

March 31, 2020

ERRATUM NOTICE

**CITY OF OGDENSBURG
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW YORK
GENERAL OBLIGATIONS**

\$1,700,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2020 (Renewals)
(referred to as the “Notes”)

Dated: April 23, 2020

Due: April 23, 2021

Please be advised that the preliminary Official Statement initially distributed on March 31, 2020 for the \$1,700,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2020 (Renewals), which are selling via competitive bid on April 7, 2020 did not include the City’s Audited Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 appended as “APPENDIX D”.

The preliminary Official Statement with the City’s Audited Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 appended as “APPENDIX – D” is attached hereto.

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT

RENEWAL ISSUE

BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel, based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York), Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

The Notes will be designated "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Section 265(b) (3) of the Code.



\$1,700,000
CITY OF OGDENSBURG
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW YORK
GENERAL OBLIGATIONS
CUSIP BASE #: 676482

\$1,700,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2020 (Renewals)
(referred to herein as the "Notes")

Dated: April 23, 2020

Due: April 23, 2021

The Notes are general obligations of the City of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New York (the "City") all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, subject to applicable statutory limitations. See "NATURE OF OBLIGATION" and "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

The Notes may be issued in registered certificated form, in the denominations of \$5,000 each or multiples thereof, without the option of prior redemption. If issued in registered certificated form, principal and interest will be payable at maturity in Federal Funds at such bank(s) or trust company(ies) located and authorized to do business in the State of New York as may be selected by such successful bidder(s). Paying agent fees, if any, will be paid by the successful bidder(s).

At the option of the purchaser(s), the Notes will be issued as book-entry registered notes, and, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, which will act as the securities depository for the Notes. If so issued, Noteholders will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Notes purchased. Under this option, payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes to the Beneficial Owner of the Notes will be made by DTC Participants and Indirect Participants in accordance with standing instructions and customary practices. Payment will be the responsibility of DTC, subject to any statutory and regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the Purchaser(s) and subject to the receipt of the approving legal opinion as to the validity of the Notes of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel, of New York, New York. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery in Jersey City, New Jersey or at such place as may be agreed upon with the Purchaser(s) on or about April 23, 2020.

ELECTRONIC BIDS for the Notes must be submitted via Fiscal Advisors Auction website ("Fiscal Advisors Auction") accessible via www.fiscaladvisorsauction.com on April 7, 2020 until 11:00 A.M., Eastern Time, pursuant to the Notice of Sale. No other form of electronic bidding services will be accepted. No bid will be received after the time for receiving bids specified above. Bids may also be submitted by facsimile at (315) 930-2354. Once the bids are communicated electronically via Fiscal Advisors Auction or facsimile to the City, each bid will constitute an irrevocable offer to purchase the Notes pursuant to the terms provided in the Notice of Sale.

March 31, 2020

THE CITY DEEMS THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO BE FINAL FOR PURPOSES OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c2-12 (THE "RULE"), EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN INFORMATION THAT HAS BEEN OMITTED HEREFROM IN ACCORDANCE WITH SAID RULE AND THAT WILL BE SUPPLIED WHEN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS UPDATED FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE OBLIGATIONS HEREIN DESCRIBED. THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT WILL BE SO UPDATED UPON REQUEST OF THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER(S), AS MORE FULLY. THE CITY WILL COVENANT IN AN UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICE OF CERTAIN MATERIAL EVENTS WITH REGARD TO THE NOTES AS DEFINED IN THE RULE. SEE "APPENDIX – C, MATERIAL EVENT NOTICES" HEREIN.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW YORK



CITY OFFICIALS

JEFFREY M. SKELLY
Mayor

CITY COUNCIL

WILLIAM B. DILLABOUGH
STEVEN M. FISHER
MICHAEL B. POWERS



DANIEL E. SKAMPERLE
NICHOLE L. KENNEDY
JOHN RISHE

* * * * *

SARAH PURDY
City Manager

TIMOTHY J. JOHNSON
City Comptroller

CATHY A. JOCK
City Clerk

CONBOY, MCKAY, BACHMAN & KENDALL, LLP
Corporation Counsel



FISCAL ADVISORS & MARKETING, INC.
Municipal Advisor



ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP
Bond Counsel

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the City of Ogdensburg to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Official Statement; and if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the City of Ogdensburg. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of the Notes by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale. The information set forth herein has been obtained by the City of Ogdensburg from sources which are believed to be reliable but is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the City of Ogdensburg since the date thereof.

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PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF



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OFFICIAL STATEMENT
of the
CITY OF OGDENSBURG
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW YORK

Relating to
\$1,700,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2020 (Renewals)

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and appendices, has been prepared by the City of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New York (the "City," "County," and "State," respectively), in connection with the sale by the City of \$1,700,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2020 (Renewals) (referred to herein as the "Notes").

The factors affecting the City's financial condition and the Notes are described throughout this Official Statement. Inasmuch as many of these factors, including economic and demographic factors, are complex and may influence the City's tax base, revenues, and expenditures, this Official Statement should be read in its entirety.

All quotations from and summaries and explanations of provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State and acts and proceedings of the City contained herein do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the official compilations thereof, and all references to the Notes and the proceedings of the City relating thereto are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive forms of the Notes and such proceedings.

THE NOTES

Description of the Notes

The Notes are general obligations of the City, and will contain a pledge of its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes as required by the Constitution and laws of the State (State Constitution, Art. VIII, Section 2; Local Finance Law, Section 100.00). All the taxable real property within the City is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, subject to applicable statutory limits imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 of the State of New York. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

The Notes are dated April 23, 2020 and mature on April 23, 2021.

The Notes will be issued in registered form at the option of the Purchaser(s) either (i) requested in the name of the purchaser, in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof or (ii) registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") which will act as the securities depository for the Notes. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

No Optional Redemption

The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

Purpose of Issue

The Notes are issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State including among others, the Local Finance Law and a bond resolution adopted by the City Council on April 9, 2018 authorizing the restoration of municipal property as a result of flood damage, in and for the City, at a maximum cost of \$4,300,000 and authorizing the issuance of \$4,300,000 serial bonds to pay the cost thereof.

Purpose	Authorization Date	Amount Outstanding	Paydown	Amount of Notes
Lake Ontario Flooding	4/9/2018	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 1,700,000
	Totals	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 1,700,000

The proceeds of the Notes along with \$300,000 available funds of the City will partially redeem and renew \$2,000,000 bond anticipation notes maturing April 24, 2020 for the Lake Ontario Flooding authorization.

NATURE OF OBLIGATION

Each Note when duly issued and paid for will constitute a contract between the City and the holder thereof.

Holders of any series of notes or bonds of the City may bring an action or commence a proceeding in accordance with the civil practice law and rules to enforce the rights of the holders of such series of notes or bonds.

The Notes will be general obligations of the City and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the City for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon as required by the Constitution and laws of the State. For the payment of such principal and interest, the City has power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all real property within the City subject to such taxation by the City, subject to applicable statutory limitations.

Although the State Legislature is restricted by Article VIII, Section 12 of the State Constitution from imposing limitations on the power to raise taxes to pay “interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted” prior to the effective date of any such legislation, the New York State Legislature may from time to time impose additional limitations or requirements on the ability to increase a real property tax levy or on the methodology, exclusions or other restrictions of various aspects of real property taxation (as well as on the ability to issue new indebtedness). On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor (the “Tax Levy Limitation Law”). The Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to local governments and school districts in the State (with certain exceptions) and imposes additional procedural requirements on the ability of municipalities and school districts to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes.

Under the Constitution of the State, the City is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes and is required to raise real estate taxes, and without specification, other revenues, if such levy is necessary to repay such indebtedness. While the Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory limitation on the City’s power to increase its annual tax levy with the amount of such increase limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limitation Law, it also provides the procedural method to surmount that limitation. See “TAX LEVY LAW LIMITATION,” herein.

The Constitutionally-mandated general obligation pledge of municipalities and school districts in New York State has been interpreted by the Court of Appeals, the State’s highest court, in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), as follows:

“A pledge of the city’s faith and credit is both a commitment to pay and a commitment of the city’s revenue generating powers to produce the funds to pay. Hence, an obligation containing a pledge of the City’s “faith and credit” is secured by a promise both to pay and to use in good faith the city’s general revenue powers to produce sufficient funds to pay the principal and interest of the obligation as it becomes due. That is why both words, “faith” and “credit” are used and they are not tautological. That is what the words say and this is what the courts have held they mean...So, too, although the Legislature is given the duty to restrict municipalities in order to prevent abuses in taxation, assessment, and in contracting of indebtedness, it may not constrict the City’s power to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness previously contracted...While phrased in permissive language, these provisions, when read together with the requirement of the pledge and faith and credit, express a constitutional imperative: debt obligations must be paid, even if tax limits be exceeded”.

In addition, the Court of Appeals in the Flushing National Bank (1976) case has held that the payment of debt service on outstanding general obligation bonds and notes takes precedence over fiscal emergencies and the police power of political subdivisions in New York State.

The pledge has generally been understood as a promise to levy property taxes without limitation as to rate or amount to the extent necessary to cover debt service due to language in Article VIII Section 10 of the Constitution which provides an exclusion for debt service from Constitutional limitations on the amount of a real property tax levy, insuring the availability of the levy of property tax revenues to pay debt service. As the Flushing National Bank (1976) Court noted, the term “faith and credit” in its context is “not qualified in any way”. Indeed, in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 40 N.Y.2d 1088 (1977) the Court of Appeals described the pledge as a direct constitutional mandate. In Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 41 N.Y.2d 644 (1977), the Court of Appeals stated that, while holders of general obligation debt did not have a right to particular revenues such as sales tax, “with respect to traditional real estate tax levies, the bondholders are constitutionally protected against an attempt by the State to deprive the city of those revenues to meet its obligations.” According to the Court in Quirk, the State Constitution “requires the city to raise real estate taxes, and without specification other revenues, if such a levy be necessary to repay indebtedness.”

In addition, the Constitution of the State requires that every county, city, town, village, and school district in the State provide annually by appropriation for the payment of all interest and principal on its serial bonds and certain other obligations, and that, if at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriation, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. In the event that an appropriating authority were to make an appropriation for debt service and then decline to expend it for that purpose, this provision would not apply. However, the Constitution of the State does also provide that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village, or school district may be required to set apart and apply such first revenues at the suit of any holder of any such obligations.

In Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp., the Court of Appeals described this as a “first lien” on revenues, but one that does not give holders a right to any particular revenues. It should thus be noted that the pledge of the faith and credit of a political subdivision in New York State is a pledge of an issuer of a general obligation bond or note to use its general revenue powers, including, but not limited to, its property tax levy to pay debt service on such obligations, but that such pledge may not be interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction to include a constitutional or statutory lien upon any particular revenues.

While the courts in New York State have historically been protective of the rights of holders of general obligation debt of political subdivisions, it is not possible to predict what a future court might hold.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

If registered in Book Entry Only Form, the Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, NY, will act as securities depository for the Notes. The Notes will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered note certificate will be issued for the Notes bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world’s largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC’s participants (“Direct Participants”) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants’ accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation, Government Securities Clearing Corporation, MBS Clearing Corporation, and Emerging Markets Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its registered subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants”). DTC has a Standard & Poor’s rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

Purchases of the Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Notes on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond and Note (“Beneficial Owner”) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants’ records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Notes is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Notes deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC’s partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Notes with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee does not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Notes; DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Notes are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to Notes unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the City as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts Notes are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the City, on payable dates in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC or the City, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the City, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Notes at any time by giving reasonable notice to the City. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, note certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

The City may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, note certificates will be printed and delivered to DTC.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the City believes to be reliable, but the City takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Source: The Depository Trust Company.

THE CITY CANNOT AND DOES NOT GIVE ANY ASSURANCES THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC WILL DISTRIBUTE TO THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE NOTES (1) PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL OF OR INTEREST ON THE NOTES; (2) CONFIRMATIONS OF THEIR OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN THE NOTES; OR (3) OTHER NOTICES SENT TO DTC OR CEDE & CO., ITS PARTNERSHIP NOMINEE, AS THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE NOTES, OR THAT THEY WILL DO SO ON A TIMELY BASIS, OR THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS WILL SERVE AND ACT IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

THE CITY WILL NOT HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATIONS TO DTC, THE DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, THE INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OR THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS WITH RESPECT TO (1) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC; (2) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY AMOUNT DUE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER IN RESPECT OF THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF OR INTEREST ON THE NOTES; (3) THE DELIVERY BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY NOTICE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER THAT IS REQUIRED OR PERMITTED TO BE GIVEN TO OWNERS; OR (4) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS THE REGISTERED HOLDER OF THE NOTES.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN CONCERNING DTC AND ITS BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM DTC AND THE CITY MAKES NO REPRESENTATION AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR THE ACCURACY OF SUCH INFORMATION OR AS TO THE ABSENCE OF MATERIAL ADVERSE CHANGES IN SUCH INFORMATION SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE HEREOF.

Certificated Notes

DTC may discontinue providing its services with respect to the Notes at any time by giving notice to the City and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law, or the City may terminate its participation in the system of book-entry-only system transfers through DTC at any time. In the event that such book-entry-only system is discontinued, the following provisions will apply:

The Notes will be issued registered in the name of the owner in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable at a principal corporate trust office of a bank or trust company to be named by the City as fiscal agent for the Notes.

THE CITY

General Information

The City of Ogdensburg (the “City”) is located in northern New York State on the U.S./Canada border. The City is located in rural St. Lawrence County and encompasses 8.18 square miles of land.

Major U.S. highways to the City include NYS Routes 37 and 12, which connect the City with U.S. Interstate 81. These routes connect to Watertown (1 hour), Syracuse (2 hours) and Albany (4 hours). Ogdensburg is also two miles from Highway 401 and Highway 416 in Canada, which connect to the major Canadian metropolitan areas of Ottawa (1 hour), Montreal (2 hours) and Toronto (3 hours).

The City is situated on the St. Lawrence River and Seaway and is also home to the Ogdensburg-Prescott International Bridge, a modern suspension bridge that links New York State and Canada. The bridge connects with Ontario highways 416 and 401, providing easy access to major market areas in Canada.

The Port of Ogdensburg is the only United States port on the St. Lawrence River, making it the eastern most U.S. port on the Great Lakes and the northern most port in New York State. Goods are shipped to and from the port via the St. Lawrence Seaway to destinations throughout the world. Rail access to the City and the Port of Ogdensburg are provided by the New York and Ogdensburg Railroad that connects to the CSX mainline. The Port of Ogdensburg has been designated as a Foreign Trade Zone.

Source: City officials.

Major Employers

Some of the major employers located within and/or surrounding the City are as follows:

<u>Employer</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Approximate Number of Employees</u>
United Helpers Organization	Health Care	924
Claxton-Hepburn Hospital	Health Care	851
The St. Lawrence Psychiatric Center	Health Care	551
Riverview Correctional Facility	Correctional Facility	400
Ogdensburg Correctional Facility	Correctional Facility	326
Ogdensburg School District	Education	280
Corning, Inc. (and Property Mgmt.)	Manufacturing	214
ACCO, USA	Office Products	200
Ansen Corporation	Electronic Equipment	200
City of Ogdensburg	Government	141
St. Joseph’s Home	Health Care	116

Source: City officials.

Banking Facilities

The following banks maintain offices within the City:

<u>Bank</u>	<u>Offices</u>	<u>Bank</u>	<u>Offices</u>
Community Bank, N.A.	2	St. Lawrence Federal Credit Union	2
KeyBank, N.A.	1	North Country Savings Bank	1
Upstate National Bank	1	NBT Bank, N.A.	1
SeaComm Credit Union	1		

Source: City officials.

Recent Economic Developments

The City is one of the largest retail centers in St. Lawrence County. The City provides area residents and Canadians a variety of grocery stores, including Price Chopper, Aldi, and Save-a-Lot, as well as boutique shops like Maurice's, and Gordman's, which opened in early 2020. Other businesses that opened in late 2019 or early 2020 are Val's Deli and Dashnaw's Pizza both downtown, and the Shoe Dept. at the Seaway Plaza area. Tim Horton's Café and Bake Shop and Dunkin Donuts both opened in the past decade. In 2017, The Bagelry opened in the City's Gateway Plaza. In the same year, Cam's Pizzeria opened in the City's downtown. Also located in downtown, the Dobisky Visitors' Center and municipal marina are accessible to residents and tourists and is available for hosting events and private functions. The municipal marina provides both power and non-power transient slips for seasonal and day use.

Cerebral Palsy of the North Country received site plan approval in early 2016 to open a new clinic in the City. The 15,000 sq. ft. medical clinic will employ 40 new employees in the City's downtown core in a formerly vacant manufacturing building. The facility has completed its' renovations and opened in late summer of 2019.

The Ogdensburg airport completed an expansion of its terminal and runway in the fall of 2016. The expansion qualified the airport to be reclassified from a class II index A to a class I index B facility. Class I airports accommodate all types of aircraft designed for at least 31 passenger seats. As a result of this expansion, Allegiant Air started providing non-stop flight service to popular Florida destinations including Orlando and Tampa. The Ogdensburg Bridge and Port Authority (OBPA) had anticipated 40,000 passengers annually as a result of the expansion and announced in October 2018 they had exceeded their goal by officially welcoming its 100,000 passenger since the Airport expansion. Another Airline, SkyWest Airlines was awarded an Essential Air Service Contract beginning in May 2019 and is providing 50 passenger United Express non-stop daily service to Chicago and Washington D.C., which will complement the existing Allegiant Air service to Florida.

Defelsko, a U.S. manufacturer of Coating Thickness Gauges and Inspection Instruments has completed a 25,000 SF expansion in the City's industrial park. 25 new jobs have been created as a result of the expansion.

Comtest Networks, the leading supplier of DSL splitters in North America, has hired 20 employees over two-years, exceeding job growth projections.

ANSEN Corp., 830 Proctor Ave., is an electric manufacturer specializing in circuit board assembly. The facility underwent a 40,000 SF expansion to include upper level electronics assembly, including Ephesus Lighting. This expansion created 45 new jobs in addition to the 200 previously employed by the company.

North American Forest Group, Inc. (NAFG) acquired the former ACCO property located at 263 Acco Drive in November 2018. The 143,000 SF former manufacturing site will be used as a sawmill/wood products warehousing and distribution facility. Over the next two years the business plans to provide 20 new jobs.

In addition, the City is committed to hosting a Major League Fishing Event at the end of June 2020 and a pedestrian ferry between the City and Prescott, Ontario, Canada will complete trial runs in the summer of 2020.

Building Permits

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dwellings</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Industry</u>
2011	450	408	42	0
2012	416	374	42	0
2013	445	391	54	0
2014	350	322	27	1
2015	378	346	32	0
2016	415	367	48	0
2017	355	319	34	0
2018	337	273	64	0
2019	345	274	71	0
2020	300	251	45	4

Source: City officials

Population Trends

<u>Year</u>	<u>City of Ogdensburg</u>	<u>St. Lawrence County</u>	<u>New York State</u>
1980	12,375	114,254	17,558,072
1990	13,521	111,974	17,990,455
2000	12,364	111,931	18,976,457
2010	11,128	111,944	19,378,102
2016 (estimate)	10,743	110,038	19,745,289
2017 (estimate)	10,687	109,623	19,849,399
2018 (estimate)	10,551	108,047	19,542,209

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

Per capita income statistics are available for the City, County and State, and are listed below.

	<u>Per Capita Income</u>			<u>Median Family Income</u>		
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2006-2010</u>	<u>2014-2018</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2006-2010</u>	<u>2014-2018</u>
City of:						
Ogdensburg	\$ 16,650	\$ 17,651	\$ 21,200	\$ 36,236	\$ 44,625	\$ 54,959
County of:						
St. Lawrence	15,728	20,143	26,151	38,510	50,384	65,612
State of:						
New York	23,389	30,948	37,470	51,691	67,405	80,419

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census, 2006-2010 and 2014-2018 American Community Survey data.

Unemployment Rate Statistics

Unemployment statistics are not available for the City as such. The smallest area for which such statistics are available (which includes the City) is St. Lawrence County. The information set forth below with respect to the County and State of New York is included for informational purposes only. It should not be implied from the inclusion of such data in this Official Statement that County or State is necessarily representative of the City, or vice versa.

	<u>Annual Average</u>						
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
St. Lawrence County	9.1%	7.1%	7.3%	6.6%	6.8%	5.6%	5.4%
New York State	7.7%	6.3%	5.3%	4.8%	4.7%	4.1%	4.0%

	<u>Monthly Figures</u>											
	<u>2019</u>											<u>2020</u>
	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>
St. Lawrence County	6.0%	6.1%	5.2%	4.9%	4.9%	5.5%	5.5%	4.7%	4.8%	4.7%	5.7%	6.6%
New York State	4.5%	4.2%	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%	4.2%	4.1%	3.6%	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%	4.1%

Note: Unemployment rates for the month of February and March of 2020 are not available as of the date of this Official Statement.

Source: Department of Labor, State of New York. (Note: Figures not seasonally adjusted).

Form of City Government

The City's local government is a Council/Manager form of government. The governing body is the Ogdensburg City Council, which is comprised of a Mayor and six Councilors. The Mayor and the Council are elected at large at general elections that are held every odd numbered year. The Mayor and Council each serve a term of four years. The City Manager and Corporation Counsel serve at the pleasure of the Council. The City Comptroller, City Clerk and all other department heads serve at the pleasure of the City Manager.

