598
Jefferson Township	\$7,126	\$487,935	\$0	\$456,633	\$31,024	\$278
Jerome Township	\$3,938	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Liberty Township	\$9,796	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Madison Township	\$6,272	\$117,771	\$0	\$0	\$111,017	\$6,754
Mifflin Township	\$1,431	\$60,627	\$0	\$0	\$60,627	\$0
Perry Township	\$2,118	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Plain Township	\$1,275	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Prairie Township	\$9,574	\$27,291	\$0	\$0	\$23,774	\$3,517
Violet Township	\$7,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Shawnee Hills	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Granville Township	\$1,619	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Etna Township	\$5,538	\$9,930	\$9,930	\$0	\$0	\$0
Unincorporated Franklin County	\$129,409	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Delaware County	\$76,487	\$6,509,708	\$6,509,708	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fairfield County ***	\$11,505	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hocking County	\$8,232	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Knox County	\$10,450	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Logan County	\$21,842	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Madison County - CORPO ***	\$7,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Morrow County	\$15,070	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Perry County	\$13,384	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ross County	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Union County	\$16,279	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Associate Members	\$8,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal	\$1,212,324	\$63,162,757	\$35,706,150	\$24,757,353	\$787,988	\$1,911,266
Returns-not broken out by community						
COTA and DATABUS	na	\$11,756,104	\$11,756,104	na	na	na
Other/Regional **	na	\$245,756,990	236,983,394	\$8,773,596	na	na
Subtotal	na	\$257,513,094	248,739,498	\$8,773,596	na	na
Investments						
MORPC Transportation Planning	\$3,236,365	na	na	na	na	na
MORPC Housing Admin	\$182,937	na	na	na	na	na
MORPC Infrastructure & Clean Ohio Admin	\$207,491	na	na	na	na	na
MORPC Energy Conservation Admin	\$1,976,819	na	na	na	na	na
Subtotal	\$5,603,612	na	na	na	na	na
GRAND TOTAL	\$6,815,936	\$320,675,850	\$284,445,647	\$33,530,949	\$787,988	\$1,911,266

na = not applicable

*Residential Weatherization flow of funds by governmental unit are estimated.

**Some activities represented under one governmental unit have benefits regionally that are not included in other governmental unit lines.

***Includes CORPO Dues

This report is compiled from accounting and other financial data and should be considered a non-GAAP report.

Table 6

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
Principal Payers - Members' Per Capita Fees

Governmental Unit	2010	% of full members' dues	Governmental Unit	2019	% of full members' dues
1. Columbus	\$ 358,231	50.6%	1. Columbus	\$ 510,011	42.3%
2. Delaware County excluding cities	47,521	6.7%	2. Franklin County, excluding cities	129,409	10.7%
3. Unincorporated Franklin County	45,207	6.4%	3. Delaware County, excluding cities	76,487	6.3%
4. Dublin	18,903	2.7%	4. Dublin	28,196	2.3%
5. Westerville	17,467	2.5%	5. Grove City	23,956	2.0%
6. Ross County excluding Chillicothe	16,838	2.4%	7. Westerville	22,575	1.9%
7. Reynoldsburg	16,546	2.3%	6. Delaware City	22,564	1.9%
8. Gahanna	15,846	2.2%	8. Knox County	21,842	1.8%
9. Grove City	15,769	2.2%	9. Hilliard	21,530	1.8%
10. Upper Arlington	15,657	2.2%	10. Reynoldsburg	21,228	1.8%

Source: MORPC Finance Department

**Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission
MORPC Membership Population
Columbus M.S.A. Estimated Civilian Labor Force
and Annual Average Unemployment Rates
2010-2019**

Table 7

Year	MORPC Membership Population (4)	(Labor Force in Thousands)				
		Columbus	M.S.A. (1)	Ohio		U. S.
		Labor force (2)	Unem- ployment rate (3)	Labor force (2)	Unem- ployment rate (3)	Unem- ployment rate (3)
2010	1,596,880	966.7	8.6	5,897.6	10.1	9.6
2011	1,609,407	956.6	7.5	5,806.0	8.6	8.9
2012	1,566,451	969.5	6.1	5,748.0	7.2	8.1
2013	1,604,181	987.9	6.2	5,766.0	7.4	7.4
2014	1,608,742	1,034.1	3.9	5,725.8	5.1	5.6
2015	1,629,159	1,044.8	3.9	5,694.0	4.8	5.0
2016	1,639,446	1,049.1	3.9	5,686.7	5.0	4.7
2017	1,730,525	1,080.0	3.7	5,782.0	4.9	4.1
2018	1,779,073	1,087.9	4.1	5,757.5	4.6	3.9
2019	1,922,494	1,105.9	3.2	5,811.8	4.1	3.5