Financial Organization

The City Comptroller is the Chief Fiscal Officer of the City, and is responsible for the receiving and collecting of funds. It is the responsibility of the City Comptroller to receive, disburse and account for all financial transactions.

Budgetary Procedures and Recent Budget Votes

The department and agency heads present their budget requirements to the City Manager on or before October 1 each year for the following fiscal year. The City Manager prepares a tentative budget for the forthcoming year together with a budget message to the City Council on or before the 1st day of November. The tentative budget includes proposed expenditures and the proposed means of financing for all funds of the City, except the Insurance Fund. The City Council establishes a date, time and place for a public hearing with public notice duly advertised of such hearing. The Council, at a regular or special meeting held after the public hearing but not later than the 20th day of December, shall by resolution adopt, or amend and adopt, the budget, which budget when adopted shall thereupon become the annual budget of the City for the ensuing fiscal year.

The budget for the 2016 fiscal year called for a total tax levy increase of 0.48%, which was below the City's tax levy limit of 0.73%.

The budget for the 2017 fiscal year called for a total tax levy increase of 13.27%, which was above the City's tax levy limit of .68%.

The budget for the 2018 fiscal year called for a total tax levy increase of 2.27%, which was above the City's tax levy limit of 1.80%

The budget for the 2019 fiscal year called for a total tax levy increase of 2.19%, which was below the City's tax levy limit of 2.58%

The budget for the 2020 fiscal year called for a total tax levy increase of 1.74%, which was below the City's tax levy limit of 2.82%

Investment Policy

Pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, the City is permitted to invest only in the following investments: (1) special time deposits in, or certificates of deposits issued by a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York; (2) obligations of the United States of America; (3) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America; (4) obligations of the State of New York; (5) with the approval of the New York State Comptroller, tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes issued by any New York municipality or district corporation, other than the City; (6) obligations of a New York public benefit corporations which are made lawful investments in which the City may invest pursuant to another provision of law; (7) certain certificates of participation issued on behalf of political subdivisions of the State of New York; and, (8) in the case of City moneys held in certain reserve funds established pursuant to law, obligations issued by the City. These statutes further require that all bank deposits, in excess of the amount insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, be secured by either a pledge of eligible securities, an eligible surety bond or an eligible letter of credit, as those terms are defined in the law.

Consistent with the above statutory limitations, it is the City's current policy to invest only in: (1) certificates of deposit or time deposit accounts that are fully secured as required by statute, (2) obligations of the United States of America or (3) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America. In the case of obligations of the United States government, the City may purchase such obligations pursuant to a written repurchase agreement that requires the purchased securities to be delivered to a third party custodian.

State Aid

The City receives financial assistance from the State. In its General Fund budget for the 2020 fiscal year, approximately 16.65% of the revenues of the City are estimated to be received in the form of State aid. If the State should experience difficulty in borrowing funds in anticipation of the receipt of State taxes in order to pay State aid to municipalities and school districts in the State, including the City, in this year or future years, the City may be affected by a delay in the receipt of State aid until sufficient State taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments. Additionally, if the State should not adopt its budget in a timely manner municipalities and school districts in the State, including the City, may be affected by a delay in the payment of State aid.

The State is not constitutionally obligated to maintain or continue State aid to the City. No assurance can be given that present State aid levels will be maintained in the future. In view of the State's continuing budget problems, future State aid reductions are likely. State budgetary restrictions which eliminate or substantially reduce State aid could have a material adverse effect upon the City requiring either a counterbalancing increase in revenues from other sources to the extent available, or a curtailment of expenditures. See also "MARKET AND RISK FACTORS", herein.

Employees

The City provides services through approximately 160 employees, 112 of which are represented by six labor organizations. Membership of each and expiration dates are as follows:

<u>Union</u>	<u>Approximate Number of Employees</u>	<u>Contract Expiration Dates</u>
International Association of Fire Fighters Local 1799	27	December 31, 2025
Police Benevolent Association	20	December 31, 2026
Police Supervisory Unit	7	December 31, 2026
CSEA Salary Unit	13	December 31, 2024
CSEA Hourly Unit	36	December 31, 2024
CSEA Library/Museum Unit	9	December 31, 2024

Source: City officials.

Status and Financing of Employee Pension Benefits

Substantially all employees of the City are members of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS") or the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System ("PFRS"; with ERS, the "Retirement Systems"). The ERS is generally also known as the "Common Retirement Fund". The Retirement Systems are cost-sharing multiple public employer retirement systems. The obligation of employers and employees to contribute and the benefit to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement System and Social Security Law (the "Retirement System Law"). The Retirement Systems offers a wide range of plans and benefits which are related to years of service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death and disability benefits and optional methods of benefit payments. All benefits generally vest after five years of credited service. The Retirement System Law generally provides that all participating employers in each retirement system are jointly and severally liable for any unfunded amounts. Such amounts are collected through annual billings to all participating employers. Generally, all employees, except certain part-time employees, participate in the Retirement Systems.

The ERS is non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to July 27, 1976 (Tier 1 & 2); members hired from July 27, 1976 through December 31, 2009 (Tier 3 & 4) contribute 3% for the first 10 years of service and then become non-contributory; members hired from January 1, 2010 through March 31, 2012 (Tier 5) must contribute 3% for their entire careers; members hired April 1, 2012 (Tier 6) or after will contribute between 3 and 6 percent for their entire careers based on their annual wage.

The PFRS is non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to January 8, 2010 (Tier 1, 2 & 3); members hired from January 9, 2010 through March 31, 2012 (Tier 5) must contribute 3% for their entire careers; members hired April 1, 2012 (Tier 6) or after will contribute between 3 and 6 percent for their entire careers based on their annual wage.

For both ERS & PFRS, Tier 5 provides for:

- Raising the minimum age at which most civilians can retire without penalty from 55 to 62 and imposing a penalty of up to 38% for any civilian who retires prior to age 62
- Requiring employees to continue contributing 3% of their salaries toward pension costs so long as they accumulate additional pension credits.
- Increasing the minimum years of service required to draw pension from 5 years to 10 years.
- Capping the amount of overtime that can be considered in the calculation of pension benefits for civilians at \$15,000 per year, and for police & firefighters at 15% of non-overtime wages.

For both ERS & PFRS, Tier 6 provides for:

- Increase contribution rates of between 3% and 6% base on annual wage
- Increase in the retirement age from 62 years to 63 years
- A readjustment of the pension multiplier
- A change in the period for final average salary calculation from 3 years to 5 years

The City’s payments to ERS and PFRS since 2014 have been as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>ERS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>
2014	\$ 593,755	\$ 764,388
2015	731,222	935,238
2016	679,374	889,920
2017 ⁽¹⁾	755,490	907,041
2018	579,911	877,639
2019 (Unaudited) ⁽²⁾	570,135	869,044
2020 (Budgeted)	590,737	951,713

- ⁽¹⁾ The City amortized its ERS and PFRS contributions in years 2012 through 2015. The 2017 ERS and PFRS payments included an additional \$170,401 thus reducing the principal balance due of its amortized pension contributions.
- ⁽²⁾ The City fully paid the amortization for the 2012 fiscal year. The City is scheduled to pay \$64,694 to ERS and \$47,461 to PFRS by December 15, 2020 for the 2013, 2014, and 2015 amortized contributions. The City does not anticipate amortizing contributions in the foreseeable future.

Source: City officials.

The City fully paid the amortization of the 2012 ERS and PFRS contributions. The remaining balances of the City’s amortized ERS and PFRS payments as of March 30, 2020 are as follows:

<u>Amortization Year</u>	<u>ERS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>
2013	\$ 110,667	\$ 64,830
2014	80,199	52,191
<u>2015</u>	<u>95,262</u>	<u>101,577</u>
Total	\$ 286,128	\$ 218,598

Source: City officials.

Pursuant to various laws enacted between 1991 and 2002, the State Legislature authorized local governments to make available certain early retirement incentive programs to its employees. The City does not have any early retirement incentives outstanding.

Historical Trends and Contribution Rates: Historically there has been a State mandate requiring full (100%) funding of the annual actuarially required local governmental contribution out of current budgetary appropriations. With the strong performance of the Retirement System in the 1990s, the locally required annual contribution declined to zero. However, with the subsequent decline in the equity markets, the pension system became underfunded. As a result, required contributions increased substantially to 15% to 20% of payroll for the employees’ and the police and fire retirement systems, respectively. Wide swings in the contribution rate resulted in budgetary planning problems for many participating local governments.

A chart of average ERS and PFRS rates (2016 to 2020) is shown below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>ERS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>
2016	18.2%	24.7%
2017	15.5	24.3
2018	15.3	24.4
2019	14.9	23.5
2020	14.6	23.5

Chapter 49 of the Laws of 2003 amended the Retirement and Social Security Law and Local Finance Law. The amendments empowered the State Comptroller to implement a comprehensive structural reform program that establishes a minimum contribution for any employer equal to 4.5% of pensionable salaries for required contributions due December 15, 2003 and for all years thereafter where the actual rate would otherwise be 4.5% or less. In addition, it instituted a billing system that will advise employers over one year in advance concerning actual pension contribution rates.

Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2010 (Part TT) amended the Retirement and Social Security Law to authorize participating local government employers, if they so elect, to amortize an eligible portion of their annual required contributions to both ERS and PFRS, when employer contribution rates rise above certain levels. The option to amortize the eligible portion began with the annual contribution due February 1, 2011. The amortizable portion of an annual required contribution is based on a “graded” rate by the State Comptroller in accordance with formulas provided in Chapter 57. Amortized contributions are to be paid in equal annual installments over a ten-year period, but may be prepaid at any time. Interest is to be charged on the unpaid amortized portion at a rate to be determined by State Comptroller, which approximates a market rate of return on taxable fixed rate securities of a comparable duration issued by comparable issuers. The interest rate is established annually for that year’s amortized amount and then applies to the entire ten years of the amortization cycle of that amount. When in any fiscal year, the participating employer’s graded payment eliminates all balances owed on prior amortized amounts, any remaining graded payments are to be paid into an employer contribution reserve fund established by the State Comptroller for the employer, to the extent that amortizing employer has no currently unpaid prior amortized amounts, for future such use.

Stable Rate Pension Contribution Option: The 2013-14 Adopted State Budget included a provision that authorized local governments, including the City, with the option to “lock-in” long-term, stable rate pension contributions for a period of years determined by the State Comptroller and ERS and PFRS. The pension contribution rates under this program would reduce near-term payments for employers, but require higher than normal contributions in later years.

The City amortized its ERS and PFRS contributions in years 2012 through 2015. The City does not anticipate amortizing contributions in the foreseeable future.

The investment of monies and assumptions underlying same, of the Retirement Systems covering the City’s employees is not subject to the direction of the City. Thus, it is not possible to predict, control or prepare for future unfunded accrued actuarial liabilities of the Retirement Systems (“UAALs”). The UAAL is the difference between total actuarially accrued liabilities and actuarially calculated assets available for the payment of such benefits. The UAAL is based on assumptions as to retirement age, mortality, projected salary increases attributed to inflation, across-the-board raises and merit raises, increases in retirement benefits, cost-of-living adjustments, valuation of current assets, investment return and other matters. Such UAALs could be substantial in the future, requiring significantly increased contributions from the City which could affect other budgetary matters. Concerned investors should contact the Retirement Systems administrative staff for further information on the latest actuarial valuations of the Retirement Systems.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Healthcare Benefits. School districts and boards of cooperative educational services, unlike other municipal units of government in the State, have been prohibited from reducing retiree health benefits or increasing health care contributions received or paid by retirees below the level of benefits or contributions afforded to or required from active employees since the implementation of Chapter 729 of the Laws of 1994. Legislative attempts to provide similar protection to retirees of other local units of government in the State have not succeeded as of this date. Nevertheless, many such retirees of all varieties of municipal units in the State do presently receive such benefits.

OPEB. Other Post-Employment Benefits (“OPEB”) refers to "other post-employment benefits," meaning other than pension benefits, disability benefits and OPEB consist primarily of health care benefits, and may include other benefits such as disability benefits and life insurance. Until now, these benefits have generally been administered on a pay-as-you-go basis and have not been reported as a liability on governmental financial statements.

GASB 75. GASB has issued Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, effective for the year ending December 31, 2018. This Statement replaces the requirements of Statements No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, as amended, and No. 57, *OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans*, for OPEB. Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for OPEB plans. The City is required to adopt the provisions of Statement No. 75 for the year ending December 31, 2018.

Summary of Changes from the Last Valuation. The City contracted with the Burke Group, an actuarial firm, to calculate its first actuarial valuation under GASB 75 for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2018. Prior valuations performed under GASB 45 guidelines have not been restated and are not reflected in historic exhibits.

The following outlines the changes to the Total OPEB Liability during the fiscal year, by source.

Balance at December 31, 2017:	<u>\$ 41,486,586</u>
<u>Changes for the year:</u>	
Service cost	715,319
Interest	1,438,734
Differences between expected and actual experience	(4,072,256)
Changes of benefit terms	0
Changes in assumptions	(2,420,046)
Benefit payments	<u>(1,095,228)</u>
Net Changes	<u>(5,433,477)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018:	<u>\$ 36,053,109</u>

Note: The above table is not audited.

GASB 45. Prior to GASB 75, GASB Statement No. 45 ("GASB 45") required municipalities and school districts to account for OPEB liabilities much like they already accounted for pension liabilities, generally adopting the actuarial methodologies used for pensions, with adjustments for the different characteristics of OPEB and the fact that most municipalities and school districts have not set aside any funds against this liability. Unlike GASB 27, which covered accounting for pensions, GASB 45 did not require municipalities or school districts to report a net OPEB obligation at the start.

Under GASB 45, based on actuarial valuation, an annual required contribution ("ARC") was determined for each municipality or school district. The ARC is the sum of (a) the normal cost for the year (the present value of future benefits being earned by current employees) plus (b) amortization of the unfunded accrued liability (benefits already earned by current and former employees but not yet provided for), using an amortization period of not more than 30 years. If a municipality or school district contributes an amount less than the ARC, a net OPEB obligation will result, which is required to be recorded as a liability on its financial statements

GASB 45 did not require that the unfunded liability actually be amortized nor that it be advance funded, only that the municipality or school district account for its unfunded accrued liability and compliance in meeting its ARC.

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The City contracted with Burke Group to prepare its post-retirement benefits valuation. The following table shows the components of the City's annual OPEB cost, the amount actuarially contributed to the plan, changes in the City's net OPEB obligation and funding status as of the fiscal years ending December 31, 2016 and 2017:

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Annual required contribution (ARC)	\$ 1,829,077	\$ 1,829,077
Interest on net OPEB obligation	214,265	214,265
Adjustment to ARC	<u>(231,393)</u>	<u>(231,393)</u>
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	\$ 1,811,949	\$ 1,811,949
Contributions made	<u>(1,082,046)</u>	<u>(1,082,046)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation	\$ 729,903	\$ 729,903
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	<u>\$ 5,356,632</u>	<u>\$ 5,356,632</u>
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	<u>\$ 6,086,535</u>	<u>\$ 6,086,535</u>
Percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed	59.7%	59.7%

Funding Status:

Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	\$ 33,122,012	\$ 33,122,012
Actuarial Value of Assets	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	<u>\$ 33,122,012</u>	<u>\$ 33,122,012</u>
Funded Ratio (Assets as a Percentage of AAL)	0.0%	0.0%

<u>Fiscal</u> <u>Year Ended</u>	<u>Annual</u> <u>OPEB Cost</u>	<u>Percentage of</u> <u>Annual OPEB</u> <u>Cost Contributed</u>	<u>Net OPEB</u> <u>Obligation</u>
2017	\$ 1,816,171	60.4%	\$ 6,805,042
2016	1,829,077	59.7	6,086,535

Source: City officials.

The aforementioned liability and ARC are recognized and will be disclosed in accordance with GASB 45 standards in the City's audited financial statements.

There is no authority in current State law to establish a trust account or reserve fund for this liability. The City has reserved \$0 towards its OPEB liability. The City funds this liability on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The City's unfunded actuarial accrued OPEB liability could have a material adverse impact upon the City's finances and could force the City to reduce services, raise taxes or both.

Actuarial valuation will be required every 2 years for OPEB plans with more than 200 members, every 3 years if there are fewer than 200 members.

In April 2015, the State Comptroller announced legislation to create an optional investment pool to help the State and local governments fund retiree health insurance and other post-employment benefits. The proposed legislation would allow the following:

- Authorize the creation of irrevocable OPEB trusts, not part of the New York State Common Retirement Fund, so that New York state and its local governments can, at their option, help fund their OPEB liabilities;
- Establish an OPEB investment fund in the sole custody of the State Comptroller for the investment of OPEB assets of the state and participating eligible local governments;
- Designate the president of the Civil Service Commission as the trustee of the state's OPEB trust and the governing boards as trustee for local governments; and
- Allow school districts to transfer certain excess reserve balances to an OPEB trust once it is established.

Under the State Comptroller's proposal, there were no restrictions on the amount a government can deposit into the trust. The proposal for an optional investment pool for OPEB liability was not adopted in the last two State legislative sessions. It is not known if the legislation will be reintroduced and enacted into law this year.

Other Information

The statutory authority for the power to spend money for the object or purpose, or to accomplish the object or purpose for which the Notes are to be issued is the City Charter and the Local Finance Law.

The City is in compliance with the procedure for the publication of the estoppel notice with respect to the Notes as provided in Title 6 of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law.

No principal or interest upon any obligation of this City is past due.

The fiscal year of the City is the calendar year.

Except as noted in the section entitled “STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS - Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness”, this Official Statement does not include the financial data of any political subdivision having power to levy taxes within the City.

Financial Statements

The City retains independent Certified Public Accountants to audit its financial statements which are submitted to the State Comptroller’s office to review the single audit requirements. The last completed audit report of the City is for the period ending December 31, 2018 may be found attached hereto as “APPENDIX – D” to this Official Statement. The audit report for the period ending December 31, 2019 is not available as of the date of this Official Statement. It is anticipated that the City’s audit report for the period ending December 31, 2019 will be available by September 30, 2020. Certain summary financial information may also be found in the Appendices to this Official Statement.

The City complies with the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed for cities in New York State by the Office of the State Comptroller. Except for the accounting for fixed assets, this System conforms to generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants’ Industry Audit Guide, “Audits of State and Local Governmental Units,” and codified in Government Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting (GAAFR), published by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Beginning with the fiscal year December 31, 2003 the City is required to issue its financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34. This statement includes reporting of all assets including infrastructure and depreciation in the Government Wide Statement of Activities, as well as the Management’s Discussion and Analysis. The City is currently in compliance with Statement No. 34.

Unaudited Results of Operations for Fiscal Year Ended 2019

The City ended the fiscal year ending December 31, 2019 with a cumulative unappropriated unreserved fund balance of \$2,620,848.

Summary unaudited information for the General Fund for the period ending December 31, 2019 is as follows:

Revenues:	\$ 14,447,969
Expenditures:	<u>13,468,300</u>
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures:	<u>\$ 979,669</u>
Total General Fund Balance December 31, 2018:	2,251,995
Total General Fund Balance December 31, 2019:	\$ 3,231,664

For a summary of the City’s adopted budgets, see “APPENDIX-A2” hereof.

Note: These unaudited results are based upon certain current assumptions and estimates for fiscal year ended 2019 and the audited results may vary therefrom.

Source: City officials.

New York State Comptroller Reports of Examination

The State Comptroller's office, i.e., the Department of Audit and Control, periodically performs a compliance review to ascertain whether the City has complied with the requirements of various State and Federal statutes. These audits can be searched on the official website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

The State Comptroller's office released an audit report of the City on December 7, 2016. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether the significant revenue and expenditure projections in the City's proposed budget for the 2017 fiscal year are reasonable.

Key Findings

- The proposed tax levy of \$5,674,602 is projected to exhaust approximately 88.5 percent of the City's constitutional tax limit.
- The budget provides for a limited contingency equal to only 0.2 percent of general fund appropriations, and does not provide for a tax overlay.
- The general fund budget relies on a significant amount of interfund revenues from both the water and sewer funds.
- On October 11, 2016, the City Council adopted a local law to override the tax levy limit in 2017.

Key Recommendations

- Be mindful of the constitutional tax limit in future budgets.
- Include a tax overlay and consider increasing the contingency appropriation in the adopted budget.
- Closely monitor the financial position of the water and sewer funds to ensure service rates are sufficient to support the cost of ongoing operations and fund balance is not gradually depleted over time.

The State Comptroller's office released an audit report of the City on September 26, 2014. The purpose of the audit was to review internal controls over payroll processing for the period January 1, 2013 through March 31, 2014.

Key Findings

- City officials did not ensure that internal controls over payroll processing provided for adequate segregation of duties. The payroll clerk performed all significant phases of the payroll process.
- No one reviews the completed payrolls. The payroll clerk gives the Comptroller a report from the computerized payroll system that lists the gross pay for each individual employee separated by appropriation budget codes. The Comptroller uses the report to enter the payroll expenditure totals into the central accounting records, but does not review the individual employee names and respective pay amounts for accuracy.

Key Recommendations

- City management should segregate the payroll clerk's duties so that one person does not control all significant aspects of the payroll process. Where it is not feasible to adequately segregate duties, City officials should routinely monitor and review the payroll clerk's work.
- The Council should ensure that a City official who is independent of the payroll process reviews completed payrolls for accuracy and signs (certifies) the payrolls to indicate their review.

A copy of the audits and the City's response can be found via the website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

There are no other reports of the State Comptroller that are currently in progress or pending release.

Note: Reference for website implies no warranty or accuracy of information therein.

Source: Website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

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The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System

The New York State Comptroller has reported that New York State's school districts and municipalities are facing significant fiscal challenges. As a result, the Office of the State Comptroller has developed a Fiscal Stress Monitoring System ("FSMS") to provide independent, objectively measured and quantifiable information to school district and municipal officials, taxpayers and policy makers regarding the various levels of fiscal stress under which the State's school districts and municipalities are operating.

The fiscal stress scores are based on financial information submitted as part of each school district's ST-3 report filed with the State Education Department annually, and each municipality's annual update document filed with the State Comptroller. Using financial indicators that include year-end fund balance, cash position and patterns of operating deficits, the system creates an overall fiscal stress score which classifies whether a school district or municipality is in "significant fiscal stress", in "moderate fiscal stress," as "susceptible to fiscal stress" or "no designation". Entities that do not accumulate the number of points that would place them in a stress category will receive a financial score but will be classified in a category of "no designation." This classification should not be interpreted to imply that the entity is completely free of fiscal stress conditions. Rather, the entity's financial information, when objectively scored according to the FSMS criteria, did not generate sufficient points to place them in one of the three established stress categories.

The reports of the State Comptroller for the past four years for the City are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ending In</u>	<u>Stress Designation</u>	<u>Fiscal Score</u>
2018	No Designation	19.6%
2017	No Designation	30.8%
2016	Moderate	56.3%
2015	Susceptible Fiscal Stress	46.7%

Source: Website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

Note: Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

TAX INFORMATION

Taxable Assessed Valuations

<u>Fiscal Year Ending December 31:</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Assessed Valuation	\$ 270,632,174	\$ 268,253,370	\$ 275,652,794	\$ 280,464,587	\$ 285,336,803
New York State Equalization Rate	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Total Taxable Full Valuation	\$ 270,632,174	\$ 268,253,370	\$ 275,652,794	\$ 280,464,587	\$ 285,336,803

Tax Rates Per \$1,000 Assessed

<u>Fiscal Year Ending December 31:</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
General Fund	\$ 17.36	\$ 19.67	\$ 19.77	\$ 19.86	\$ 19.86

Tax Levy and Tax Collection Record

<u>Fiscal Year Ending December 31:</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Total Tax Levy	\$ 7,817,598	\$ 8,412,732	\$ 8,345,038	\$ 8,908,814	\$ 8,977,372
Amount Uncollected ^{(1) (2)}	869,489	839,565	835,028	908,645	N/A
% Uncollected	11.12%	9.98%	10.01%	10.20%	N/A

(1) The City holds tax sales annually. See "Tax Collection Procedure" herein.

(2) These figures include city/county warrant as city collects county taxes and makes county whole.

Tax Collection Procedure

The City collects both City and County taxes. The City remits County taxes as collected. The City holds its own tax sale for unpaid City/County and School taxes. The amount shown below is the uncollected City/County taxes at December 31 of each collection year. The figures shown for the prior fiscal year are those that the City bid in tax sales. These property owners then have one year to redeem their taxes. It has been the experience of the City that very few, if any, properties are eventually turned over to the City for failure to pay taxes.

Ten Largest Taxpayers - 2019 Tax Roll for 2020

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>
Ogdensburg Associate, LLC	Retail	\$ 15,328,300
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.	Retail	9,661,410
National Grid	Utility	9,293,537
Acco USA, Inc.	Manufacturing	5,650,000
7-Eleven Inc. (Purchased SUNOCO stores)	Retail	3,133,000
St. Lawrence Gas Company	Utility	2,965,896
NIMADI 2, LLC	Retail	2,432,350
Rite Aid	Retail	2,000,000
MBPJ	Retail	1,970,000
Pepsi-Cola Ogdensburg Bottlers, Inc.	Beverage Distributor	1,948,000

The larger taxpayers listed above have a total assessed valuation of \$54,382,493 which represents 19.06% of the tax base of the City.

As of the date of this Official Statement, the City does not currently have any pending or outstanding tax certioraris that are known to have a material impact on the City.

Source: City tax rolls.

Constitutional Tax Margin

Computation of Constitutional Tax Margin for fiscal years ending December 31:

<u>Fiscal Year Ending December 31:</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Five Year Average Full Valuation.....	\$ 276,611,946	\$ 273,891,867	\$ 272,254,500
Tax Limit - (2%).....	5,532,239	5,477,837	5,445,090
Add: Exclusions from Tax Limit.....	990,156	789,081	570,189
Total Taking Power.....	\$ 6,522,395	\$ 6,266,918	\$ 6,015,279
Less: Total Levy.....	5,666,720	5,569,965	5,450,819
Constitutional Tax Margin.....	<u>\$ 855,675</u>	<u>\$ 696,953</u>	<u>\$ 564,460</u>

Source: City officials.

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Sales Tax Revenues

Effective with the calendar year 2001, the City entered into a sales tax revenue contract with St. Lawrence County. The City receives 6.43% of sales tax revenues collected County-wide. Effective December 1, 2013 the County increased its local sales tax rate from 3% to 4%, therefore the increase in the 2014 budget. The following table shows the collected sales tax revenue for the past ten years and includes the budgeted amount for 2020:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Sales Tax Revenues</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Sales Tax Revenues</u>
2009	\$ 2,423,689	2015	\$ 3,635,648
2010	2,528,120	2016	3,457,038
2011	2,700,928	2017	3,648,154
2012	2,700,928	2018	3,800,362
2013	2,797,439	2019 (Unaudited)	3,964,896
2014	3,635,648	2020 (Budgeted)	3,717,235

Source: City officials.

Additional Tax Information

Real property located in the City is assessed by the City.

Veterans' and senior citizens' exemptions are offered to those who qualify.

The City assessment roll is estimated to be constituted as follows: 66% residential; 30% commercial; 4% industrial.

The estimated total annual property tax bill of a \$75,000 market value residential property located in the City is approximately \$4,092, including State, County and School District taxes.

TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW

On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor (as amended, the "Tax Levy Limitation Law"). The Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to virtually all local governments, including school districts (with the exception of New York City, Yonkers, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo, the latter four of which are indirectly affected by applicability to their respective city). It also applies to independent special districts and to town and county improvement districts as part of their parent municipalities tax levies.

The Tax Levy Limitation Law restricts, among other things, the amount of real property taxes (including assessments of certain special improvement districts) that may be levied by or on behalf of a municipality in a particular year, beginning with fiscal years commencing on or after January 1, 2012. Pursuant to the Tax Levy Limitation Law, the tax levy of a municipality cannot increase by more than the lesser of (i) two percent (2%) or (ii) the annual increase in the consumer price index ("CPI"), over the amount of the prior year's tax levy. Certain adjustments would be permitted for taxable real property full valuation increases due to changes in physical or quantity growth in the real property base as defined in Section 1220 of the Real Property Tax Law. A municipality may exceed the tax levy limitation for the coming fiscal year only if the governing body of such municipality first enacts, by at least a sixty percent vote of the total voting strength of the board, a local law (resolution in the case of fire districts and certain special districts) to override such limitation for such coming fiscal year only. There are exceptions to the tax levy limitation provided in the Tax Levy Limitation Law, including expenditures made on account of certain tort settlements and certain increases in the average actuarial contribution rates of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System, the Police and Fire Retirement System, and the Teachers' Retirement System. Municipalities are also permitted to carry forward a certain portion of their unused levy limitation from a prior year. Each municipality prior to adoption of each fiscal year budget must submit for review to the State Comptroller any information that is necessary in the calculation of its tax levy for each fiscal year.

The Tax Levy Limitation Law does not contain an exception from the levy limitation for the payment of debt service on either outstanding general obligation debt of municipalities or such debt incurred after the effective date of the Tax Levy Limitation Law (June 24, 2011).

While the Tax Levy Limitation Law may constrict an issuer's power to levy real property taxes for the payment of debt service on debt contracted after the effective date of said Tax Levy Limitation Law, it is clear that no statute is able (1) to limit an issuer's pledge of its faith and credit to the payment of any of its general obligation indebtedness or (2) to limit an issuer's levy of real property taxes to pay debt service on general obligation debt contracted prior to the effective date of the Tax Levy Limitation Law. Whether the Constitution grants a municipality authority to treat debt service payments as a constitutional exception to such statutory tax levy limitation outside of any statutorily determined tax levy amount is not clear.

Real Property Tax Rebate. Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2014 ("Chapter 59"), a newly adopted State budget bill includes provisions which provide a refundable personal income tax credit to real property taxpayers in school districts and certain municipal units of government. Real property owners in school districts are eligible for this credit in the 2014 and 2015 taxable years of those property owners. Real property taxpayers in certain other municipal units of government are eligible for this credit in the 2015 and 2016 taxable years of those real property taxpayers. The eligibility of real property taxpayers for the tax credit in each year depends on such jurisdiction's compliance with the provisions of the Tax Levy Limitation Law. School districts budgets must comply in their 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 fiscal years. Other municipal units of government must have their budgets in compliance for their 2015 and 2016 fiscal years. Such budgets must be within the tax cap limits set by the Tax Levy Limitation Law for the real property taxpayers to be eligible for this personal income tax credit. The affected jurisdictions include counties, cities (other than any city with a population of one million or more and its counties), towns, villages, school districts (other than the dependent school districts of New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers, the latter four of which are indirectly affected by applicability to their respective city) and independent special districts.

Certain additional restrictions on the amount of the personal income tax credit are set forth in Chapter 59 in order for the tax cap to qualify as one which will provide the tax credit benefit to such real property taxpayers. The refundable personal income tax credit amount is increased in the second year if compliance occurs in both taxable years.

For the second taxable year of the program, the refundable personal income tax credit for real property taxpayers is additionally contingent upon adoption by the school district or municipal unit of a state approved "government efficiency plan" which demonstrates "three year savings and efficiencies of at least one per cent per year from shared services, cooperation agreements and/or mergers or efficiencies".

Municipalities, school districts and independent special districts must provide certification of compliance with the requirements of the new provisions to certain state officials in order to render their real property taxpayers eligible for the personal income tax credit.

While the provisions of Chapter 59 do not directly further restrict the taxing power of the affected municipalities, school districts and special districts, they do provide an incentive for such tax levies to remain within the tax cap limits established by the Tax Levy Limitation Law. The implications of this for future tax levies and for operations and services of the City are uncertain at this time.

CITY INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

The New York State Constitution limits the power of the City (and other municipalities and certain school districts of the State) to issue obligations and to otherwise contract indebtedness. Such constitutional limitations in summary form, and as generally applicable to the City and its indebtedness (including the Notes), include the following provisions:

Purpose and Pledge. Subject to certain enumerated exceptions, the City shall not give or loan any money or property to or in aid of any individual, private corporation or private undertaking or give or loan its credit to or in aid of any foreign or public corporation. The City may contract indebtedness only for a City purpose and shall pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of any interest thereon.

Payment and Maturity. Except for certain short-term indebtedness contracted in anticipation of taxes or to be paid within three fiscal year periods, indebtedness shall be paid in annual installments commencing no later than two years after the date such indebtedness shall have been contracted and ending no later than the expiration of the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose as determined by statute; no installment may be more than fifty per centum in excess of the smallest prior installment, unless substantially level or declining debt service is utilized. The City is required to provide an annual appropriation for the payment of interest due during the year on its indebtedness and for the amounts required in such year for amortization and redemption of its serial bonds and such required annual installments on its bonds.

Debt Limit. The City has the power to contract indebtedness for any City purpose so long as the principal amount thereof, subject to certain limited exceptions, shall not exceed seven per centum of the average full valuation of taxable real property of the City and subject to certain enumerated exclusions and deductions such as water and certain sewer facilities and cash or appropriations for current debt service. The constitutional method for determining full valuation is by taking the assessed valuation of taxable real estate as shown upon the latest completed assessment roll and dividing the same by the equalization rate as determined by the State Office of Real Property Services. The State Legislature is required to prescribe the manner by which such ratio shall be determined. Average full valuation is determined by taking the sum of the full valuation of the last completed assessment roll and the four preceding assessment rolls and dividing such sum by five.

Pursuant to Article VIII of the State Constitution and Title 9 of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law, the debt limit of the City is calculated by taking 7% of the latest five-year average of the full valuation of all taxable real property.

Statutory Procedure

In general, the State Legislature has authorized the power and procedure for the City to borrow and incur indebtedness by the enactment of the Local Finance Law subject, of course, to the provisions set forth above. The power to spend money, however, generally derives from other law, including specifically the City Charter and the General Municipal Law.

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law and its Charter, the City authorizes the issuance of bonds by the adoption of a bond ordinance approved by at least two-thirds of the members of the Council, the finance board of the City. Customarily, the Council has delegated to the City Comptroller, as chief fiscal officer of the City, the power to authorize and sell bond anticipation notes in anticipation of authorized bonds.

The Local Finance Law also provides that when a bond ordinance is published with a statutory form of notice, the validity of the bonds authorized thereby, including bond anticipation notes issued in anticipation of the sale thereof, may be contested only if:

- (1) Such obligations are authorized for a purpose for which the City is not authorized to expend money, or
- (2) There has not been substantial compliance with the provisions of law which should have been complied with in the authorization of such obligations, and
- (3) An action contesting such validity, is commenced within twenty days after the date of such publication, or,

Such obligations are authorized in violation of the provisions of the Constitution.

The City generally issues its obligations after the time period specified in 3, above has expired with no action filed that has contested validity. It is a procedure that is recommended by Bond Counsel and followed by the City, but it is not an absolute legal requirement.

Each bond ordinance usually authorizes the construction, acquisition or installation of the object or purpose to be financed, sets forth the plan of financing and specifies the maximum maturity of the bonds subject to the legal (Constitution, Local Finance Law and case law) restrictions relating to the period of probable usefulness with respect thereto. The City has authorized bonds for a variety of City objects or purposes.

Statutory law in New York permits bond anticipation notes to be renewed each year provided annual principal installments are made in reduction of the total amount of such bonds outstanding, commencing no later than two years from the date of the first of such bonds and provided that such renewals do not exceed five years beyond the original date of borrowing. (See "Payment and Maturity" under "Constitutional Requirements" herein.)

In general, the Local Finance Law contains provisions providing the City with power to issue certain other short-term general obligation indebtedness including revenue and tax anticipation notes and budget and capital notes (see "Details of Outstanding Indebtedness" herein).

Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year

<u>Years Ending December 31:</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Bonds	\$ 3,585,000	\$ 3,325,000	\$ 2,970,000	\$ 3,043,000	\$ 3,819,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	3,379,000	2,604,000	2,274,000	2,695,000	2,000,000
EFC Short Term Notes ⁽¹⁾	0	0	1,623,611	2,242,524	0
Tax Anticipation Notes	<u>1,800,000</u>	<u>1,800,000</u>	<u>1,800,000</u>	<u>1,600,000</u>	<u>1,400,000</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 8,810,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,729,000</u>	<u>\$ 8,667,611</u>	<u>\$ 9,580,524</u>	<u>\$ 7,219,000</u>

⁽¹⁾ On February 28, 2019 the EFC Short Term Notes were reclassified as a New York State Water Infrastructure Improvement Act Grant. See “Capital Project Plans” herein.

Details of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the indebtedness of the City evidenced by bonds and notes as of March 31, 2020:

<u>Type of Indebtedness</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Bonds</u>	2020-2028	\$ 3,819,000
<u>Bond Anticipation Notes</u>		
Various Capital Improvements and Equipment	April 24, 2020	2,000,000 ⁽¹⁾
<u>Tax Anticipation Notes</u>	July 31, 2020	<u>1,400,000</u> ⁽²⁾
	Total Debt Outstanding	<u>\$ 7,219,000</u>

⁽¹⁾ To be redeemed at maturity with bond anticipation notes and available funds of the City.

⁽²⁾ To be redeemed at maturity with tax anticipation notes and available funds of the City.

Debt Statement Summary

Statement of Indebtedness, Debt Limit and Net Debt-Contracting Margin as of March 31, 2020:

Five-Year Average Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property	\$ 276,067,945
Debt Limit - 7% thereof.....	19,324,756

Inclusions:

Bonds.....	\$ 3,819,000	
Bond Anticipation Notes.....	<u>2,000,000</u>	
Total Inclusions.....		<u>\$ 5,819,000</u>

Exclusions:

Appropriations ⁽¹⁾	\$ 468,405	
Water Indebtedness ⁽²⁾	<u>147,684</u>	
Total Exclusions.....		<u>\$ 616,089</u>

Total Net Indebtedness Subject to Debt Limit.....	<u>\$ 5,202,911</u>
Net Debt-Contracting Margin.....	<u>\$ 14,121,845</u>
The percent of debt contracting power exhausted is.....	26.92%

⁽¹⁾ Appropriations are excluded pursuant to Section 136.00 of the Local Finance Law.

⁽²⁾ Water Debt is excluded pursuant to Article VIII, Section 5B of the New York State Constitution.

Bonded Debt Service

A schedule of Bonded Debt Service may be found attached hereto as “APPENDIX – B” of this Official Statement.

Equipment Leases

The City has the following equipment leases outstanding:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Original Cost</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Annual Lease Payment</u>	<u>Lease Term</u>
938K Caterpillar Wheel Loader	\$ 144,780	2.00%	\$ 30,779.75	2016-2020
2017 International Dump Truck	128,639	2.92%	27,096.05	2016-2020
Volvo Skidsteer	49,874	2.49%	10,554.33	2016-2020
2016 International Dump Truck	97,724	2.67%	20,588.13	2016-2020
2019 John Deere MT7 Trackless	147,207	4.97%	32,954.19	2019-2023
2020 Truck for Dept. of Public Works	212,473	3.43%	45,414.95	2019-2023

Cash Flow Borrowings

The City has found it necessary to borrow tax anticipation notes annually.

The borrowings for the last five years are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Rate %</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
2014	TAN	\$1,800,000	7/31/2014	1.250	7/31/2015
2015	TAN	1,800,000	7/30/2015	1.500	7/29/2016
2016	TAN	1,800,000	7/28/2016	2.000	7/28/2017
2017	TAN	1,600,000	8/31/2017	4.000	8/31/2018
2018	TAN	1,600,000	7/31/2018	4.000	7/31/2019
2019	TAN	1,400,000	7/30/2019	2.750	7/30/2020

The City anticipates issuing a \$1,400,000 million tax anticipation note for the 2020 fiscal year.

Capital Project Plans

The City completed a \$7,602,161 Patterson Street Reconstruction project in 2018. \$2,500,000 bond anticipation notes were originally issued April 30, 2015 for this purpose. On April 28, 2016, the bond anticipation notes were renewed in the amount of \$1,750,000. On April 19, 2017, the bond anticipation notes were renewed in the amount of \$950,000. On April 26, 2018 the bond anticipation notes were renewed in the amount of \$890,000. State and Federal Aid reimbursed about 88% of the project costs and when Aid payments came in over the course of the Project, the bond anticipation notes were reduced. The City permanently financed \$830,000 which was anticipated for the Paterson Street Project and the balance of \$349,000 for a Sewer Overflow Weir Project for a combined total of \$1,179,000 with serial bonds in April 2019.

On January 30, 2017, a bond ordinance was approved for the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant upgrade at maximum cost of \$39.1 million. The City has since revised the total project to \$34,891,700 and anticipates financing this project through the use of grants and no or low interest loans. The City issued \$1,500,000 bond anticipation notes on May 11, 2017 for the design phase of the project. The bond anticipation notes were paid from the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (the "EFC") 0% \$15 million awarded note; which has been amended to a \$20 million loan award. As of the date of this Official Statement, \$2,416,027 has been dispersed to the City from the EFC New York State Water Infrastructure Improvement Act \$5,000,000 Grant that was officially issued at a closing on February 28, 2019. Due to this Grant award and reclassification of previous funds, the budgeted \$41,000 payment that was expected to be made commencing May 2019, was eliminated. The minimum payment required for future draws on the loan is the lower of \$400,000 or 2% of the amount borrowed and is now scheduled to be made in 2 years from the latest closing date or year 2022. NYS EFC has also awarded a \$12,740,958 low 1.65% interest loan. As of the date of this Official Statement, no funds have been dispersed to the City against the NYS EFC Loans. A \$5 million Water Quality Improvement Project Grant award completes the total financing for the Project. Construction is getting ready to start in the spring of 2020 through summer of 2022.

The City was awarded a RESTORE round 4 New York Grant for the demolition of some commercial buildings that the City acquired through the tax foreclosure process. A matching grant from National Grid was also awarded as a 25% match of eligible expenditures per property. Two properties were identified in need of demolition for the amount of the estimated grant awards; 17 Main Street and 420 Lafayette Street. The grants are reimbursable, therefore the City put forth a \$500,000 authorization at the April 10, 2017 City Council meeting to approve the Strategic Demolition Project. The City issued \$500,000 bond anticipation notes on April 27, 2017 which represents the first borrowing against said authorization. The bond anticipation notes were renewed on April 26, 2018 and will mature on April 26, 2019. The City repaid the bond anticipation notes in full on April 26, 2019 at maturity. To date, the City has completed the demolition and site preparation of 17 Main Street. The result of which is a 1-acre shovel ready site located in the City's marina district. In spring 2018, the City completed demolition and asbestos abatement of the former 82-bed nursing home facility located at 420 Lafayette Street. The result, a shovel-ready 2-acre parcel in the City's moderate density residential zoning district, ideal for multi-family redevelopment.