- (1) The Columbus M.S.A. includes Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Hocking, Licking, Madison, Morrow, Perry, Pickaway and Union counties.
- (2) Civilian labor force is the estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, who are are working or seeking work.
- (3) The unemployment rate is equal to the estimate of unemployed persons divided by the estimated civilian labor force.
- (4) For 2013 and prior years, the MORPC membership population was based on the estimated populations shown on Table 4. For 2014 and after, the MORPC membership population is the unduplicated population of MORPC's current member jurisdictions.

Sources: Membership population, MORPC
Labor statistics, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 8

Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission
Per Capita Income and Total Personal Income
2010-2019

Year	Columbus M.S.A. (1)		Ohio	
	Per Capita Income	Total Personal Income (Millions)	Per Capita Income	Total Personal Income (Millions)
2010	\$38,542	\$73,474.7	\$36,575	\$422,046.2
2011	\$41,204	\$79,365.3	\$39,067	\$451,011.1
2012	\$43,655	\$85,003.0	\$40,632	\$469,260.8
2013	\$43,928	\$86,719.6	\$41,098	\$475,766.3
2014	\$45,451	\$90,983.1	\$42,755	\$496,069.3
2015	\$47,251	\$95,805.0	\$44,341	\$515,138.5
2016	\$48,006	\$98,506.2	\$45,043	\$524,043.7
2017	\$49,338	\$102,744.6	\$46,669	\$544,140.7
2018	\$51,165	\$107,780.7	\$48,793	\$569,726.7
2019	n/a	n/a	\$50,546	\$590,837.6

(1) The Columbus M.S.A. includes Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Hocking, Licking, Madison, Morrow, Perry, Pickaway and Union counties.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce

In 2019, the Bureau of Economic Analysis revised the estimates for per capita and personal income for the years from 2010 through 2018

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
Principal Employers in the Greater Columbus Area

	Name of Employer	Number of Employees (FTE's)		% to Total	Name of Employer	Number of Employees (FTE's)		% to Total
		2010				2019		
1.	State of Ohio	25,608	2.70%		Ohio State University	33,335	3.16%	
2.	Ohio State University	23,093	2.43%		Ohio Health	23,836	2.26%	
3.	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	16,975	1.79%		State of Ohio	21,342	2.03%	
4.	Nationwide	11,235	1.18%		JPMorgan Chase & Co,	18,400	1.75%	
5.	OhioHealth	7,810	0.82%		Nationwide	12,500	1.19%	
6.	Federal Government/United States Postal Serv.	7,770	0.82%		Nationwide Children's Hospital	10,875	1.03%	
7.	City of Columbus	7,739	0.82%		Kroger Co.	10,563	1.00%	
8.	Columbus City School	7,095	0.72%		City of Columbus	8,963	0.85%	
9.	Honda of America Mfg., Inc.	7,000	0.74%		Mount Carmel Health System	8,776	0.83%	
10.	Franklin County	6,321	0.67%		L Brands Inc	8,616	0.82%	

Source: City of Columbus 2019 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report Page 318

Source of FTE's and Rank: "Largest Employers: Ranked by Number of Central Ohio Employees", Business First of Columbus. © Copyright 2019, Business First of Columbus Inc. All rights reserved. Reprinted with permission.