The City, in accordance with DR-4348 Lake Ontario Flooding, will respond to damage to City property as a result of the flooding event between May 2, 2017 and August 6, 2017 with an estimated total cost of \$4.3 million. The areas damaged as a result of this sustained flooding event include: the City's two St. Lawrence River Boat Launches (Little Park and Patterson Street), the Dobisky Center Boardwalk, the Greenbelt Traffic Circle, and the Oswegatchie Seawall. It is anticipated the Federal Emergency Management Agency and New York State Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Services will reimburse the City for 75% and 12.5% of the costs respectively. The City approved a \$4,300,000 authorization on April 9, 2018 to start the repairs to these damaged areas in 2018. The City issued \$950,000 bond anticipation notes on April 26, 2018 against this authorization which matured on April 26, 2019. The City renewed the \$950,000 bond anticipation notes maturing April 26, 2019 and issued \$1,050,000 new monies for the above-mentioned purpose to April 24, 2020. The proceeds of the Notes along with \$300,000 available funds of the City will partially redeem and renew \$2,000,000 outstanding bond anticipation notes maturing April 24, 2020 for the above mentioned project.

New York State announced in the latter part of year 2019, the City was awarded an \$8.7 million Lake Ontario Resiliency and Economic Development Initiative (REDI) Grant funded through DASNY. The REDI funding will provide for construction and improvements to the Parks and Recreation Areas along the City's two Rivers and will require a 5% Local match. The four Parks and Recreation areas identified are 1) Maple City Trail at Oswegatchie and St. Lawrence Rivers, 2) Municipal Marina and City Docks at Dobisky Center, 3) Morissette Park and City Docks, 4) Greenbelt Park. The City Council passed a Bond Ordinance on November 25, 2019 authorizing the \$8.7 REDI Project funding and the issuance of \$415,849 Serial Bonds for the 5% Local match. DASNY will reimburse the City monthly 95% for costs incurred. Construction is anticipated to start in the Fall of 2020.

The City considers its capital needs on an annual basis.

The City currently has no other authorizations outstanding and no other borrowings are anticipated or contemplated in the near future.

Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

In addition to the City, the following political subdivisions have the power to issue bonds and to levy taxes or cause taxes to be levied on taxable real property in the City. The estimated outstanding indebtedness of such political subdivisions is as follows:

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Status of Debt as of</u>	<u>Gross Indebtedness</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Estimated Exclusions</u>	<u>Net Indebtedness</u>	<u>City Share</u>	<u>Overlapping Net Indebtedness</u>
County of:						
St. Lawrence	12/31/2017	\$ 34,030,000	\$ 5,000,000 ⁽²⁾	\$ 29,030,000	4.82%	\$ 1,399,246
School District:						
Ogdensburg	6/30/2018	50,060,000	49,058,800 ⁽³⁾	1,001,200	75.45%	<u>755,405</u>
					Total:	<u>\$ 2,154,651</u>

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Outstanding bonds and bond anticipation notes. Not adjusted to include subsequent bond or note sales, if any.

⁽²⁾ Water and sewer debt appropriations.

⁽³⁾ Estimate of future State building aid based on school district's current State building aid ratio.

Source:

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Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios related to the City's indebtedness as of March 31, 2020:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> ^(a)	<u>Percentage of Full Value</u> ^(b)
Gross Direct Indebtedness ^(c)	\$ 5,819,000	\$ 551.51	2.04%
Net Direct Indebtedness ^(c)	5,202,911	493.12	1.82
Gross Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness ^(d)	7,973,651	755.72	2.79
Net Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness ^(d)	7,357,562	697.33	2.58

(a) The City's 2018 estimated population is 10,551. (See "THE CITY - Population Trends" herein.)

(b) The City's full valuation of taxable real estate for 2020 is \$285,336,803. (See "TAX INFORMATION – Taxable Assessed Valuations" herein.)

(c) See "STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS - Debt Statement Summary" for a calculation of Net Indebtedness herein.

(d) The City's applicable share of net overlapping indebtedness is \$2,154,651 (See "STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS - Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness" herein.)

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

General Municipal Law Contract Creditors' Provision. Each Note when duly issued and paid for will constitute a contract between the City and the holder thereof. Under current law, provision is made for contract creditors of the City to enforce payments upon such contracts, if necessary, through court action. Section 3-a of the General Municipal Law provides, subject to exceptions not pertinent, that the rate of interest to be paid by the City upon any judgment or accrued claim against it on an amount adjudged due to a creditor shall not exceed nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. This provision might be construed to have application to the holders of the Notes in the event of a default in the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes.

Execution/Attachment of Municipal Property. As a general rule, property and funds of a municipal corporation serving the public welfare and interest have not been judicially subjected to execution or attachment to satisfy a judgment, although judicial mandates have been issued to officials to appropriate and pay judgments out of certain funds or the proceeds of a tax levy. In accordance with the general rule with respect to municipalities, judgments against the City may not be enforced by levy and execution against property owned by the City.

Authority to File For Municipal Bankruptcy. The Federal Bankruptcy Code allows public bodies, such as the City, recourse to the protection of a Federal Court for the purpose of adjusting outstanding indebtedness. Section 85.80 of the Local Finance Law contains specific authorization for any municipality in the State or its emergency control board to file a petition under any provision of Federal bankruptcy law for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness.

The State has consented that any municipality in the State may file a petition with the United States District Court or court of bankruptcy under any provision of the laws of the United States, now or hereafter in effect, for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness. Subject to such State consent, under the United States Constitution, Congress has jurisdiction over such matters and has enacted amendments to the existing federal bankruptcy statute, being Chapter 9 thereof, generally to the effect and with the purpose of affording municipal corporations, under certain circumstances, with easier access to judicially approved adjustment of debt including judicial control over identifiable and unidentifiable creditors.

No current state law purports to create any priority for holders of the Notes should the City be under the jurisdiction of any court, pursuant to the laws of the United States, now or hereafter in effect, for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness.

The rights of the owners of the Notes to receive interest and principal from the City could be adversely affected by the restructuring of the City's debt under Chapter 9 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code. No assurance can be given that any priority of holders of debt obligations issued by the City (including the Notes) to payment from monies retained in any debt service fund or from other cash resources would be recognized if a petition were filed by or on behalf of the City under the Federal Bankruptcy Code or pursuant to other subsequently enacted laws relating to creditors' rights; such monies might, under such circumstances, be paid to satisfy the claims of all creditors generally.

Under the Federal Bankruptcy Code, a petition may be filed in the Federal Bankruptcy court by a municipality which is insolvent or unable to meet its debts as they mature. Generally, the filing of such a petition operates as a stay of any proceeding to enforce a claim against the municipality. The Federal Bankruptcy Code also requires that a plan be filed for the adjustment of the municipality's debt, which may modify or alter the rights of creditors and which could be secured. Any plan of adjustment confirmed by the court must be approved by the requisite number of creditors. If confirmed by the bankruptcy court, the plan would be binding upon all creditors affected by it.

State Debt Moratorium Law. There are separate State law provisions regarding debt service moratoriums enacted into law in 1975.

At the Extraordinary Session of the State Legislature held in November, 1975, legislation was enacted which purported to suspend the right to commence or continue an action in any court to collect or enforce certain short-term obligations of The City of New York. The effect of such act was to create a three-year moratorium on actions to enforce the payment of such obligations. On November 19, 1976, the Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, declared such act to be invalid on the ground that it violates the provisions of the State Constitution requiring a pledge by such City of its faith and credit for the payment of obligations.

As a result of the Court of Appeals decision in *Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York*, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), the constitutionality of that portion of Title 6-A of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law enacted at the 1975 Extraordinary Session of the State legislature authorizing any county, city, town or village with respect to which the State has declared a financial emergency to petition the State Supreme Court to stay the enforcement against such municipality of any claim for payment relating to any contract, debt or obligation of the municipality during the emergency period, is subject to doubt. In any event, no such emergency has been declared with respect to the City.

Right of Municipality or State to Declare a Municipal Financial Emergency and Stay Claims Under State Debt Moratorium Law. The State Legislature is authorized to declare by special act that a state of financial emergency exists in any county, city, town or village. (The provision does not by its terms apply to school districts or fire districts.) In addition, the State Legislature may authorize by special act establishment of an "emergency financial control board" for any county, city, town or village upon determination that such a state of financial emergency exists. Thereafter, unless such special act provides otherwise, a voluntary petition to stay claims may be filed by any such municipality (or by its emergency financial control board in the event said board requests the municipality to petition and the municipality fails to do so within five days thereafter). A petition filed in supreme court in county in which the municipality is located in accordance with the requirements of Title 6-A of the Local Finance Law ("Title 6-A") effectively prohibits the doing of any act for ninety days in the payment of claims, against the municipality including payment of debt service on outstanding indebtedness.

This includes staying the commencement or continuation of any court proceedings seeking payment of debt service due, the assessment, levy or collection of taxes by or for the municipality or the application of any funds, property, receivables or revenues of the municipality to the payment of debt service. The stay can be vacated under certain circumstances with provisions for the payment of amounts due or overdue upon a demand for payment in accordance with the statutory provisions set forth therein. The filing of a petition may be accompanied with a proposed repayment plan which upon court order approving the plan, may extend any stay in the payment of claims against the municipality for such "additional period of time as is required to carry out fully all the terms and provisions of the plan with respect to those creditors who accept the plan or any benefits thereunder." Court approval is conditioned, after a hearing, upon certain findings as provided in Title 6-A.

A proposed plan can be modified prior to court approval or disapproval. After approval, modification is not permissible without court order after a hearing. If not approved, the proposed plan must be amended within ten days or else the stay is vacated and claims including debt service due or overdue must be paid. It is at the discretion of the court to permit additional filings of amended plans and continuation of any stay during such time. A stay may be vacated or modified by the court upon motion of any creditor if the court finds after a hearing, that the municipality has failed to comply with a material provision of an accepted repayment plan or that due to a "material change in circumstances" the repayment plan is no longer in compliance with statutory requirements.

Once an approved repayment plan has been completed, the court, after a hearing upon motion of any creditor, or a motion of the municipality or its emergency financial control board, will enter an order vacating any stay then in effect and enjoining of creditors who accepted the plan or any benefits thereunder from commencing or continuing any court action, proceeding or other act described in Title 6-A relating to any debt included in the plan.

Title 6-A requires notice to all creditors of each material step in the proceedings. Court determinations adverse to the municipality or its financial emergency control board are appealable as of right to the appellate division in the judicial department in which the court is located and thereafter, if necessary, to the Court of Appeals. Such appeals stay the judgment or appealed from and all other actions, special proceedings or acts within the scope of Section 85.30 of Title 6-A pending the hearing and determination of the appeals.

Whether Title 6-A is valid under the Constitutional provisions regarding the payment of debt service is not known. However, based upon the decision in the Flushing National Bank case described above, its validity is subject to doubt.

While the State Legislature has from time to time adopted legislation in response to a municipal fiscal emergency and established public benefit corporations with a broad range of financial control and oversight powers to oversee such municipalities, generally such legislation has provided that the provisions of Title 6-A are not applicable during any period of time that such a public benefit corporation has outstanding indebtedness issued on behalf of such municipality.

Fiscal Stress and State Emergency Financial Control Boards. Pursuant to Article IX Section 2(b)(2) of the State Constitution, any local government in the State may request the intervention of the State in its “property, affairs and government” by a two-thirds vote of the total membership of its legislative body or on request of its chief executive officer concurred in by a majority of such membership. This has resulted in the adoption of special acts for the establishment of public benefit corporations with varying degrees of authority to control the finances (including debt issuance) of the cities of Buffalo, Troy and Yonkers and the County of Nassau. The specific authority, powers and composition of the financial control boards established by these acts varies based upon circumstances and needs. Generally, the State legislature has granted such boards the power to approve or disapprove budget and financial plans and to issue debt on behalf of the municipality, as well as to impose wage and/or hiring freezes and approve collective bargaining agreements in certain cases. Implementation is left to the discretion of the board of the public benefit corporation. Such a State financial control board was first established for New York City in 1975. In addition, on a certificate of necessity of the governor reciting facts which in the judgment of governor constitute an emergency requiring enactment of such laws, with the concurrences of two-thirds of the members elected in each house of the State legislature the State is authorized to intervene in the “property, affairs and governments” of local government units. This occurred in the case of the County of Erie in 2005. The authority of the State to intervene in the financial affairs of local government is further supported by Article VIII, Section 12 of the Constitution which declares it to be the duty of the State legislature to restrict, subject to other provisions of the Constitution, the power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money and contracting indebtedness and loaning the credit of counties, cities, towns and villages so as to prevent abuses in taxation and assessment and in contracting indebtedness by them.

In 2013, the State established a new state advisory board to assist counties, cities, towns and villages in financial distress. The Financial Restructuring Board for Local Governments (the “FRB”), is authorized to conduct a comprehensive review of the finances and operations of any such municipality deemed by the FRB to be fiscally eligible for its services upon request by resolution of the municipal legislative body and concurrence of its chief executive. The FRB is authorized to make recommendations for, but cannot compel improvement of fiscal stability, management and delivery of municipal services, including shared services opportunities and is authorized to offer grants and/or loans of up to \$5,000,000 through a Local Government Performance and Efficiency Program to undertake certain recommendations. If a municipality agrees to undertake the FRB recommendations, it will be automatically bound to fulfill the terms in order to receive the aid.

The FRB is also authorized to serve as an alternative arbitration panel for binding arbitration.

Although from time to time, there have been proposals for the creation of a statewide financial control board with broad authority over local governments in the State, the FRB does not have emergency financial control board powers to intervene such as the public benefit corporations established by special acts as described above.

Several municipalities in the State are presently working with the FRB. The City has not requested FRB assistance nor does it reasonably expect to do so in the foreseeable future. School districts and fire districts are not eligible for FRB assistance.

Constitutional Non-Appropriation Provision. There is in the Constitution of the State, Article VIII, Section 2, the following provision relating to the annual appropriation of monies for the payment of due principal of and interest on indebtedness of every county, city, town, village and school district in the State: “If at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriations, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. The fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set aside and apply such revenues as aforesaid at the suit of any holder of obligations issued for any such indebtedness.” This constitutes a specific non-exclusive constitutional remedy against a defaulting municipality or school district; however, it does not apply in a context in which monies have been appropriated for debt service but the appropriating authorities decline to use such monies to pay debt service. However, Article VIII, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State also provides that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set apart and apply such revenues at the suit of any holder of any obligations of indebtedness issued with the pledge of the faith of the credit of such political subdivision. See “General Municipal Law Contract Creditors’ Provision” herein.

The Constitutional provision providing for first revenue set asides does not apply to tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes or bond anticipation notes.

Default Litigation. In prior years, certain events and legislation affecting a holder’s remedies upon default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have upheld and sustained the rights of bondholders, such courts might hold that future events including financial crises as they may occur in the State and in political subdivisions of the State require the exercise by the State or its political subdivisions of emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services prior to the payment of debt service. See “Nature of Obligation” and “State Debt Moratorium Law” herein.

No Past Due Debt. No principal of or interest on City indebtedness is past due. The City has never defaulted in the payment of the principal of and interest on any indebtedness.

MARKET AND RISK FACTORS

There are various forms of risk associated with investing in the Notes. The following is a discussion of certain events that could affect the risk of investing in the Notes. In addition to the events cited herein, there are other potential risk factors that an investor must consider. In order to make an informed investment decision, an investor should be thoroughly familiar with the entire Official Statement, including its appendices, as well as all areas of potential risk.

The financial condition of the City as well as the market for the Notes could be affected by a variety of factors, some of which are beyond the City's control. There can be no assurance that adverse events in the State and in other jurisdictions in the country, including, for example, the seeking by a municipality or large taxable property owner of remedies pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Code or otherwise, will not occur which might affect the market price of and the market for the Notes. If a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the State or another jurisdiction, or any of their respective agencies or political subdivisions thereby further impairing the acceptability of obligations issued by borrowers within the State, both the ability of the City to arrange for additional borrowings, and the market for and market value of outstanding debt obligations, including the Notes, could be adversely affected.

The City is dependent in part on financial assistance from the State. However, if the State should experience difficulty in borrowing funds in anticipation of the receipt of State taxes and revenues in order to pay State aid to municipalities and school districts in the State, including the City, in this year or future years, the City may be affected by a delay, until sufficient taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments to the City. In several recent years, the City has received delayed payments of State aid which resulted from the State's delay in adopting its budget and appropriating State aid to municipalities and school districts, and consequent delay in State borrowing to finance such appropriations. (See also “THE CITY - State Aid”).

There are a number of general factors which could have a detrimental effect on the ability of the City to continue to generate revenues, particularly property taxes. For instance, the termination of a major commercial enterprise or an unexpected increase in tax certiorari proceedings could result in a significant reduction in the assessed valuation of taxable real property in the City. Unforeseen developments could also result in substantial increases in City expenditures, thus placing strain on the City’s financial condition. These factors may have an effect on the market price of the Notes.

If a holder elects to sell his investment prior to its scheduled maturity date, market access or price risk may be incurred. If and when a holder of any of the Notes should elect to sell a Bond prior to its maturity, there can be no assurance that a market shall have been established, maintained and be in existence for the purchase and sale of any of the Notes. Recent global financial crises have included limited periods of significant disruption. In addition, the price and principal value of the Notes is dependent on the prevailing level of interest rates; if interest rates rise, the price of a bond or note will decline, causing the bondholder or noteholder to incur a potential capital loss if such bond or note is sold prior to its maturity.

Amendments to U.S. Internal Revenue Code could reduce or eliminate the favorable tax treatment granted to municipal debt, including the Notes and other debt issued by the City. Any such future legislation would have an adverse effect on the market value of the Notes (See “Tax Exemption” herein).

The enactment of the Tax Levy Limitation Law, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon municipalities, school districts and fire districts and have restrictions in the State, including the City without providing an exclusion for debt service on obligations issued by municipalities or fire districts, including the City, could have an impact upon the market price of the Notes. See “TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW” herein.

The spread of the novel Covid-19 virus across the United States has caused the federal government to declare a national state of emergency. The State of New York has likewise declared a state of emergency and the Legislature has added “disease outbreak” to the definition of “disaster” (which already includes “epidemic”) in the relevant Executive Law provision by adoption of Senate Bill S7919, signed by the Governor into law on March 3, 2020.

Executive Law Section 24 contains procedures for local governments to declare local states of emergency and issue orders to implement same.

While the virus may directly affect revenue streams supporting debt such as that issued by port and airport authorities, it is not possible to determine or reasonably predict at this time whether there could also be a material impact on local municipal and school district budgets, or state and local resources to meet their obligations supporting same. The City is monitoring the situation and will take such proactive measures as may be required to maintain its functionality and meet its obligations.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

In order to assist the purchasers in complying with Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Rule 15c2-12”), the City will enter into a Material Event Notices Certificate, the forms of which are attached hereto as “APPENDIX – C”.

Historical Compliance

Except as noted below, the City is in compliance in all material respects within the last five years with all previous undertakings made pursuant to the Rule 15c2-12.

The City on occasion did not file within a timely manner certain material event notices relating to various rating changes to FSA and Ambac Assurance Corporation. The underlying rating of the City was not affected by these rating actions. A notice of failure to file was posted to the Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) on July 22, 2014.

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP (“Bond Counsel”), based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings, and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”) and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York (or any political subdivision thereof, including The City of New York). Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. A complete copy of the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel is set forth in “APPENDIX – E”.

The Code imposes various restrictions, conditions and requirements relating to the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on obligations such as the Notes. The City has covenanted to comply with certain restrictions designed to insure that interest on the Notes will not be included in federal gross income. Failure to comply with these covenants may result in interest on the Notes being included in gross income for federal income tax purposes possibly from the date of original issuance of the Notes. The opinion of Bond Counsel assumes compliance with these covenants. Bond Counsel has not undertaken to determine (or to inform any person) whether any actions taken (or not taken) or events occurring (or not occurring) after the date of issuance of the Notes may adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Notes. Further, no assurance can be given that pending or future legislation or amendments to the Code, if enacted into law, or any proposed legislation or amendments to the Code, will not adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Notes.

Certain requirements and procedures contained or referred to in the Arbitrage Certificate, and other relevant documents may be changed and certain actions (including, without limitation, economic defeasance of the Notes) may be taken or omitted under the circumstances and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in such documents. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to any Notes or the interest thereon if any such change occurs or action is taken or omitted.

Although Bond Counsel is of the opinion that interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York), the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes may otherwise affect an Owner’s federal or state tax liability. The nature and extent of these other tax consequences will depend upon the particular tax status of the Owner or the Owner’s other items of income or deduction. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such other tax consequences.

Current and future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, clarification of the Code or court decisions may cause interest on the Notes to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or to be subject to or exempted from state income taxation, or otherwise prevent Beneficial Owners from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. Legislative proposals have been made which would limit the exclusion from gross income of interest on obligations like the Notes to some extent for taxpayers who are individuals and whose income is subject to higher marginal income tax rates. Other proposals have been made that could significantly reduce the benefit of, or otherwise affect, the exclusion from gross income of interest on obligations like the Notes. The introduction or enactment of any such legislative proposals, clarification of the Code or court decisions may also affect the market price for, or marketability of, the Notes. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors regarding any pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations or litigation, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Notes are subject to the approving legal opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel. Bond Counsel's opinion will be in substantially the form attached hereto as "APPENDIX - E".

LITIGATION

The City is subject to a number of lawsuits in the ordinary conduct of its affairs. The City does not believe, however, that such suits, individually or in the aggregate, are likely to have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the City.