Source of 2019 % to Total: Percentage calculated using Columbus MSA labor force number of 1,053,900 provided by the City of Columbus

Mid Ohio Regional Planning Commission

Table 10

Area in Square Miles by Member Jurisdiction

As of December 31, 2019 and 2010

<u>Governmental Unit</u>	2010 Area In <u>Square Miles</u>	2019 Area In <u>Square Miles</u>
Knox County	-	530.00
Logan County	-	467.00
Hocking County	-	424.00
Perry County	-	412.00
Morrow County	-	407.00
Delaware County less Cities of Columbus, Delaware, Dublin, Powell, Westerville, Shawnee Hills, and Liberty Township	425.32	387.84
Union County, less Cities of Marysville, Dublin	-	382.32
City of Columbus	222.93	225.05
Unincorporated Franklin County		
Madison Township		23.80
Prairie Township		18.90
Jefferson Township		15.34
Plain Township		9.12
Franklin Township		6.71
Blendon Township		5.85
Perry Township		2.09
Mifflin Township		2.02
Clinton Township		1.39
ALL OTHER TOWNSHIPS		<u>94.88</u>
Total Unincorporated Franklin County	184.50	180.10
Bloom Township	35.40	35.40
Jerome Township	-	33.46
Violet Township	29.86	29.44
City of Pataskala	28.62	29.04
Liberty Township	-	26.97
City of Dublin	24.95	24.95
Granville Township	21.10	21.10
Etna Township	22.50	20.76
City of Delaware	19.09	20.06
City of Lancaster	-	18.90
City of Grove City	16.39	17.21
City of New Albany	10.43	16.71
City of Marysville	16.20	16.28
City of Hilliard	14.39	14.39
City of Westerville	12.49	12.75
City of Gahanna	11.53	12.58
City of Reynoldsburg	11.14	11.14
City of Upper Arlington	9.76	9.76
City of Pickerington	9.60	9.75
City of Groveport	8.81	8.81
City of Canal Winchester	7.46	7.59
Village of Obetz	5.84	5.84
City of Powell	4.98	5.73
City of Worthington	5.56	5.56
City of Whitehall	5.33	5.33
Village of Sunbury	-	4.82
Village of Johnstown	-	3.01
City of Bexley	2.44	2.44
Village of Plain City	2.25	2.40
Village of Lithopolis	2.02	2.40
Village of Ashville	-	2.23
Village of Galena	-	2.21
City of Grandview Heights	1.32	1.32
Village of Somerset	-	1.15
Village of Lockbourne	0.75	0.75
Village of Minerva Park	0.65	0.65
Village of Urbancrest	0.57	0.57
Village of Shawnee Hills	0.44	0.44
Village of Marble Cliff	0.28	0.28
Village of Riverlea	0.15	0.15
Ross County less City of Chillicothe	682.36	-
Pickaway County less South Bloomfield	502.28	-
City of Chillicothe	10.56	-
City of Washington Court House	8.77	-
City of London	8.38	-
Village of West Jefferson	6.57	-
Village of South Bloomfield	3.85	-
City of Baltimore	2.08	-
Village of Cardington	1.90	-
Village of Mount Sterling	1.03	-
Village of Valleyview	0.14	-
Village of Harrisburg	0.13	-
Village of Brice	0.11	-
Total area in square miles	<u>2,403.21</u>	<u>3,832.46</u>

Source: County Engineers, MORPC and Member Communities

Certain 2010 estimates have been revised to correspond with current measurement methodology

Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission
Employees by Function/Activity
Last Ten Years

Table 11

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (1)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Transportation	29.50	27.00	26.50	27.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Center for Energy and Environment	22.00	23.00	21.00	22.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	9.50	8.00	11.25	10.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation Infrastructure & Devel.	-	-	-	-	16.75	14.50	17.50	18.00	18.50	15.00
Data & Mapping	-	-	-	-	7.00	7.00	6.50	6.25	7.25	7.50
Planning & Sustainability	-	-	-	-	7.75	8.50	9.50	9.25	7.00	12.55
Residential Services	-	-	-	-	23.50	21.00	19.75	20.50	21.50	16.10
Member Services and Administrative	18.50	19.00	18.50	19.50	16.00	17.00	18.25	16.75	21.50	21.50
Total	79.50	77.00	77.25	79.50	71.00	68.00	71.50	70.75	75.75	72.65

(1) MORPC reorganized several departments in 2014 as reflected above.