There is no action, suit, proceedings or investigation, at law or in equity, before or by any court, public board or body pending or, to the best knowledge of the City, threatened against or affecting the City to restrain or enjoin the issuance, sale or delivery of the Notes or the levy and collection of taxes or assessments to pay same, or in any way contesting or affecting the validity of the Notes or any proceedings or authority of the City taken with respect to the authorization, issuance or sale of the Notes or contesting the corporate existence or boundaries of the City.

CUSIP IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

It is anticipated that CUSIP (an acronym that refers to Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures) identification numbers will be printed on the Notes. All expenses in relation to the printing of CUSIP numbers on the Notes will be paid for by the City provided, however; the City assumes no responsibility for any CUSIP Service Bureau charge or other charge that may be imposed for the assignment of such numbers.

RATING

The Notes are not rated. Subject to the approval of the City, the purchaser(s) of the Notes may choose to have a rating completed after the sale at the expense of the purchaser(s), including any fees to be incurred by the City, as such rating action may result in a material event notification to be posted to EMMA which is required by the City.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. has assigned a rating of "Ba1" with a positive outlook to the City's outstanding bonds. The rating reflects only the view of Moody's and any desired explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from Moody's Investors Service, 7 World Trade Center, 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007, Phone: (212) 553-1653

Generally, rating agencies base their ratings on the information and materials furnished to it and on investigations, studies and assumptions by the respective rating agency. There is no assurance that a particular rating will apply for any given period of time or that it will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely if, in the judgment of the agency originally establishing the rating, circumstances so warrant. Any downward revision or withdrawal of the rating of the outstanding bonds may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Notes.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. (the "Municipal Advisor") is a Municipal Advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The Municipal Advisor serves as independent financial advisor to the City on matters relating to debt management. The Municipal Advisor is a financial advisory and consulting organization and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, marketing, or trading municipal securities or any other negotiated instruments. The Municipal Advisor has provided advice as to the plan of financing and the structuring of the Notes. The advice on the plan of financing and the structuring of the Notes was based on materials provided by the City and other sources of information believed to be reliable. The Municipal Advisor has not audited, authenticated, or otherwise verified the information provided by the City or the information set forth in this Official Statement or any other information available to the City with respect to the appropriateness, accuracy, or completeness of disclosure of such information and no guarantee, warranty, or other representation is made by the Municipal Advisor respecting the accuracy and completeness of or any other matter related to such information and this Official Statement. The fees to be paid by the City to Fiscal Advisors are partially contingent on the successful closing of the Notes.

MISCELLANEOUS

So far as any statements made in this Official Statement involve matters of opinion or estimates in good faith, no assurance can be given that the facts will materialize as so opined or estimated. Neither this Official Statement nor any statement that may have been made verbally or in writing is to be construed as a contract with the holders of the Notes.

Statements in this official statement, and the documents included by specific reference, that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements, which are based on the City management's beliefs as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, the City's management and staff. Because the statements are based on expectations about future events and economic performance and are not statements of fact, actual results may differ materially from those projected. Important factors that could cause future results to differ include legislative and regulatory changes, changes in the economy, and other factors discussed in this and other documents that the City's files with the repositories. When used in City documents or oral presentation, the words "anticipate", "estimate", "expect", "objective", "projection", "forecast", "goal", or similar words are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, New York, New York Bond Counsel to the City, expressed no opinion as to the accuracy or completeness of information in any documents prepared by or on behalf of the City for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes, including but not limited to, the financial or statistical information in this Official Statement.

References herein to the Constitution of the State and various State and federal laws are only brief outlines of certain provisions thereof and do not purport to summarize or describe all of such provisions.

Concurrently with the delivery of the Notes, the City will furnish a certificate to the effect that as of the date of the Official Statement, the Official Statement did not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements herein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, subject to a limitation as to information in the Official Statement obtained from sources other than the City.

The Official Statement is submitted only in connection with the sale of the Notes by the City and may not be reproduced or used in whole or in part for any other purpose.

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. may place a copy of this Official Statement on its website at www.fiscaladvisors.com. Unless this Official Statement specifically indicates otherwise, no statement on such website is included by specific reference or constitutes a part of this Official Statement. Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. has prepared such website information for convenience, but no decisions should be made in reliance upon that information. Typographical or other errors may have occurred in converting original source documents to digital format, and neither the City nor Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. assumes any liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on such website. Further, Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. and the City disclaim any duty or obligation either to update or to maintain that information or any responsibility or liability for any damages caused by viruses in the electronic files on the website. Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. and the City also assumes no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or for any updates to dated website information.

The City's contact information is as follows: Mr. Timothy J. Johnson, City Comptroller, City Hall, 330 Ford Street, Ogdensburg, New York 13669, Phone: (315) 393-1860, Telefax: (315) 393-2006, email: tjohnson@ogdensburg.org.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG

Dated: March 31, 2020

TIMOTHY J. JOHNSON
City Comptroller
and Chief Fiscal Officer

GENERAL FUND

Balance Sheets

Fiscal Year Ending December 31:	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>					
Cash - Unrestricted	\$ 2,256,738	\$ 2,929,956	\$ 1,411,201	\$ 1,874,725	\$ 2,074,023
Cash - Restricted	662,590	575,967	511,597	62,299	97,965
Receivables:					
Taxes	2,903,912	2,407,340	2,549,056	2,284,102	2,167,867
Other	175,712	46,360	163,295	346,683	147,125
Due from Other Funds	1,900,978	2,109,901	1,061,799	486,393	347,421
Due from Other Governments	548,045	276,188	341,353	295,378	421,406
Prepaid Expenses	5,267	1,440	-	9,953	262,476
Investments	52,023	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 8,505,265</u>	<u>\$ 8,347,152</u>	<u>\$ 6,038,301</u>	<u>\$ 5,359,533</u>	<u>\$ 5,518,283</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY</u>					
Accounts Payable	\$ 224,761	\$ 236,845	\$ 249,378	\$ 123,452	\$ 146,989
Accrued Liabilities	-	-	224,961	309,962	-
Accrued Interest Payable	32,996	74,212	64,447	75,091	97,339
Cash Overdraft	1,039,771	1,480,586	-	-	-
Notes Payable	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,600,000
Due to Other Funds	1,079,549	1,177,166	1,200,691	451,289	278,548
Due to Other Governments	1,466,228	2,201,447	1,878,385	1,460,394	1,168,940
Deferred Revenue	-	210	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$ 5,643,305</u>	<u>\$ 6,970,466</u>	<u>\$ 5,417,862</u>	<u>\$ 4,220,188</u>	<u>\$ 3,291,816</u>
<u>FUND EQUITY</u>					
Nonspendable	\$ 5,267	\$ 1,440	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Restricted	662,590	575,967	511,597	62,299	97,965
Assigned	407,225	419,499	-	-	-
Unassigned	1,786,878	379,780	108,842	1,077,046	2,128,502
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	<u>\$ 2,861,960</u>	<u>\$ 1,376,685</u>	<u>\$ 620,439</u>	<u>\$ 1,139,345</u>	<u>\$ 2,226,467</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES and FUND EQUITY	<u>\$ 8,505,265</u>	<u>\$ 8,347,151</u>	<u>\$ 6,038,301</u>	<u>\$ 5,359,533</u>	<u>\$ 5,518,283</u>

GENERAL FUND

Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

Fiscal Years Ending December 31:	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	\$ 4,597,514	\$ 4,547,750	\$ 4,510,113	\$ 4,629,724	\$ 5,098,944
Real Property Tax Items	228,105	244,665	224,511	196,680	192,124
Non-Property Tax Items	3,108,534	3,948,908	3,831,843	3,737,151	3,925,850
Departmental Income	813,444	827,791	953,740	453,421	457,405
Intergovernmental Charges	125,743	132,026	53,036	165,844	197,989
Use of Money & Property	80,448	100,356	79,959	83,093	104,302
Licenses and Permits	53,695	50,118	42,410	47,623	39,498
Fines and Forfeitures	61,792	97,507	49,078	63,078	38,756
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	17,692	17,509	27,913	40,045	58,437
Miscellaneous	20,261	572	19,575	10,404	10,893
Interfund Revenues	-	107,492	-	-	-
Revenues from State Sources	2,120,159	2,137,292	2,143,110	2,176,973	2,212,802
Revenue from Federal Aid	222,590	103,843	141,812	78,241	50,573
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 11,449,977</u>	<u>\$ 12,315,829</u>	<u>\$ 12,077,100</u>	<u>\$ 11,682,277</u>	<u>\$ 12,387,573</u>
EXPENDITURES					
General Government Support	\$ 1,434,571	\$ 1,517,162	1,622,979	1,567,386	\$ 1,455,106
Public Safety and Health	6,425,812	6,568,362	7,398,324	7,487,033	7,406,604
Transportation	1,979,871	2,050,420	2,131,142	2,091,237	1,786,699
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	25,854	24,900	20,669	16,975	15,675
Culture and Recreation	630,040	650,263	656,050	705,133	562,614
Home and Community Services	525,186	517,135	610,090	297,194	336,220
Employee Benefits	13,000	15,000	10,000	-	10,000
Debt Service	240,388	257,224	328,978	281,395	282,551
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 11,274,722</u>	<u>\$ 11,600,466</u>	<u>\$ 12,778,232</u>	<u>\$ 12,446,353</u>	<u>\$ 11,855,469</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>\$ 175,255</u>	<u>\$ 715,363</u>	<u>\$ (701,132)</u>	<u>\$ (764,076)</u>	<u>\$ 532,104</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Operating Transfers In	110,244	-	112,478	803,069	718,655
Operating Transfers Out	<u>(1,052,022)</u>	<u>(795,633)</u>	<u>(796,620)</u>	<u>(795,239)</u>	<u>(731,854)</u>
Total Other Financing	<u>\$ (941,778)</u>	<u>\$ (795,633)</u>	<u>\$ (684,142)</u>	<u>\$ 7,830</u>	<u>\$ (13,199)</u>
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>(766,523)</u>	<u>(80,270)</u>	<u>(1,385,274)</u>	<u>(756,246)</u>	<u>518,905</u>
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	3,670,318	2,836,511	2,861,960	1,376,685	620,439
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	<u>(67,284)</u>	<u>105,719</u>	<u>(100,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Fund Balance - End of Year	<u>\$ 2,836,511</u>	<u>\$ 2,861,960</u>	<u>\$ 1,376,685</u>	<u>\$ 620,439</u>	<u>\$ 1,139,345</u>

Source: Audited financial statements of the City. This Appendix is not itself audited.

GENERAL FUND

Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual

Fiscal Years Ending December 31:	2018			2019	2020
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Adopted Budget	Adopted Budget
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	\$ 5,335,816	\$ 5,360,819	\$ 5,132,273	\$ 5,519,965	\$ 5,666,720
Real Property Tax Items	206,200	206,200	210,436	209,166	210,440
Non-Property Tax Items	3,983,600	3,966,000	4,097,412	3,966,000	4,007,235
Departmental Income	349,221	349,221	493,701	372,500	376,400
Intergovernmental Charges	208,500	208,500	360,851	221,100	296,100
Use of Money & Property	91,660	91,660	160,020	109,807	158,660
Licenses and Permits	41,885	41,885	47,770	40,885	40,985
Fines and Forfeitures	48,800	48,800	35,415	54,800	37,300
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	20,500	23,500	46,834	18,000	8,000
Miscellaneous	600	600	25,016	4,300	4,300
Interfund Revenues	-	-	-	949,726	903,120
Revenues from State Sources	2,281,374	2,281,374	2,392,092	2,184,069	2,367,326
Revenues from Federal Sources	194,334	194,334	183,318	52,000	145,659
Total Revenues	\$ 12,762,490	\$ 12,772,893	\$ 13,185,138	\$ 13,702,318	\$ 14,222,245
EXPENDITURES					
General Government Support	\$ 1,537,608	\$ 1,537,908	\$ 1,314,553	\$ 1,626,386	\$ 1,636,489
Public Safety and Health	8,124,243	8,157,131	7,801,576	8,153,765	8,503,578
Transportation	2,232,307	2,232,307	2,035,536	2,101,787	2,177,859
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	12,800	15,000	14,600	14,600	68,100
Culture and Recreation	524,193	529,208	502,337	602,771	652,023
Home and Community Services	333,216	333,216	357,901	358,337	384,472
Employee Benefits	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
Contingency	170,000	170,000	203,040	-	506,231
Debt Service	320,465	320,465	139,672	369,056	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 13,254,832	\$ 13,295,235	\$ 12,379,215	\$ 13,236,702	\$ 13,938,752
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ (492,342)	\$ (522,342)	\$ 805,923	\$ 465,616	\$ 283,493
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Appropriated Fund Balance	-	-	-	-	136,000
Operating Transfers In	1,184,196	1,184,196	943,053	-	-
Operating Transfers Out	(691,854)	(661,854)	(661,854)	(465,616)	(419,493)
Total Other Financing	\$ 492,342	\$ 522,342	\$ 281,199	\$ (465,616)	\$ (283,493)
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	-	-	1,087,122	-	-
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	-	-	1,139,345	-	-
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,226,467	\$ -	\$ -

Source: 2018 Audited financial statements and budgets (unaudited) of the City. This Appendix is not itself audited.

CHANGES IN FUND EQUITY

Fiscal Year Ending December 31:	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
<u>SPECIAL GRANT FUND</u>					
Fund Equity - Beginning of Year	\$ 583,338	\$ 442,760	\$ 287,354	\$ 185,289	\$ 193,468
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	(43,064)	(13,844)	-	-	-
Revenues & Other Sources	374,561	33,896	250,914	229,688	89,315
Expenditures & Other Uses	472,075	175,458	352,979	221,509	77,385
Fund Equity - End of Year	\$ 442,760	\$ 287,354	\$ 185,289	\$ 193,468	\$ 205,398
<u>WATER FUND</u>					
Fund Equity - Beginning of Year	\$ 1,151,924	\$ 1,156,755	\$ 1,320,340	\$ 1,365,518	\$ 1,307,841
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	14,672	-	-	-	-
Revenues & Other Sources	1,802,466	2,076,482	2,220,557	2,155,869	2,373,038
Expenditures & Other Uses	1,812,307	1,912,897	2,175,379	2,213,546	2,102,350
Fund Equity - End of Year	\$ 1,156,755	\$ 1,320,340	\$ 1,365,518	\$ 1,307,841	\$ 1,578,529
<u>SEWER FUND</u>					
Fund Equity - Beginning of Year	\$ 990,745	\$ 1,235,324	\$ 1,670,967	\$ 1,838,882	\$ 1,909,400
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	15,583	3	-	-	-
Revenues & Other Sources	2,512,892	2,488,550	2,555,303	2,533,103	2,720,827
Expenditures & Other Uses	2,283,896	2,052,910	2,387,388	2,462,585	2,395,913
Fund Equity - End of Year	\$ 1,235,324	\$ 1,670,967	\$ 1,838,882	\$ 1,909,400	\$ 2,234,314
<u>LIBRARY FUND</u>					
Fund Equity - Beginning of Year	\$ 42,828	\$ 48,253	\$ 29,784	\$ 25,960	\$ 80,074
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Revenues & Other Sources	1,030,163	1,050,604	1,077,036	1,084,996	1,015,654
Expenditures & Other Uses	1,024,738	1,069,073	1,080,860	1,030,882	920,569
Fund Equity - End of Year	\$ 48,253	\$ 29,784	\$ 25,960	\$ 80,074	\$ 175,159
<u>SELF INSURANCE FUND</u>					
Fund Equity - Beginning of Year	\$ 269,248	\$ 304,238	\$ 359,563	\$ 334,589	\$ 425,646
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Revenues & Other Sources	256,432	256,012	262,956	263,833	276,065
Expenditures & Other Uses	221,442	200,687	287,930	172,776	179,179
Fund Equity - End of Year	\$ 304,238	\$ 359,563	\$ 334,589	\$ 425,646	\$ 522,532

Source: 2018 Audited financial statements & 2018 (unaudited) Annual update document of the City. This Appendix is not itself audited.

APPENDIX - B
City of Ogdensburg

BONDED DEBT SERVICE

<u>Fiscal Year Ending December 31st</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 504,000	\$ 128,112.50	\$ 632,112.94
2021	535,000	96,837.50	631,837.28
2022	550,000	81,137.50	631,137.16
2023	550,000	65,006.25	615,006.41
2024	320,000	51,637.50	371,637.50
2025	330,000	41,900.00	371,900.00
2026	350,000	30,600.00	380,600.00
2027	350,000	19,700.00	369,700.00
2028	190,000	7,737.50	197,737.50
2029	140,000	2,100.00	142,100.00
TOTALS	\$ 3,819,000	\$ 524,768.75	\$ 4,343,768.79

CURRENT BONDS OUTSTANDING

Fiscal Year Ending December 31st	2019			2018		
	Public Improvement			Public Improvement		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 84,000	\$ 50,812.50	\$ 134,812.50	\$ 40,000	\$ 21,225.00	\$ 61,225.00
2021	105,000	31,275.00	136,275.00	40,000	19,150.00	59,150.00
2022	110,000	28,050.00	138,050.00	40,000	17,025.00	57,025.00
2023	110,000	24,750.00	134,750.00	40,000	14,850.00	54,850.00
2024	115,000	21,375.00	136,375.00	45,000	12,512.50	57,512.50
2025	120,000	17,850.00	137,850.00	50,000	9,900.00	59,900.00
2026	130,000	14,100.00	144,100.00	50,000	7,150.00	57,150.00
2027	130,000	10,200.00	140,200.00	50,000	4,400.00	54,400.00
2028	135,000	6,225.00	141,225.00	55,000	1,512.50	56,512.50
2029	140,000	2,100.00	142,100.00	-	-	-
TOTALS	\$ 1,179,000	\$ 206,737.50	\$ 1,385,737.50	\$ 410,000	\$ 107,725.00	\$ 517,725.00

Fiscal Year Ending December 31st	2016			2012		
	Refunding of 2007 Bonds			Refunding of 2002 Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 145,000	\$ 30,037.50	\$ 175,037.50	\$ 235,000	\$ 26,037.50	\$ 261,037.50
2021	150,000	27,500.00	177,500.00	240,000	18,912.50	258,912.50
2022	150,000	24,500.00	174,500.00	250,000	11,562.50	261,562.50
2023	150,000	21,500.00	171,500.00	250,000	3,906.25	253,906.25
2024	160,000	17,750.00	177,750.00	-	-	-
2025	160,000	14,150.00	174,150.00	-	-	-
2026	170,000	9,350.00	179,350.00	-	-	-
2027	170,000	5,100.00	175,100.00	-	-	-
2028	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	\$ 1,255,000	\$ 149,887.50	\$ 1,404,887.50	\$ 975,000	\$ 60,418.75	\$ 1,035,418.75

MATERIAL EVENT NOTICES

In accordance with the provisions of Rule 15c2-12, as the same may be amended or officially interpreted from time to time (the "Rule"), promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the City has agreed to provide or cause to be provided, in a timely manner not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of the event, during the period in which the Notes are outstanding, to the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") or any other entity designated or authorized by the Commission to receive reports pursuant to the Rule, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Notes:

- (a) principal and interest payment delinquencies
- (b) non-payment related defaults, if material
- (c) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties
- (d) in the case of credit enhancement, if any, provided in connection with the issuance of the Notes, unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties
- (e) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform
- (f) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701 TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Notes, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Notes
- (g) modifications to rights of Note holders, if material
- (h) note calls, if material and tender offers
- (i) defeasances
- (j) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Notes
- (k) rating changes
- (l) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the City
- (m) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the City or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the City, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material
- (n) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material
- (o) incurrence of a "financial obligation" (as defined in the Rule) of the City, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the City, any of which affect Note holders, if material; and
- (p) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the City, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

Event (c) is included pursuant to a letter from the SEC staff to the National Association of Bond Lawyers dated September 19, 1995. However, event (c) is not applicable, since no "debt service reserves" will be established for the Notes.

With respect to event (d) the City does not undertake to provide any notice with respect to credit enhancement added after the primary offering of the Notes.

With respect to event (l) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the City in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or government authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the City, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the City.

With respect to events (o) and (p), the term “financial obligation” means a (i) debt obligation; (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (iii) guarantee of (i) or (ii). The term “financial obligation” shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board consistent with the Rule.

The City may from time to time choose to provide notice of the occurrence of certain other events, in addition to those listed above, if the City determines that any such other event is material with respect to the Note; but the City does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any material event except those events listed above.

The City reserves the right to terminate its obligation to provide the aforescribed notices of material events, as set forth above, if and when the City no longer remains an obligated person with respect to the Note within the meaning of the Rule. The Issuer acknowledges that its undertaking pursuant to the Rule described under this heading is intended to be for the benefit of the holders of the Notes (including holders of beneficial interests in the Notes). The right of holders of the Notes to enforce the provisions of the undertaking will be limited to a right to obtain specific enforcement of the City’s obligations under its material event notices undertaking and any failure by the City to comply with the provisions of the undertaking will neither be a default with respect to the Notes nor entitle any holder of the Notes to recover monetary damages.

The City reserves the right to modify from time to time the specific types of information provided or the format of the presentation of such information, to the extent necessary or appropriate in the judgment of the City; provided that the City agrees that any such modification will be done in a manner consistent with the Rule, with the approving opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel.

An "Undertaking to Provide Notice of Material Events" to this effect shall be provided to the purchaser(s) at closing.

See “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE – Historical Compliance” for an overview of the City’s past historical compliance.