Source: Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission, Operations Department

Method: 1.0 for each full-time, 0.50 for each part-time and 0.25 for each intern

Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission
Operating Indicators
Last Ten Years

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<u>Federal transportation projects completed</u>										
Cost of Federal transportation projects completed	\$ 6 4,020,892	\$ 7 3,689,195	\$ 5 4,360,609	\$ 3 3,827,864	\$ 5 4,325,383	\$ 9 \$5,062,584	\$ 6 \$4,378,713	\$ 6 \$4,628,796	\$ 8 \$5,277,238	\$ 9 \$5,386,811
<u>Housing Repair Programs</u>										
Franklin County Single Family Rehab units completed	8	16	17	8	16	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Franklin County Urgent Repair Program	N/A	25	32	29	62	63	41	42	43	60
COCIC Exterior Home Repair	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	8
PACT/Homeport Home Repair Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	4	15	18	0
United Way Home Repair Program	17	7	7	13	15	7	11	3	1	N/A
Weinland Park Home Repair Program	0	17	12	12	9	10	5	6	2	0
Homeport/Milo Grogan Home Repair Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14
<u>Home Weatherization Programs</u>										
Home Weatherization Assistance Program (HWAP) Home visits	344	418	224	104	70	78	49	53	52	47
HWAP Home completed weatherizations	344	418	224	104	70	78	49	53	52	47
WarmChoice Program inspections	493	400	578	523	485	502	324	427	519	465
WarmChoice Program completions	353	471	518	586	351	505	421	402	506	415
AEP Community Assistance Program (Households)	25	244	228	357	358	311	429	397	426	339
Electric Partnership Program (Households)	198	174	218	163	63	229	328	104	231	409

N/A = program did not exist in year

Source: Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission

Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission
Capital Assets
Last Ten Years

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (1)	2016	2017	2018	2019
<u>Planning & Sustainability, Data & Mapping, and Transportation (2)</u>										
Computers	43	38	39	37	37	15	15	15	15	15
Vehicles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Residential Services - Weatherization (3)</u>										
Computers	26	27	30	23	23	2	2	2	2	2
Vehicles	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	11	9
Blower Door	13	13	13	13	13	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Analyzer	10	10	10	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
Infrared Cameras	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
<u>Residential Services - Housing</u>										
Computers	12	12	12	15	15	2	2	2	2	2
XRF Spectrum Analyzer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<u>All Other</u>										
Computers	47	61	68	63	64	19	19	20	24	26
EV Charging Stations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Vehicles	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

- (1) In 2015, the expenditure threshold was increased from \$1,000 to \$5,000 for an item to be recorded as a capital asset. As a result, all previously-capitalized assets with both an acquisition cost of <\$5,000 and a net book value of \$-0- at January 1, 2015 were written off. Capital assets remaining on the books and included herein either have an acquisition cost of >\$5,000 or were still being depreciated as of January 1, 2015.
- (2) The name for this group was changed to Planning & Sustainability, Data & Mapping, and Transportation in 2019 to reflect organizational changes.
- (3) The name for this group was changed to Residential Services - Weatherization in 2019 to reflect organizational changes.

Source: Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission capital asset records

Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission

Schedule of Insurance Coverage

December 31, 2019

Existing coverage - policies in force (1)		Limits of liability
1.	Type	Commercial Umbrella
	Each Occurrence	\$6,000,000
	General Aggregate	\$6,000,000
2.	Type	Commercial General Liability
	General Aggregate (Other than Products-Completed Operations)	\$3,000,000
	Products-Completed Operations Aggregate Limit	\$3,000,000
	Personal and Advertising Injury	\$1,000,000
	Each Occurrence	\$1,000,000
	Fire Damage Limit (Any One Fire)	\$1,000,000
	Deductible	\$0
3.	Type	Public Officials
	Limit of Liability	\$2,000,000
	Deductible	\$10,000
	Insurance Company	<i>Darwin Select Insurance Company</i>
	Expires	<i>November 1, 2020</i>
4.	Type	Employer's Liability
	Employer's Liability Stop Gap	\$1,000,000
	Deductible	\$0
5.	Type	Employee Benefits Liability
	Aggregate Limit	\$3,000,000
	Each Claim Limit	\$1,000,000
	Deductible	\$1,000
6.	Type	Crime Coverage
	Limit of Liability	\$250,000
	Faithful Performance of Duty	\$25,000
	Finance Director	\$75,000 (excess)
	Executive Director	\$75,000 (excess)
	Accountants (2)	\$25,000 (excess)
	Deductible	\$5,000
7.	Type	Cyber Liability
	Aggregate Limit	\$2,000,000
	Each Claim	\$1,000,000
	Retention	\$10,000
8.	Type	Miscellaneous
	Computer Coverage	\$475,000
	Camera Equipment	\$73,758
	Valuable Papers and Records - Cost of Research	\$500,000
	Fine Arts	\$25,000
	Miscellaneous Equipment	\$6,000
	Contractors' Equipment Coverage	\$72,147
	Deductible	\$500

(continued)

Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission

Schedule of Insurance Coverage (continued)

December 31, 2019

Existing coverage - policies in force (1)		Limits of liability
9.	Type	Commercial Property Coverage
	Blanket Buildings and Business Personal Property	\$1,505,220
	Personal Property - 111 Liberty Street Suite 100	Included
	Personal Property - 501 Industry Drive	Included
	Extra Expense -111 Liberty St. & 501 Industry Drive	\$250,000
	Deductible	\$1,000
10.	Type	Lead Abatement Coverage
	General Aggregate	
	General Aggregate Limit (Other than Products-Completed Operations)	\$1,000,000
	Products-Completed Operations Aggregate Limit	\$1,000,000
	Personal and Advertising Injury	\$1,000,000
	Each Occurrence	\$1,000,000
	Fire Damage Limit	\$50,000
	Medical Expense Limit	\$5,000
	Bodily Injury & Property Damage Deductible	\$5,000
	Insurance Company	<i>Admiral Insurance Company</i>
	Expires	<i>October 31, 2020</i>
11.	Type	Automobile
	Limit of Liability	\$1,000,000
	Auto Medical Payments (Each Person)	\$5,000
	Deductible - Comprehensive Coverage	\$500
	Deductible - Collision Coverage	\$500
12.	Type	Architects & Engineers Errors & Omissions Insurance
	Each Claim	\$1,000,000
	Annual Aggregate	\$1,000,000
	Deductible	\$10,000
	Insurance Company	<i>The Hanover Insurance Group</i>
	Expires	<i>September 25, 2020</i>

Notes: (1) Unless indicated otherwise, all policies are carried by the *Selective Insurance Company* and all coverage expires on November 1, 2020. MORPC does not engage in risk financing activities where it retains the risk (i.e., self-insurance).

Source: MORPC insurance policies.

IV. SINGLE AUDIT SECTION

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

Independent Auditor's Report

To Management and the Board of Commissioners
Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (the "Commission") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019 and the related notes to the financial statements, which comprise the basic financial statements of the Commission, and have issued our report thereon dated June 5, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

To Management and the Board of Commissioners
Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission

Purpose of This Report

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

Plante & Moreau, PLLC

June 5, 2020

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required
by the Uniform Guidance

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Commissioners
Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission's (the "Commission") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2019. The Commission's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for the Commission's major federal program based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above.

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

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

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

To the Board of Commissioners
Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission

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

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

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

Plante & Moran, PLLC

June 5, 2020

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
Year-to-Date as of December 31, 2019

Federal grantor / pass-through grantor / program title	Federal CFDA Number	Grantor's Pass-through Number	Program or award amount	Federal Expenditures	Passed Through to Subrecipients
Federal Highway Administration:					
Passed through Ohio Department of Transportation:					
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster					
Highway Planning & Construction -					
Rideshare Program FY 2019	20.205	99034	\$ 780,000	\$ 408,940	\$ -
Rideshare Program FY 2020	20.205	99035	800,000	403,665	-
Supplemental Planning FY 2019	20.205	99108	350,000	179,526	-
Supplemental Planning FY 2020	20.205	99110	350,000	125,012	-
Air Quality Awareness FY 2019	20.205	99005	565,000	287,489	-
Air Quality Awareness FY 2020	20.205	99006	565,000	273,079	-
Paving the Way FY 2019	20.205	105883	150,000	114,598	-
Paving the Way FY 2020	20.205	109287	150,000	111,179	-
Consolidated Planning Grant FY 2019	20.205	107010	2,270,562	1,120,171	-
Consolidated Planning Grant FY 2020	20.205	109386	2,318,778	1,249,847	-
Central Ohio Regional Planning Organization FY 2019	20.205	104876	142,887	74,561	-
Central Ohio Regional Planning Organization FY 2020	20.205	109396	142,887	60,032	-
inSight2050 Technical Assistance	20.205	105871	200,000	650	-
inSight2050 Technical Assistance 2020	20.205	110236	200,000	83,104	-
Rapid Speed Transit Initiative Feasibility Study	20.205	107716	250,000	183,158	-
America Walks Conference 2020	20.205	110022	25,000	25,000	-
Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster				4,700,011	-
Federal Transit Administration:					
Transit Services Programs Cluster					
Enhanced Mobility for Seniors and Individuals With Disabilities FY 2018	20.513	(3)	432,754	241,436	207,259
Enhanced Mobility for Seniors and Individuals With Disabilities FY 2019	20.513	(3)	106,702	212,538	141,108
Total Transit Services Programs Cluster				453,974	348,367
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development:					
Passed through Franklin County:					
CDBG - Entitlement Grants Cluster					
Community Development Block Grant/Entitlement Grants -					
Housing Advisory Board FY 2018	14.218	(4)	10,000	4,280	-
Housing Advisory Board FY 2019	14.218	(4)	10,000	3,703	-
Home Repair 2017	14.218	(4)	650,000	252,919	-
Home Repair 2018	14.218	(4)	700,000	362,684	-
Home Repair 2019	14.218	(4)	800,000	21,437	-
Total CDBG - Entitlement Grants Cluster				645,023	-