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CITY OF OGDENSBURG
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW YORK

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

DECEMBER 31, 2018

Such Financial Report and opinions were prepared as of date thereof and have not been reviewed and/or updated in connection with the preparation and dissemination of this Official Statement.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Mayor and Members of City Council
City of Ogdensburg, New York

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Ogdensburg, New York, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Ogdensburg, New York'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 opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Ogdensburg, New York, as of December 31, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Change in Accounting Principle

As described in Note 11 to the financial statements, in 2018, the City adopted new accounting guidance, GASBS No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 – 11, budgetary comparison information on page 52, schedule of contributions on page 53, schedule of proportionate share of the net pension liability on page 54, and schedule of changes in the total OPEB liability and related ratios on page 55, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

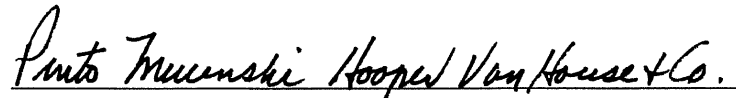
Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Ogdensburg, New York's basic financial statements. The combining nonmajor fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining nonmajor fund financial statements 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. Such 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 combining nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 7, 2019, on our consideration of the City of Ogdensburg, New York's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely 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 effectiveness of the City of Ogdensburg, New York's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Ogdensburg, New York's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Handwritten signature of Pauto Mucinski in cursive script.

Certified Public Accountants, P.C.

October 7, 2019

The City of Ogdensburg (the City) offers this discussion and analysis for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2018. Please read along with the City's financial statements which include the notes to the financial statements.

1. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

With the *new* accounting guidance, GASBS No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*; total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the City exceeded total assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$ 4,097,534.

For the year, total revenues for the City were \$ 19,502,356, while total expenses were \$ 18,283,340. The net of the revenues and expenses leaves the City with a net increase of \$ 1,219,016.

At the end of the year, total unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$ 2,128,502 up from \$ 1,051,456 in the prior year. The unassigned fund balance at the end of 2018 represents 16.3% of total general fund expenditures (including transfers out) for the year.

Total outstanding long term indebtedness for the City at the end of the year was \$ 4,969,107 up from \$ 4,271,794 at the end of 2017.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as a commentary to the financial statements for the City of Ogdensburg. The financial statements are comprised of the following two sections: 1) government-wide financial statements and 2) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other information in addition to the financial statements, such as budgetary comparisons.

Government-wide Financial Statements – The government-wide financial statements are intended to provide the reader with a broad overview of the financial condition of the City that closely matches the reporting format of most private-sector companies. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provides information about the activities of the City as a whole and presents a longer-term view of the City's finances.

The Statement of Net Position provides the reader with a snapshot in time of the assets, liabilities, and resulting net assets (or equity as stated with private sector reporting) of the City. Over time, increases or decreases in the net position of the City may provide an indicator of the trend in the City's financial condition. Other forward-looking indicators will also assist the reader to assess the overall financial health of the City. Some of these indicators include, but are not limited to: changes in the total property tax base, employment trends in the City and outlying areas, and condition of the City's capital assets (streets, buildings, water, and sewer infrastructure).

The Statement of Activities provides the reader of the sources of revenue for the City, the sources of expenses and the net balance between the two, which directly impacts the resulting net assets at year-end. Reporting of revenues and expenses is done using the full accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This means that transactions are recorded when they are realizable and measurable and not when cash flows into or out of the City.

The government-wide financial statements for the City are limited to governmental activities of the City primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues. The governmental activities include: general government, public safety (mostly police and fire protection), street construction and maintenance, economic development, water and sewer utility, and culture and recreation.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on the pages immediately following this section as the first two pages of the basic financial statements.

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

- a. Governmental Funds – Most of the City’s basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on near term inflows and outflows of spendable resources as well as on the balance of spendable resources available at the end of the year. Spendable resources are measured using the modified accrual method of accounting. Under this method, resources are considered available if they can be readily converted to cash, generally in 60 days or less. Reviewing governmental funds may be useful in assessing the City’s near term financing requirements.

The main difference between governmental funds and the government-wide financial statements is, respectively, short-term view versus long-term view; it is useful to compare the information presented in both. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government’s short-term financing decisions.

The City of Ogdensburg maintains ten governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, debt service fund, capital projects fund, and the special revenue fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. The special revenue fund aggregates data from the other seven subsidiary funds into a single major fund. Individual fund data for each of these subsidiary governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The financial statements for governmental funds can be found in the basic financial statements, which is the following section.

- b. Fiduciary Fund – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the City cannot use any assets in these funds to finance the City’s operations. It is the City’s responsibility to ensure the assets in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

Notes to Financial Statements – The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that the reader of this report may require to fully understand all aspects of this report. The notes to the financial statements can be found following the basic financial statements section of this report.

3. GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net Position – Net Position may serve as a useful indicator of a government’s financial position over time. For the year ending December 31, 2018, the City of Ogdensburg’s liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$ 4,097,534.

The majority of the City’s net position is in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, infrastructure, machinery, and equipment); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The City uses these assets to provide services to citizens (e.g. public water, sewer, recreational facilities, streets, etc.). Since these assets are not liquid and are not intended to be sold, they are not available for future spending. Although the City’s investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG’S NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities	
	2018	2017 (Restated)
Current Assets	\$ 12,254,635	\$ 9,998,728
Noncurrent Assets	39,992,753	41,071,140
Total Assets	52,247,388	51,069,868
Deferred Outflows of Resources	4,739,733	4,081,591
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 56,987,121	\$ 55,151,459
Current Liabilities	\$ 6,577,876	\$ 6,825,333
Noncurrent Liabilities	45,964,276	53,628,166
Total Liabilities	52,542,152	60,453,499
Deferred Inflows of Resources	8,542,503	684,018
Net Position		
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	31,841,428	34,078,431
Restricted	1,543,018	431,914
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(37,481,980)	(40,463,129)
Total Net Position	(4,097,534)	(5,952,784)
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	\$ 56,987,121	\$ 55,151,459

The remaining category of unrestricted net position, when positive, may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations and services to creditors and citizens, especially in the future. At December 31, 2018, the City had a deficit balance of \$ (36,951,003).

Total net position of the City's governmental activities for the year ending December 31, 2018 was \$ (4,097,534).

The change in net position during the most recent fiscal year is reported in the Statement of Activities found on Page 13. Key elements of this change are illustrated in the following table:

**CITY OF OGDENSBURG
CHANGE IN NET POSITION**

	Governmental Activities	
	2018	2017
Revenues		
Program Revenues		
Charges for Services	\$ 5,770,394	\$ 5,182,311
Operating Grants and Contributions	2,668,621	2,790,111
Capital Grants and Contributions	986,581	424,627
General Revenues		
Property Taxes	5,182,273	5,148,944
Sales and Other Taxes	4,276,049	4,085,981
Government Aid	64,466	44,099
Other	553,972	449,645
Total Revenues	19,502,356	18,125,718
Expenses		
General Government	1,361,399	1,701,514
Public Safety	7,385,173	8,803,458
Transportation	2,741,120	2,347,898
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	14,600	15,675
Culture and Recreation	1,836,188	2,010,625
Home and Community	4,122,888	3,706,100
Debt Service	185,738	178,709
Total Expense	17,647,106	18,763,979
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	1,855,250	(638,261)
Net Position – Beginning, as restated	(5,952,784)	(5,314,523)
Net Position - Ending	\$ (4,097,534)	\$ (5,952,784)

The City's total revenues for the year were \$ 19,502,356 versus total expenses of \$ 17,647,106. For the year, the City's net position increased by \$ 1,855,250 to bring total net position of the primary government of the City to \$ (4,097,534).

Governmental Activities

The drivers of revenues for the year were charges for services, which is mostly made up of water and sewer charges for services. Property taxes comprised 26.6% of the total revenues while sales taxes were 21.9% of revenues.

On the expense side, public safety, along with home and community made up the majority of the cost of the governmental activities.

In the General Fund under public safety and health, the police department and fire department expenses for the year totaled \$ 3,847,373 (49%) and \$ 3,652,282 (47%), of the total for public safety and health, respectively.

Home and community total overall expenses for the year were \$ 4,580,255. Costs associated with operating the water fund were \$ 1,507,508 or (33%) of the total while the sewer fund costs were \$ 1,594,353 or (35%) of the total.

In 2017 our overall retirement bill was \$ 1,662,531. The 2016 bill was \$ 1,569,294. In 2018 we were scheduled to pay \$ 1,469,423. However, the actual bill was \$ 11,873 lower than the scheduled bill. The City applied this budgeted difference to the amortization balances, thus lowering the City's amortization costs. The cost of the retirement bill is apportioned to each department and therefore is not shown as Employee Benefits separately.

Depreciation expense is \$ 2,080,159 for 2018.

THE CITY'S FUNDS - Governmental Funds

- 1) General Fund – The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance was \$ 2,128,502 and the total fund balance was \$ 2,226,467. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to fund expenditures. For the current year ending December 31, 2018, unassigned fund balances represent 16.3% of total fund expenditures (including transfers out), while total fund balance was 18.0% of the same amount. The total fund balance of the City's General Fund increased by \$ 1,087,122 or 95.4% during the current fiscal year.
- 2) Capital Projects Fund – The Capital Projects Fund accounts for the construction and reconstruction of general public improvements and major asset purchases. At the end of the current fiscal year, the fund balance showed a negative balance of \$ (3,070,066).
- 3) Special Revenue Fund – The special revenue fund for the City is made up of the following individual funds: Community Development Fund, Water Fund, Sewer Fund, Library/Museum Fund, and Self-Insurance Fund. The Community Development Fund is a special revenue fund used to account for the programs and projects primarily funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as well as other federal and state grant programs. At the end of the current fiscal year, the total special revenue fund balance was \$ 4,715,933.

Components of December 31, 2018 fund balance are as follows:

Reserved	
Community Development	\$ 223,390
Insurance Reserve	<u>57,769</u>
Total Reserved Special Revenue Fund Balance	<u>281,159</u>
Unassigned	
Community Development	(17,992)
Insurance Reserve	464,763
Water	1,578,529
Sewer	2,234,314
Library/Remington	<u>175,160</u>
Total Unassigned Special Revenue Fund Balance	<u>4,434,774</u>
 Total Special Revenue Fund Balance	 <u>\$ 4,715,933</u>

The appropriated unassigned community development amount represents funds that can be loaned under the City of Ogdensburg's loan programs.

4. BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The City Charter requires the City Manager to submit a budget with an accompanying written budget report to the City Council on or before November 1 for the next fiscal year. The budget shall provide a complete financial plan of all City funds and activities for the ensuing fiscal year.

A summary of the proposed budget, a notice of when and where the budget and budget report are available for public inspection, and the time and place of a public hearing on the proposed budget shall be published in the local newspaper. A public hearing shall be held on the proposed budget no later than December 15.

Between November 1 and December 15 the Council will review the budget and make amendments as they see fit, but must adopt a final budget along with necessary implementing ordinances no later than December 20.

If the City Council fails to adopt a budget by December 20, the budget submitted to the Council by the City Manager and all necessary implementing ordinances shall take effect.

The City's annual budget includes estimated revenues and appropriations for all funds. Self-insurance and the community development fund do not have an annual budget even though they are special revenue funds. A five-year capital expenditure budget is also included in the annual budget.

5. CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

In accordance with GASB 34, the City has recorded depreciation expense associated with all of its capital assets, including infrastructure. The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of December 31, 2018, amounted to \$ 39,992,753 (net of accumulated depreciation). The investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, machinery and equipment, infrastructure and construction in progress (CIP).

Major capital asset events during the fiscal year 2018 included:

• Waste Water Treatment Plant Upgrade	\$ 620,557
• Strategic Demolition Project	\$ 391,571
• EMS Vehicle	\$ 99,622
• Paterson Street Reconstruction	\$ 98,245
• City Hall Window Replacement	\$ 77,075
• Depreciation Expense for the Year	\$ 2,080,159

A capital asset recap as of December 31, 2018 is as follows:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Land	\$ 6,776,899	\$ 6,776,899
Construction in Progress	2,422,747	1,626,870
Land Improvements	10,341,926	10,341,926
Building and Improvements	16,068,747	15,676,284
Infrastructure	38,770,910	39,347,001
Machinery and Equipment	18,912,670	18,572,522
Vehicles	<u>4,956,418</u>	<u>4,978,442</u>
Total	98,250,317	97,319,944
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<u>58,257,564</u>	<u>56,248,804</u>
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 39,992,753</u>	<u>\$ 41,071,140</u>

Long-Term Debt

A recap of long-term as of December 31, 2018 is as follows:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Bond Anticipation Notes	\$ 4,937,524	\$ 3,769,992
Tax Anticipation Notes	1,600,000	1,800,000
Serial Bonds Notes	3,043,000	2,970,000
Leases Payable	<u>170,801</u>	<u>252,717</u>
	9,751,325	8,792,709
Less Current Portion	<u>4,782,218</u>	<u>4,520,915</u>
Total Long-Term Debt	<u>\$ 4,969,107</u>	<u>\$ 4,271,794</u>

The New York State Constitution establishes a debt limit of 7% of the most recent five-year average valuation of taxable real estate in the City. Certain properties in the City are exempt from taxable status, which comprised approximately 60% of the total property value in the City. At December 31, 2018, the total indebtedness subject to its Constitutional Debt limit was \$ 2,928,878 or 15.37% of its limit.

Moody's Investors Service has upgraded the City's general obligation limited tax (GOLT) rating in 2019 to Ba1 positive from Ba1 negative after the Fiscal Y/E 2018 unaudited financial data noting improved fiscal management which has achieved material growth in liquidity and reserves.

More detailed information on the City's capital assets and long-term debt activity is provided in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

In 2018, the City issued a Tax Anticipation Note (TAN) for \$ 1,600,000. This will be paid off in 2019.

6. ECONOMIC FACTORS

Cerebral Palsy of the North Country received site plan approval in early 2016 to open a new clinic in the City. The 15,000 sq. ft. medical clinic will employ 40 new employees in the City's downtown core in a formerly vacant manufacturing building. The facility has completed its' renovations and is set to open in late summer of 2019.

The Ogdensburg airport completed an expansion of its terminal and runway in the fall of 2016. The expansion qualified the airport to be reclassified from a class II index A to a class I index B facility. Class I airports accommodate all types of aircraft designed for at least 31 passenger seats. As a result of this expansion, Allegiant Air started providing non-stop flight service to popular Florida destinations including Orlando and Tampa. The Ogdensburg Bridge and Port Authority (OBPA) had anticipated 40,000 passengers annually as a result of the expansion and announced in October 2018 they had exceeded their goal by officially welcoming its 100,000 passenger since the Airport expansion. Another Airline, SkyWest Airlines was awarded an Essential Air Service Contract beginning in May 2019 and is providing 50 passenger United Express non-stop daily service to Chicago and Washing D.C., which will complement the existing Allegiant Air service to Florida.

Defelsko, a U.S. manufacturer of Coating Thickness Gauges and Inspection Instruments has completed a 25,000 SF expansion in the City's industrial park. 25 new jobs have been created as a result of the expansion.

Comtest Networks, the leading supplier of DSL splitters in North America, has hired 20 employees over two-years, exceeding job growth projections.

ANSEN Corp., 830 Proctor Ave., is an electric manufacturer specializing in circuit board assembly. The facility underwent a 40,000 SF expansion to include upper level electronics assembly, including Ephesus Lighting. This expansion created 45 new jobs in addition to the 200 previously employed by the company.

North American Forest Group, Inc. (NAFG) acquired the former ACCO property located at 263 Acco Drive in November 2018. The 143,000 SF former manufacturing site will be used as a sawmill/wood products warehousing and distribution facility. Over the next two years the business plans to provide 20 new jobs.

7. REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Ogdensburg's finances to our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors. If you need any additional copies of this report or have any additional questions, please contact our offices at the following address:

City of Ogdensburg, City Comptroller's Office, 330 Ford Street, Ogdensburg, New York 13669.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

ASSETS

Current Assets

Cash		
Cash - Unrestricted	\$	5,752,868
Cash - Restricted		1,543,018
Receivables		
Taxes Receivable (Net of Allowance of \$ 4,703)		2,167,867
Accounts and Other Receivables (Net)		1,469,105
State and Federal Receivables		527,431
Due from Fiduciary Funds		11,345
Due from Other Governments		471,406
Prepaid Expenses		311,595
Total Current Assets		<u>12,254,635</u>

Noncurrent Assets

Capital Assets (Net)		<u>39,992,753</u>
Total Assets		52,247,388

Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred Outflows - Pensions		<u>4,739,733</u>
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Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	<u>56,987,121</u>
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Liabilities

Current Liabilities

Accounts Payable	\$	372,604
Accrued Liabilities		90,000
Accrued Interest Payable		97,339
Due to Other Governments		1,168,940
Deferred Revenue		66,775
Bond Anticipation Note Payable		2,695,001
Tax Anticipation Note Payable		1,600,000
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt		487,217
Total Current Liabilities		<u>6,577,876</u>

Noncurrent Liabilities

Bond Anticipation Note Payable		2,242,523
Serial Bonds Payable		2,640,000
Capital Leases Payable		86,584
Due to Employee Retirement System		122,250
Compensated Absences		835,750
Judgements and Claims Payable		2,460,073
Net Pension Liability - Proportionate Share		1,523,987
Post Employment Benefits other than Pensions		36,053,109
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		<u>45,964,276</u>

Total Liabilities		<u>52,542,152</u>
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Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred Inflows - Pension		3,673,277
Deferred Inflows - OPEB		4,869,226
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		<u>8,542,503</u>

Net Position

Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		31,841,428
Restricted for Reserves		1,543,018
Unrestricted (Deficit)		<u>(37,481,980)</u>
Total Net Position		<u>(4,097,534)</u>

Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	\$	<u>56,987,121</u>
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See notes to financial statements.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

Functions/Programs	Expenditures	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
General Government Support	\$ 1,361,399	\$ 177,112	\$ 1,740,457	\$ 642,763	\$ 1,198,933
Public Safety and Health	7,385,173	355,964	-	343,818	(6,685,391)
Transportation	2,741,120	108,453	444,461	-	(2,188,206)
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	14,600	-	-	-	(14,600)
Culture and Recreation	1,836,188	35,000	381,242	-	(1,419,946)
Home and Community Services	4,122,888	5,093,865	102,461	-	1,073,438
Interest on Debt	185,738	-	-	-	(185,738)
Total Functions and Programs	\$ 17,647,106	\$ 5,770,394	\$ 2,668,621	\$ 986,581	\$ (8,221,510)
General Revenues					
Real Property Taxes				\$ 5,182,273	
Real Property Tax Items				178,638	
Non Property Tax Items				4,097,411	
Departmental Income				257,888	
Use of Money and Property				101,888	
Licenses and Permits				47,770	
Fines and Forfeitures				35,415	
Gain on Disposal of Fixed Assets				67,879	
Miscellaneous Local Sources				43,132	
State Aid not Restricted to Specific Programs				64,466	
Total General Revenues				10,076,760	
Change in Net Position					1,855,250
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year, as Restated					<u>(5,952,784)</u>
Total Net Position - December 31					<u>\$ (4,097,534)</u>

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**BALANCE SHEETS - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

	<u>General</u>	<u>Special Revenue</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Assets				
Cash - Unrestricted	\$ 2,074,023	\$ 3,345,441	\$ 333,404	\$ 5,752,868
Cash - Restricted	97,965	281,159	1,163,894	1,543,018
Taxes Receivable (Net of Allowance of \$ 4,703)	2,167,867	-	-	2,167,867
Other Receivables (Net)	147,125	1,309,804	12,176	1,469,105
State and Federal Receivables	-	18,381	509,050	527,431
Due from Other Funds	336,076	277,969	49,000	663,045
Due from Fiduciary Funds	11,345	-	-	11,345
Due from Other Governments	421,406	50,000	-	471,406
Prepaid Expenses	262,476	-	-	262,476
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 5,518,283</u>	<u>\$ 5,282,754</u>	<u>\$ 2,067,524</u>	<u>\$ 12,868,561</u>
 Liabilities and Fund Balances				
Accounts Payable	\$ 146,989	\$ 115,549	\$ 110,066	\$ 372,604
Accrued Liabilities	-	-	90,000	90,000
Accrued Interest Payable	97,339	-	-	97,339
Tax Anticipation Note Payable	1,600,000	-	-	1,600,000
Bond Anticipation Note Payable	-	-	4,937,524	4,937,524
Due to Other Funds	278,548	384,497	-	663,045
Due to Fiduciary Funds	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Governments	1,168,940	-	-	1,168,940
Deferred Revenue	-	66,775	-	66,775
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Liabilities	<u>3,291,816</u>	<u>566,821</u>	<u>5,137,590</u>	<u>8,996,227</u>
 Fund Balances				
Restricted	97,965	281,159	1,163,894	1,543,018
Unassigned	2,128,502	4,434,774	(4,233,960)	2,329,316
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Fund Balances	<u>2,226,467</u>	<u>4,715,933</u>	<u>(3,070,066)</u>	<u>3,872,334</u>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 5,518,283</u>	<u>\$ 5,282,754</u>	<u>\$ 2,067,524</u>	<u>\$ 12,868,561</u>

See notes to financial statements.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Total Governmental Funds	Long-Term Assets - Liabilities	Reclassifications and Eliminations	Statement of Net Positon Totals
ASSETS				
Cash				
Unrestricted	\$ 5,752,868	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,752,868
Restricted	1,543,018	-	-	1,543,018
Receivables				
Taxes Receivable	2,167,867	-	-	2,167,867
Accounts Receivable	1,469,105	-	-	1,469,105
State and Federal Receivables	527,431	-	-	527,431
Due from Other Funds	663,045	-	(663,045)	-
Due from Fiduciary Funds	11,345	-	-	11,345
Due from Other Governments	471,406	-	-	471,406
Prepaid Expenses	262,476	49,119	-	311,595
Land, Buildings, and Equipment (Net)	-	39,992,753	-	39,992,753
Total Assets	<u>\$ 12,868,561</u>	<u>\$ 40,041,872</u>	<u>\$ (663,045)</u>	<u>\$ 52,247,388</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Outflows - Pension	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,739,733</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,739,733</u>
LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Accounts Payable	\$ 372,604	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 372,604
Accrued Liabilities	90,000	-	-	90,000
Accrued Interest Payable	97,339	-	-	97,339
Due to other Funds	663,045	-	(663,045)	-
Due to Fiduciary Funds	-	-	-	-
Deferred Revenue	66,775	-	-	66,775
Serial Bonds Payable	-	3,043,000	-	3,043,000
Tax Anticipation Note Payable	1,600,000	-	-	1,600,000
Bond Anticipation Note Payable	4,937,524	-	-	4,937,524
Capital Leases Payable	-	170,801	-	170,801
Due to Other Governments	1,168,940	-	-	1,168,940
Due to Employee Retirement System	-	122,250	-	122,250
Post-Employment Benefits other than Pensions	-	36,053,109	-	36,053,109
Judgements and Claims Payable	-	2,460,073	-	2,460,073
Net Pension Liability - Proportionate Share	-	1,523,987	-	1,523,987
Compensated Absences	-	835,750	-	835,750
Total Liabilities	<u>8,996,227</u>	<u>44,208,970</u>	<u>(663,045)</u>	<u>52,542,152</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows - Pension	-	3,673,277	-	3,673,277
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	-	4,869,226	-	4,869,226
	<u>-</u>	<u>8,542,503</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,542,503</u>
FUND BALANCE/NET POSITION				
Total Fund Balance/Net Position	<u>3,872,334</u>	<u>(7,969,868)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,097,534)</u>
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balance / Net Position	<u>\$ 12,868,561</u>	<u>\$ 44,781,605</u>	<u>\$ (663,045)</u>	<u>\$ 56,987,121</u>
Total Governmental Fund Balance				\$ 3,872,334
Capital Assets used in Governmental Activities are not financial resources and therefore not reported in the Funds.				39,992,753
GASB 75 - Valuation of Post-Employment Benefits other than pensions are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the Funds.				(40,922,335)
GASB 68 - Recognition of Assets (Prepaid Expenses), Liabilities (Net Pension Liability - Proportionate Share), and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Pension Costs in the Governmental Activities and not reported in the Funds - Net.				(530,662)
Long-Term Liabilities, including Bonds Payable are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.				<u>(6,509,624)</u>
Net Position of Governmental Activities				<u>\$ (4,097,534)</u>

See notes to financial statements.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

	<u>General</u>	<u>Special Revenue</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
REVENUES				
Real Property Taxes	\$ 5,132,273	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 5,182,273
Real Property Tax Items	210,436	-	-	210,436
Non-Property Tax Items	4,097,412	-	-	4,097,412
Departmental Income	493,701	5,111,282	-	5,604,983
Intergovernmental Charges	360,851	3,963	-	364,814
Use of Money and Property	160,020	1,674	15,496	177,190
Licences and Permits	47,770	-	-	47,770
Fines and Forfeitures	35,415	-	-	35,415
Sale of Property and Compensation for Losses	46,834	21,044	-	67,878
Miscellaneous Local Sources	25,016	379,947	12,176	417,139
State Aid	2,392,092	57,048	638,267	3,087,407
Federal Aid	183,318	18,087	8,234	209,639
	<u>13,185,138</u>	<u>5,643,045</u>	<u>674,173</u>	<u>19,502,356</u>
EXPENDITURES				
General Government Support	1,314,553	179,179	77,075	1,570,807
Public Safety and Health	7,801,576	-	5,820	7,807,396
Transportation	2,035,536	-	17,850	2,053,386
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	14,600	-	-	14,600
Culture and Recreation	502,337	913,748	189,073	1,605,158
Home and Community Services	357,901	3,170,389	1,051,965	4,580,255
Employee Benefits	10,000	-	-	10,000
Debt Service: Principal	203,040	252,960	-	456,000
Debt Service: Interest	139,672	46,066	-	185,738
	<u>12,379,215</u>	<u>4,562,342</u>	<u>1,341,783</u>	<u>18,283,340</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	805,923	1,080,703	(667,610)	1,219,016
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND USES				
BANs Redeemed from Appropriation	-	-	91,000	91,000
Proceeds from Obligations	-	-	438,000	438,000
Operating Transfers In	943,053	831,854	-	1,774,907
Operating Transfers (Out)	(661,854)	(1,113,053)	-	(1,774,907)
	<u>281,199</u>	<u>(281,199)</u>	<u>529,000</u>	<u>529,000</u>
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures and other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,087,122	799,504	(138,610)	1,748,016
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	<u>1,139,345</u>	<u>3,916,429</u>	<u>(2,931,456)</u>	<u>2,124,318</u>
Fund Balance - End of Year	<u>\$ 2,226,467</u>	<u>\$ 4,715,933</u>	<u>\$ (3,070,066)</u>	<u>\$ 3,872,334</u>

See notes to financial statements.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Long-Term Revenues - Expenses</u>	<u>Capital Related Items</u>	<u>Long-Term Debt Transactions</u>	<u>Statement of Activities Totals</u>
Revenues					
Real Property Taxes	\$ 5,182,273	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,182,273
Real Property Tax Items	210,436	-	-	-	210,436
Non-Property Tax Items	4,097,412	-	-	-	4,097,412
Departmental Income	5,604,983	-	-	-	5,604,983
Inter-Governmental Charges	364,814	-	-	-	364,814
Use of Money and Property	177,190	-	-	-	177,190
Licenses and Permits	47,770	-	-	-	47,770
Fines and Forfeitures	35,415	-	-	-	35,415
Sale of Property and Compensation for Losses	67,878	-	-	-	67,878
Miscellaneous Local Sources	417,139	-	-	-	417,139
State Aid	3,087,407	-	-	-	3,087,407
Federal Aid	209,639	-	-	-	209,639
	<u>19,502,356</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,502,356</u>
Expenditures/Expenses					
General Government Support	1,570,807	68,239	(175,320)	(102,327)	1,361,399
Public Safety and Health	7,807,396	336,541	(99,622)	(659,142)	7,385,173
Transportation	2,053,386	775,877	21,375	(109,518)	2,741,120
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	14,600	-	-	-	14,600
Culture and Recreation	1,605,158	356,789	-	(125,759)	1,836,188
Home and Community Service	4,580,255	552,713	(748,205)	(261,875)	4,122,888
Employee Benefits	10,000	(10,000)	-	-	-
Debt Service					
Principal	456,000	-	-	(456,000)	-
Interest	185,738	-	-	-	185,738
	<u>18,283,340</u>	<u>2,080,159</u>	<u>(1,001,772)</u>	<u>(1,714,621)</u>	<u>17,647,106</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>1,219,016</u>	<u>(2,080,159)</u>	<u>1,001,772</u>	<u>1,714,621</u>	<u>1,855,250</u>
Other Sources and Uses					
BANs Redeemed from Appropriation	91,000	-	-	(91,000)	-
Proceeds from Obligations	438,000	-	-	(438,000)	-
Operating Transfers In	1,774,907	-	-	-	1,774,907
Operating Transfers (Out)	(1,774,907)	-	-	-	(1,774,907)
	<u>529,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(529,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change For The Year	<u>\$ 1,748,016</u>	<u>\$ (2,080,159)</u>	<u>\$ 1,001,772</u>	<u>\$ 1,185,621</u>	<u>\$ 1,855,250</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances					\$ 1,748,016
Depreciation Expense recorded in the Statement of Activities, but not in the Governmental Funds					(2,080,159)
Expenditures for Acquisition (Disposition) of Capital Assets recorded in the Governmental Funds, but not in the Statement of Activities					1,001,772
Repayment (Proceeds) of Bond and Capital Lease Principal recorded as an expenditure in the Governmental Funds, but not in the Statement of Activities					8,915
Expenditure for GASB 75 valuation of Post-Employment Benefits other than Pensions recorded in the Statement of Activities, but not in the Governmental Funds					530,977
Adjustment to Expenditures for GASB 68 current year actual Pension Costs recorded in the Statement of Activities, but not in the Governmental Funds					(148,007)
Compensated Absences and Judgements and Claims Payable measured by the amounts earned during the year in the Statement of Activities, but measured by payments in the Governmental Funds					793,736
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities					<u>\$ 1,855,250</u>

See notes to financial statements.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
AGENCY FUND
DECEMBER 31, 2018

Assets

Cash - Unrestricted	\$ 44,177
Due from Other Funds	579
Investments	<u>4,924,673</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 4,969,429</u></u>

Liabilities

Agency Liabilities	\$ 33,210
Due to Other Funds	11,924
Deferred Compensation	<u>4,924,295</u>
Total Liabilities	<u><u>\$ 4,969,429</u></u>

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY ASSETS
AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUND
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

	Balance January 1, 2018	Increases	Decreases	Balance December 31, 2018
Assets				
Cash - Unrestricted	\$ 67,778	\$ 3,403,657	\$ 3,427,258	\$ 44,177
Due from Other Funds	-	579	-	579
Investments	<u>5,016,495</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>91,822</u>	<u>4,924,673</u>
 Total Assets	 <u>\$ 5,084,273</u>	 <u>\$ 3,404,236</u>	 <u>\$ 3,519,080</u>	 <u>\$ 4,969,429</u>
 Liabilities				
Agency Liabilities	\$ 67,828	\$ 3,617,572	\$ 3,652,190	\$ 33,210
Due to Other Funds	228	11,924	228	11,924
Deferred Compensation	<u>5,016,217</u>	<u>401,424</u>	<u>493,346</u>	<u>4,924,295</u>
 Total Liabilities	 <u>\$ 5,084,273</u>	 <u>\$ 4,030,920</u>	 <u>\$ 4,145,764</u>	 <u>\$ 4,969,429</u>

See notes to financial statements.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City of Ogdensburg, New York have been prepared in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as they apply to governmental units. Those principles are prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) which is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Certain significant accounting principles utilized by the City are described below:

Financial Reporting Entity

The City of Ogdensburg (City) is governed by the Charter of the City of Ogdensburg, the general City law and other general laws of the State of New York and various local laws and ordinances. The Council, which is the legislative body responsible for the overall operation of the City, consists of the Mayor and six councilors. The City Manager serves as chief executive officer and the Comptroller serves as chief fiscal officer of the City.

The following basic services are provided: general government, police and fire protection, public works, recreation and infrastructure maintenance and development.

All governmental activities and functions performed for the City are its direct responsibility. No other governmental organizations have been included or excluded from the reporting entity.

The financial reporting entity consists of: a) The primary government which is the City, b) Organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and c) Other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete as set forth in GASB Statement 14.

The decision to include a potential component unit in the City's reporting entity is based on several criteria set forth in GASB 14, 39, and 61 including legal standing, fiscal dependency, and financial accountability. Based on the application of these criteria, the following is a brief review of certain entities considered in determining the City's reporting entity.

The Ogdensburg Public Library was established by the City and chartered by the Board of Regents under the New York State Education Law. Although the Mayor of the City appoints library trustees and the City contributes to the support of the Library, City officials do not have the power or duty to designate library management and the City has limited accountability for library fiscal matters.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Frederic Remington Art Museum was established by the City and granted a charter by the Board of Regents as provided in Article 5 of the Education Law. Members of the Museum's board of trustees are appointed by the Mayor, and the City contributes to the support of the museum. However, the City does not exercise significant oversight responsibility with respect to the museum and has limited accountability for its fiscal matters.

The Ogdensburg City School District was created by state legislation which designates the school board as the governing authority. School board members are elected by the qualified voters of the district. The Board designates management and exercises complete responsibility for all fiscal matters. The City Council exercises no oversight over school operations.

The Ogdensburg Public Housing Authority was created in 1957 by the New York State Legislature. The governing board of the Authority is appointed by the City. The City provides no subsidy to the Authority nor is it responsible for debt or operating deficits of the Authority. The Authority's debt is essentially supported by operating revenues of the Authority and is not guaranteed by the City. The local government does not appoint management of the Authority nor does it approve the Authority's budget or hiring of staff. The City has no oversight responsibility for funds of the Authority.

Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities present financial information about the City's governmental activities. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government in its entirety, except those that are fiduciary. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal transactions. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, departmental income, state aid, intergovernmental revenues, and other exchange and nonexchange transactions. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants, while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with and are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of goods and services offered by the programs, and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements

The fund statements provide information about the City's funds, including fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each fund category (governmental and fiduciary) are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund: This is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial transactions that are not required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds: These funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources, such as Federal and State grants, that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes, water and sewer, and other activities whose funds are restricted as to use. These legal restrictions may be imposed either by governments that provide the funds, or by outside parties.

Capital Projects Funds: These funds are used to account for the financial resources used for acquisition, construction, or major repair of capital facilities.

Fiduciary Fund: This fund is used to account for fiduciary activities. Fiduciary activities are those in which the City acts as trustee or agent for resources that belong to others. These activities are not included in the government-wide financial statements, because their resources do not belong to the City, and are not available to be used.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash transaction takes place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the City gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

The governmental fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The City considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Cash and Investments

The City's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from date of acquisition. New York State law governs the City's investment policies. Resources must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. Permissible investments include obligations of the United States Treasury, United States Agencies, repurchase agreements and obligations of New York State or its localities. Collateral is required for demand and time deposits and certificates of deposit not covered by FDIC insurance. Investments are stated at fair value.

Property Taxes

Real property taxes for City purposes are levied annually based on City budget requirements. City taxes, including re-levied items and county taxes, are due and payable in two installments, May 15 and August 15. The City remits to the county taxes collected on or before May 25 and December 1, of the current year. Taxes delinquent after these dates are remitted to the County by the 30th day of the month collected. Real property taxes not paid within a timely period are generally included in City tax sale proceedings and the City may ultimately take title to parcels in respect to which taxes have not been paid.

Delinquent Ogdensburg City School District taxes are also collected by the City. Unpaid school district taxes are subject to tax sale proceedings. The school district is made whole at the time of collection.

At December 31, 2018, real property tax receivables were \$ 2,167,867. Returned school taxes are offset by a liability to the school district in the same amount.

An allowance for uncollectible taxes of \$ 4,703 has been included in the General Fund accounts receivable balance at December 31, 2018. Amounts considered to be uncollectible are based on specific knowledge related to particular parcels.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are shown net, with uncollectible amounts determined by management. No allowance for uncollectible accounts has been provided since it is believed that such allowance would not be material. Certain receivables are in the process of litigation. An allowance has not been established for these receivables as the outcome of litigation is not yet determinable. The balance of these receivables at December 31, 2018 was approximately \$ 1,469,105.

Due To/From Other Funds

The amounts reported on the Statement of Net Position for due to and due from other funds represents amounts due between different fund types (governmental activities and fiduciary funds). Eliminations have been made for amounts due to and due from within the same fund type. A detailed description of the individual fund balances at year-end is provided subsequently in these notes.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported at actual cost for acquisitions subsequent to 1990. For assets acquired prior to 1990, estimated historical costs, based on appraisals conducted by independent third-party professionals were used. Donated assets are reported at estimated fair market value at the time received.

Capitalization thresholds (the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the Government-wide statements are as follows:

	<u>Capitalization Threshold</u>	<u>Depreciation Method</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life</u>
Buildings	\$ 10,000	Straight Line (SL)	40 yr. (varies)
Building Improvements	\$ 10,000	SL	40 yr. (varies)
Site Improvements	\$ 10,000	SL	40 yr. (varies)
Furniture and Equipment	\$ 10,000	SL	5 - 15 yr.
Infrastructure	\$ 10,000	SL	40 yr. (varies)

Vested Employee Benefits

The City employees are granted vacation in varying amounts, based primarily on length of service and service position. Some earned benefits may be forfeited if not taken within varying time periods.

Sick leave eligibility and accumulation is specified in negotiated labor contracts, and in individual employment contracts. Sick leave use is based on a last-in first-out (LIFO) basis.

Upon retirement, resignation or death, employees may receive a payment based on unused accumulated sick leave, based on contractual provisions.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Vested Employee Benefits (Continued)

Consistent with *GASB Statement 16, Accounting for Compensated Absences*, an accrual for accumulated sick leave is included in the compensated absences liability at year-end. The compensated absences liability is calculated based on the pay rates in effect at year-end.

City employees participate in the New York State and Local Retirement System and the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System.

In addition to providing pension benefits, the City provides health insurance coverage and survivor benefits for retired employees and their survivors. Substantially all of the City's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the City. Health care benefits are provided through a plan whose premiums are based on the benefits paid during the year. The City recognizes the cost of providing health insurance by recording its share of insurance premiums as an expenditure in the year paid.

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

In addition to providing the retirement benefits described in Note above, the City provides postemployment health insurance coverage to its retired employees and their survivors. The payment of this benefit is not governed by any employment contract and is done at the discretion of the City Council. In June 2015, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions* (Statement 75). This statement replaces the requirements of GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension*, (Statement 45) and issues new standards for defined benefit OPEB and Defined contribution OPEB provided to employees of state and local governments through OPEB plans. Its intent is to improve accounting and financial reporting by requiring an OPEB liability to be reported on the face of the financial statements rather than in the accompanying notes as previously required by Statement 45. In 2018, the City implemented Statement 75.

Budgetary Procedures and Budgetary Accounting

Budgets are adopted annually on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Appropriations authorized for the current year are increased by the amount of encumbrances carried forward from the prior year.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Budgetary Procedures and Budgetary Accounting (continued)

The City employs the following budgetary procedures:

- a. No later than November 1, the City Manager submits a tentative budget to the Council for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1. The tentative budget includes proposed expenditures and the proposed means of financing for all funds of the City, except the Insurance Fund.
- b. After public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments, but not later than December 20, the governing board adopts the budget.
- c. All revisions that alter appropriations of any department or fund must be approved by the governing board. However, the comptroller is authorized to transfer certain budgeted amounts within departments, provided such transfer does not exceed 5% of the department's budget and is reported to the council at its next meeting.
- d. Budgetary controls are established for the capital projects fund through resolutions authorizing individual projects.

Encumbrance Accounting

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded for budgetary control purposes to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriations, is employed in the governmental funds.

Encumbrances are reported as reservations of fund balances since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. Expenditures for such commitments are recorded in the period in which the liability is incurred.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenues are reported when potential revenues do not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. Deferred revenues also arise when resources are received by the City before it has legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incidence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both recognition criteria are met, or when the City has legal claim to the resources, the liability for deferred revenues is removed and revenues are recorded.

Statute provides the authority for the City to levy taxes to be used to finance expenditures within the first 120 days of the succeeding fiscal year. Consequently, such amounts are recognized as revenues in the subsequent fiscal year, rather than when measurable and available.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Restricted Resources

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available, the City's policy concerning which to apply first varies with the intended use, and with associated legal requirements, many of which are described elsewhere in these notes.

Fund Balance – Reservations and Designations

In the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the City's total assets and total liabilities represents net position. Net position displays three components – invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted (distinguished between major categories of restrictions); and unrestricted. Unrestricted net assets represent the net assets available for future operations.

Governmental fund balances are classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned. Nonspendable fund balance cannot be spent because of its form. Restricted fund balance has limitations imposed by creditors, grantors, or contributors or by enabling legislation or constitutional provisions. Committed fund balance is a limitation imposed by the City council members through approval of resolutions. Committed fund balance can be assigned for other uses only by similar action of the City council. Assigned fund balance is a limitation imposed by the City council. Unassigned fund balance in the General Fund is the net resources in excess of what can be properly classified in one of the above four categories.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, or unassigned) amounts are available, it is the policy of the City to generally consider restricted amounts to have been reduced first. When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used, it is the policy of the City that committed amounts would be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts. In both instances, when a proposed expenditure is made with specific balances identified as the source of the funding, that specific fund balance will be used.

Inventories

Purchases of inventoriable items are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase, and year-end balances are not maintained.

Insurance

The City of Ogdensburg self-insures against liability for most risks including, but not limited to, property damage and personal injury liability. Judgments and claims are recorded when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or availability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 the assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenue and expenses/expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are made in several areas, including the computation of compensated absences, potential contingent liabilities, self-insurance accruals and useful lives of long-lived assets.

Subsequent Events

Management has reviewed and evaluated all events and transactions from January 1, 2019 through October __, 2019 for possible disclosure and recognition in the financial statements. There were no events or transactions that existed which would provide additional pertinent information about conditions at the date of the financial statements required to be recognized or disclosed in the accompanying financial statements.

Deferred Outflows / Inflows of Resources Related to Pension and OPEB

A deferred outflow of resource is a consumption of net assets that applies to future periods, and as such, will not be recognized as an outflow of resource (expense/expenditure) until that time. A deferred inflow of resource is an acquisition of net assets that applies to future periods, and as such, will not be recognized as an inflow of resource (revenue) until that time.