(continued)

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS (continued)
Year-to-Date as of December 31, 2019

Federal grantor / pass-through grantor / program title	Federal CFDA Number	Grantor's Pass-through Number	Program or award amount	Federal Expenditures	Passed Through to Subrecipients
U.S. Department of Labor:					
Passed through Workforce Development Board of Central Ohio:					
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Cluster					
On-the-Job Training Program	17.258	(4)	\$ -	\$ 1,718	\$ -
Total Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Cluster				<u>1,718</u>	<u>-</u>
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development:					
Passed through Franklin County:					
Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants - Neighborhood Stabilization Program 1 Program Income	14.228	(4)	-	1,650	(1) -
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development - CFDA No. 14.228				<u>1,650</u>	<u>-</u>
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development:					
Passed through City of Columbus:					
Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants - Neighborhood Stabilization Program 2 Program Income	14.256	(4)	314,030	61,680	-
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development - CFDA No. 14.256				<u>61,680</u>	<u>-</u>
U.S. Department of Energy:					
Passed through Ohio Department of Development:					
Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons FY 2018	81.042	D18-140	201,782	23,346	-
Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons FY 2019	81.042	D19-140	221,507	201,991	-
Total U.S. Department of Energy - CFDA No. 81.042				<u>225,337</u>	<u>-</u>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:					
Passed through Ohio Department of Development:					
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance - Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons FY 2018	93.568	H18-140	341,627	257,036	(2) -
Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons FY 2019	93.568	H19-140	343,689	54,653	(2) -
Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons - Enhancement FY 2018	93.568	HE18-140	118,342	87,598	-
Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons - Enhancement FY 2019	93.568	HE19-140	119,055	60,743	-
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services - CFDA No. 93.568				<u>460,030</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Federal Financial Assistance				<u>\$6,549,423</u>	<u>\$ 348,367</u>

Notes:

- (1) Excludes the write-off of homeowner mortgages for property originally purchased with federal funds.
- (2) Excludes program income received and expended.
- (3) Program funds are not passed through, but provided directly from the federal agency.
- (4) Not applicable - none assigned by pass-through agency.

MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC) 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 MORPC it is not intended to, and does not, present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of MORPC for the year ended December 31, 2019.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures shown on the accompanying Schedule are reported on using the accrual basis of accounting, which is described in note 1 to MORPC's financial statements. Such expenditures are recognized according to the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. Pass-through grant identifying numbers are presented when available. MORPC has elected not to use the ten percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

3. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Certain federal programs require MORPC to contribute non-federal matching funds to support the federally-funded programs. MORPC has met its matching requirements for the year ended December 31, 2019. The accompanying Schedule does not include the expenditure of non-federal matching funds.

Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

Year Ended December 31, 2019

Section I - Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued:

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weakness(es) identified? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses? ☐ Yes ☒ None reported
- Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? ☐ Yes ☒ None reported

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

- Material weakness(es) identified? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses? ☐ Yes ☒ None reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:

Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Section 2 CFR 200.516(a)?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Identification of major programs:

CFDA Number	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
20.205	Highway Planning and Construction Cluster

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:

\$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Section II - Financial Statement Audit Findings

None

Section III - Federal Program Audit Findings

None



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