Deferred inflows or resources and deferred outflows of resources related to pensions that are derived from the differences between projected and actual earnings on the respective pension plan investments are amortized to pension expense over a closed five-year period. Deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources related to pensions/Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) that are derived from differences between expected and actual experience with regard to economic or demographic factors (difference between expected and actual experience) in the measurement of the respective pension/OPEB plan's total pension/OPEB liability are amortized to pension/OPEB expense over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions/OPEB through the respective pension/OPEB plan (active and inactive employees) determined as of the beginning of the measurement period. Contributions to the pension/OPEB plan from the employer subsequent to the measurement date of net pension/OPEB liability and before the end of the reporting period are reported as a deferred outflow of resources related to pensions/OPEB and amortized over twelve months. This contribution is included as an increase in the respective pension/OPEB plan fiduciary net position in the subsequent fiscal year.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Changes in Accounting Principles

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The implementation of the statement requires the City to report Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) expenses, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB. See Note 12 for the financial statement impact of implementation of the statement.

NOTE 2 - EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS

Due to the differences in the measurement focus and basis of accounting used in the governmental fund statements and the government-wide statements, certain financial transactions are treated differently. The basic financial statements contain a full reconciliation of these items. The differences result primarily from the economic focus of the Statement of Activities, compared with the current financial resources focus of the governmental funds.

Fund Balances of Governmental Funds vs. Net Position of Governmental Activities

Total fund balances of the City's governmental funds differ from "net position" of governmental activities reported in the Statement of Net Position. This difference primarily results from the additional long-term economic focus of the Statement of Net Position versus the solely current financial resources focus of the Governmental Fund Balance Sheets.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

**NOTE 2 - EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND GOVERNMENT-WIDE
STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance vs. Statement of Activities

Differences between the governmental funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance, and the Statement of Activities fall into one of three broad categories. The amounts shown below represent:

1. *Long-Term Revenue Differences:*
Long-term revenue differences arise because governmental funds report revenues only when they are considered "available", whereas the Statement of Activities reports revenues when earned. Differences in long-term expenses arise because governmental funds report on a modified accrual basis, whereas the accrual basis of accounting is used on the Statement of Activities.
2. *Capital Related Differences:*
Capital related differences include the difference between proceeds for the sale of capital assets reported on governmental fund statements and the gain or loss on the sale of assets as reported on the Statement of Activities, and the difference between recording an expenditure for the purchase of capital items in the governmental fund statements and depreciation expense on those items as recorded in the Statement of Activities.
3. *Long-Term Debt Transaction Differences:*
Long-term debt transaction differences occur because both interest and principal payments are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund statements, whereas interest payments are recorded in the Statement of Activities as incurred, and principal payments are recorded as a reduction of liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.

NOTE 3 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The City's investment policies are governed by state statutes. In addition, the City has its own written investment policy. City monies must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the state. The comptroller is authorized to use demand accounts and certificates of deposit. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies, repurchase agreements, and obligations of New York State or its localities.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 3 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Cash on Deposit/Collateral

Collateral is required for demand deposits and certificates of deposit at 105 percent of all deposits not covered by federal deposit insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State and its municipalities and school districts.

The written investment policy requires repurchase agreements to be purchased from banks located within the State and that underlying securities must be obligations of the federal government. Underlying securities must have a market value of at least 105 percent of the cost of the repurchase agreements.

For the purposes of reporting cash flow, cash equivalents are defined as short-term, high liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and near their maturity.

Deposits

Deposits are valued at cost or cost plus interest and are categorized as either (1) Insured or collateralized with securities held by the City or by its agent in the City's name; (2) Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agency in the City's name; or (3) Uncollateralized.

Total financial institution (bank) balances at December 31, 2018, per the banks were \$ 2,848,366. These deposits are categorized as follows:

1	2	3	Carrying Value
\$ 250,000	\$ 2,598,366	\$ -	\$ 2,848,366

1. Unrestricted Cash - At December 31, 2018, unrestricted cash consisted of the following:

	Checking Accounts	Savings Account	Petty Cash	Total
General	\$ 2,073,774	\$ -	\$ 875	\$ 2,074,649
Special Revenue				
Community Development	-	68,374	-	68,374
Library/ Remington	140,275	-	100	140,375
Sewer	1,631,380	-	-	1,631,380
Water	1,040,548	-	-	1,040,548
Insurance	464,764	-	-	464,764
Capital	333,404	-	-	333,404
Total	\$ 5,684,145	\$ 68,374	\$ 975	\$ 5,753,494

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 3 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Cash on Deposit/Collateral (Continued)

2. Restricted Cash - Restricted cash of \$ 57,769 in the Special Revenue (Insurance) Fund is being held for future unemployment insurance claims, \$ 223,390 in the Community Development Fund is being held for community development projects and \$ 1,163,894 in the Capital Fund is being held for capital projects. The General Fund has restricted cash of \$ 97,339 held for various reserves described in NOTE 3 - Fund Equity. Total restricted cash is \$ 1,542,392.

3. Investment Pool - The City participates in a multi-municipal cooperation investment pool agreement pursuant to New York State General Municipal Law Article 5-G, Section 119-0, whereby it holds a portion of its cash in cooperation with other participants. At December 31, 2018, the City's share, \$ 4,931,059, of the pooled investments consisted of various investments in securities issued by the United States and its agencies. The investments are highly liquid and are considered to be cash equivalents and are included in the unrestricted and restricted amounts referred to above. The amount of investments by fund are as follows:

Fund	Amount	
General Fund	\$ 3,609,353	Investment Pool
Capital Projects	157,812	Investment Pool
Community Development	<u>1,163,894</u>	Investment Pool
	<u>\$ 4,931,059</u>	

The investment pool is categorically exempt from the New York State collateralization requirements.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended December 31, 2018 were as follows:

	<u>Balance at</u> <u>12/31/17</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>Balance at</u> <u>12/31/18</u>
Governmental Activities				
Non Depreciable Capital Assets				
Land	\$ 6,776,899	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,776,899
Construction in Progress	<u>1,626,870</u>	<u>795,877</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,422,747</u>
Total	<u>8,403,769</u>	<u>795,877</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,199,646</u>
Depreciable Capital Assets				
Land Improvements	10,341,926	-	-	10,341,926
Buildings and Improvements	16,033,767	34,980	-	16,068,747
Infrastructure	38,770,910	-	-	38,770,910
Machinery and Equipment	18,791,130	192,290	70,750	18,912,670
Vehicles	<u>4,978,442</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,024</u>	<u>4,956,418</u>
Total	<u>88,916,175</u>	<u>227,270</u>	<u>92,774</u>	<u>89,050,671</u>
Less: Accumulated Depreciation				
Land Improvements	6,144,825	283,139	-	6,427,964
Buildings and Improvements	7,369,378	366,839	-	7,736,217
Infrastructure	23,193,109	773,930	-	23,967,039
Machinery and Equipment	15,941,431	347,806	70,750	16,218,487
Vehicles	<u>3,621,436</u>	<u>308,445</u>	<u>22,024</u>	<u>3,907,857</u>
Total	<u>56,270,179</u>	<u>2,080,159</u>	<u>92,774</u>	<u>58,257,564</u>
Depreciable Capital Assets (Net)	<u>32,645,996</u>			<u>30,793,107</u>
Total	<u>\$ 41,049,765</u>			<u>\$ 39,992,753</u>

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Function/Program	
General Governmental Support	\$ 67,369
Public Safety	330,939
Transportation	775,176
Culture and Recreation	355,720
Home and Community	<u>550,955</u>
Total Depreciation	<u>\$ 2,080,159</u>

NOTE 5 - SHORT-TERM DEBT

Bond Anticipation Notes - Liabilities for bond anticipation notes (BANs) are generally accounted for in the Capital Fund. The notes or renewal thereof may not extend more than two years beyond the original date of issue unless a portion is redeemed within two years and within each 12 month period thereafter.

State law requires that BANs issued for capital purposes be converted to long-term obligations within five years after the original issue date. However, BANS issued for assessable improvement projects may be renewed for periods equivalent to the maximum life of the permanent financing, provided that stipulated annual reductions of principal are made.

The following is an analysis of BAN's outstanding as of December 31, 2018.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Date of Original Issue</u>	<u>Original Amount</u>	<u>Date of Final Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate (%)</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>
Capital Fund	4/26/18	\$ 2,695,000	4/26/19	2.58%	<u>\$ 2,695,000</u>

The changes in BAN's during the year are as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at 12/31/17</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Balance at 12/31/18</u>
Capital Fund	2,274,000	2,695,000	2,274,000	<u>\$ 2,695,000</u>

Tax Anticipation Notes - General Fund - a Tax Anticipation Note, with an interest rate of 4.00%, was issued on July 31, 2018 for \$ 1,600,000 and matures on July 31, 2019. The proceeds were used for the payment of operating expenses incurred in operating the City for the 2018 year.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

NOTE 5 - SHORT-TERM DEBT (Continued)

Due to Other Governments

At December 31, 2018, Due to Other Governments consisted of the following:

Due to Ogdensburg City School District	\$	204,431
Due to St. Lawrence County		<u>964,509</u>
		<u>\$ 1,168,940</u>

NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM DEBT

Serial Bonds - The City borrows money in order to acquire land or equipment or construct buildings and improvements. This enables the cost of these capital assets to be borne by the present and future taxpayers receiving the benefit of the capital assets. These long-term liabilities which are full faith and credit debt of the local government are recorded in the general long-term debt account group. The provision to be made in future budgets for capital indebtedness represents the amount, exclusive of interest, authorized to be collected in future years from taxpayers and others for liquidation of the long-term liabilities.

Other Long-Term Debt - Compensated absences - represents the value of the earned and unused portion of the liability for compensated absences.

Capital Leases - The City has the following capital lease obligations:

- Five-year lease dated May 5, 2016 in the amount of \$ 50,269 with interest at 2.46% per annum and annual payments of \$ 10,554 for the purchase of a Volvo skid-steer loader.
- Five-year lease dated March 17, 2016 in the amount of \$ 97,724 with interest at 2.67% per annum and annual payments of \$ 20,588 for the purchase of a 2016 International dump truck.
- Five-year lease dated May 6, 2016 in the amount of \$ 144,780 with interest at 3.10% per annum and annual payments of \$ 30,780 for the purchase of a Caterpillar wheel loader.
- Five-year lease dated September 28, 2016 in the amount of \$ 128,639 with interest at 2.66% per annum and annual payments of \$ 27,096 for the purchase of a 2017 International dump truck.

The future minimum lease obligation and the net present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2018 were as follows:

2019	\$	89,018
2020		<u>89,018</u>
Total Lease Payments		178,036
Less Amount Representing Interest		<u>7,235</u>
Present Value of Future Minimum Lease Payments		<u>\$ 170,801</u>

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

The following is a summary of long-term liabilities outstanding at December 31, 2018:

BAN Payable – Noncurrent Portion	\$ 2,242,523
Serial Bonds – Noncurrent Portion	2,640,000
Capital Leases Payable – Noncurrent Portion	86,584
Due to Employee Retirement System	122,250
Compensated Absence	835,750
Judgements and Claims	2,460,073
Net Pension Liability – Proportionate Share	1,523,987
OPEB	<u>36,053,109</u>
Total Long-Term Liabilities	<u>\$ 45,964,276</u>

The following is a summary of changes in Long-Term Liabilities for the period ended December 31, 2018.

	Balance at 12/31/17	Increases	Decreases	Balance at 12/31/18	Due Within One Year
Serial Bonds	\$ 2,970,000	\$ 438,000	\$ 365,000	\$ 3,043,000	\$ 403,000
BAN Payable	1,495,992	746,531	-	2,242,523	-
Capital Leases	252,717	-	81,916	170,801	84,217
Due to ERS	326,250	-	204,000	122,250	-
Compensated Absences	851,431	-	15,681	835,750	-
Judgements and Claims	3,238,127	-	778,054	2,460,073	-
Net Pension Liability	3,453,978	-	1,929,991	1,523,987	-
OPEB	<u>6,805,042</u>	<u>29,248,067</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,053,109</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 19,393,537</u>	<u>\$ 30,432,598</u>	<u>\$ 3,374,642</u>	<u>\$ 46,451,493</u>	<u>\$ 487,217</u>

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

Long-Term Maturity Schedule - The following is a statement of serial bonds with corresponding schedules:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Original Amount</u>	<u>Variable Interest Rate</u>	<u>Final Maturity</u>	<u>Outstanding 12/31/2018</u>
Elizabeth Street Reconstruction	2012	\$ 1,292,905	2.5%	2023	\$ 621,938
Caroline Street Sewer	2012	42,160	2.5%	2023	20,280
Sewage Treatment Plant	2012	579,699	2.5%	2023	278,858
Water Tower Painting	2012	221,339	2.5%	2023	106,472
Mansion Avenue Transmission	2012	158,097	2.5%	2023	76,050
New Park Recreation Area	2012	210,800	2.5%	2023	101,402
Visitors Center	2016	1,074,500	1.5%	2027	892,800
City Hall	2016	307,200	1.5%	2027	255,200
Redevelopment of Property	2016	303,300	1.5%	2027	252,000
Fire Fighting Vehicle	2018	271,000	5.0%	2028	271,000
Library Improvements	2018	76,000	5.0%	2028	76,000
Ice Surfacing Machine	2018	91,000	5.0%	2028	<u>91,000</u>
Sub Total					\$ 3,043,000
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt					<u>(403,000)</u>
Noncurrent Portion of Long-Term Debt					<u>\$ 2,640,000</u>

The following tables summarize the City's future debt service requirements as of December 31, 2018:

Serial Bonds

<u>Year End Date</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2019	\$ 403,000	\$ 99,715
2020	420,000	77,300
2021	430,000	65,563
2022	440,000	53,088
2023	440,000	40,256
2024 – 2028	<u>910,000</u>	<u>371,594</u>
	<u>\$ 3,043,000</u>	<u>\$ 707,516</u>

Debt Limits

At December 31, 2018, the total outstanding indebtedness of the City aggregated \$ 9,751,325. Of this amount, \$ 2,928,878 was subject to the constitutional debt limit and represented approximately 15.37% of its statutory debt limit.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 7 - INTERFUND RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLES

Interfund receivables and payables at December 31, 2018 were as follows:

Fund Type	Receivables	Payables
General Fund	\$ 336,076	\$ 278,548
Capital Projects	49,000	-
Special Revenue		
Community		
Development	1,115	30,726
Water	-	-
Sewer	-	49,000
Library/Remington	276,854	304,771
Total	\$ 663,045	\$ 663,045

NOTE 8 - FUND EQUITY

For flow assumption policy regarding use of fund balance types, refer to NOTE 1.

Restricted for		
Unemployment Insurance	\$ 57,769	(Insurance Fund)
Community Development Projects	223,390	(CD Fund)
Capital Projects	1,163,894	(Capital Fund)
Miscellaneous	80,435	(General)
Asset Forfeiture	17,530	(General)
Total Restricted Fund Balance	\$ 1,543,018	
Unassigned		
General	\$ 2,128,502	
Community Development	(17,992)	
Insurance Reserve	464,763	
Water	1,578,529	
Sewer	2,234,314	
Library/Remington	175,160	
Capital	(4,233,960)	
Total Unassigned Fund Balance	\$ 2,329,316	

City employees are entitled to coverage under the Unemployment Insurance Law. The City has elected to discharge its liability to the New York State Unemployment Insurance Fund by the benefit reimbursement method, a dollar-for-dollar reimbursement to the Unemployment Insurance Fund for benefits paid to former City employees and charged to the City's account.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

NOTE 8 - FUND EQUITY (Continued)

The City has established an unemployment insurance payment reserve fund. This reserve, accounted for in the Insurance Fund, had a balance of \$ 57,769 at December 31, 2018.

NOTE 9 - DEFERRED COMPENSATION

Employees of the City may elect to participate in the ICMA RC Deferred Compensation Plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The Plan, available to all employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years, usually after retirement.

As of December 31, 2018, the market value of the assets of the plan totaled \$ 4,924,673. In accordance with Section 457 of the Code, all amounts of Compensation deferred or contributed under the Plan, all property and rights purchased with such amounts and all income attributable to such amounts, and all other property and rights are held in trust for the exclusive benefit of Participants and their Beneficiaries and Alternate Payees pursuant to the Trust Agreement. This amount is reflected as an Agency Fund asset along with a corresponding liability to the employees participating in the plan.

NOTE 10 - PENSION OBLIGATIONS

Plan Descriptions and Benefits Provided

The City participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS) which are collectively referred to as New York State and Local Retirement System (the System). These are cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement systems. The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of the System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (the Fund), which was established to hold all net assets and record changes in plan net position allocated to the System. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of the System. System benefits are established under the provisions of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (RSSL). Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 10 - PENSION OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Plan Descriptions And Benefits Provided (Continued)

The City also participates in the Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan (GLIP), which provides death benefits in the form of life insurance. The System is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. That report, including information with regard to benefits provided, may be found at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/index.php or obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244.

The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits.

Tiers 1 and 2

Eligibility: Tier 1 members, with the exception of those retiring under special retirement plans, must be at least age 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. There is no minimum service requirement for Tier 1 members. Tier 2 members, with the exception of those retiring under special retirement plans, must have five years of service and be at least age 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. The age at which full benefits may be collected for Tier 1 is 55, and the full benefit age for Tier 2 is 62.

Benefit Calculation: Generally, the benefit is 1.67 percent of final average salary for each year of service if the member retires with less than 20 years. If the member retires with 20 or more years of service, the benefit is 2 percent of final average salary for each year of service. Tier 2 members with five or more years of service can retire as early as age 55 with reduced benefits. Tier 2 members age 55 or older with 30 or more years of service can retire with no reduction in benefits. As a result of Article 19 of the RSSL, Tier 1 and Tier 2 members who worked continuously from April 1, 1999 through October 1, 2000 received an additional month of service credit for each year of credited service they have at retirement, up to a maximum of 24 additional months.

Final average salary is the average of the wages earned in the three highest consecutive years. For Tier 1 members who joined on or after June 17, 1971, each year of final average salary is limited to no more than 20 percent of the previous year. For Tier 2 members, each year of final average salary is limited to no more than 20 percent of the average of the previous two years.

Tiers 3, 4, and 5

Eligibility: Tier 3 and 4 members, with the exception of those retiring under special retirement plans, must have five years of service and be at least age 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. Tier 5 members, with the exception of those retiring under special retirement plans, must have ten years of service and be at least age 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. The full benefit age for Tiers 3, 4, and 5 is 62.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 10 - PENSION OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Tiers 3, 4, and 5 (Continued)

Benefit Calculation: Generally, the benefit is 1.67 percent of final average salary for each year of service if the member retires with less than 20 years. If a member retires with between 20 and 30 years of service, the benefit is 2 percent of final average salary for each year of service. If a member retires with more than 30 years of service, an additional benefit of 1.5 percent of final average salary is applied for each year of service over 30 years. Tier 3 and 4 members with five or more years of service and Tier 5 members with ten or more years of service can retire as early as age 55 with reduced benefits. Tier 3 and 4 members age 55 or older with 30 or more years of service can retire with no reduction in benefits.

Final average salary is the average of the wages earned in the three highest consecutive years. For Tier 3, 4, and 5 members, each year of final average salary is limited to no more than 10 percent of the average of the previous two years.

Tier 6

Eligibility: Tier 6 members, with the exception of those retiring under special retirement plans, must have ten years of service and be at least age 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. The full benefit age for Tier 6 is 63 for ERS members.

Benefit Calculation: Generally, the benefit is 1.67 percent of final average salary for each year of service if the member retires with less than 20 years. If a member retires with 20 years of service, the benefit is 1.75 percent of final average salary for each year of service. If a member retires with more than 20 years of service, an additional benefit of 2 percent of final average salary is applied for each year of service over 20 years. Tier 6 members with ten or more years of service can retire as early as age 55 with reduced benefits.

Final average salary is the average of the wages earned in the five highest consecutive years. For Tier 6 members, each year of final average salary is limited to no more than 10 percent of the average of the previous four years.

Ordinary Disability Benefits

Generally, ordinary disability benefits, usually one-third of salary, are provided to eligible members after ten years of service; in some cases, they are provided after five years of service.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 10 - PENSION OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Accidental Disability Benefits

For all eligible Tier 1 and Tier 2 ERS and PFRS members, the accidental disability benefit is a pension of 75 percent of final average salary, with an offset for any Workers' Compensation benefits received. The benefit for eligible Tier 3, 4, 5, and 6 members is the ordinary disability benefit with the years-of-service eligibility requirement dropped.

Tiers 3, 4, and 5

Ordinary Death Benefits

Death benefits are payable upon the death, before retirement, of a member who meets eligibility requirements as set forth by law. The first \$ 50,000 of an ordinary death benefit is paid in the form of group term life insurance. The benefit is generally three times the member's annual salary. For most members, there is also a reduced post-retirement ordinary death benefit available.

Post-Retirement Benefit Increases

A cost-of-living adjustment is provided annually to: (i) all pensioners who have attained age 62 and have been retired for five years; (ii) all pensioners who have attained age 55 and have been retired for ten years; (iii) all disability pensioners, regardless of age, who have been retired for five years; (iv) ERS recipients of an accidental death benefit, regardless of age, who have been receiving such benefit for five years and (v) the spouse of a deceased retiree receiving a lifetime benefit under an option elected by the retiree at retirement. An eligible spouse is entitled to one-half the cost-of-living adjustment amount that would have been paid to the retiree when the retiree would have met the eligibility criteria. This cost-of-living adjustment is a percentage of the annual retirement benefit of the eligible member as computed on a base benefit amount not to exceed \$ 18,000 of the annual retirement benefit. The cost-of-living percentage shall be 50 percent of the annual Consumer Price Index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor, but cannot be less than 1 percent or exceed 3 percent.

Contributions

The System is noncontributory except for employees who joined the ERS after July 27, 1976, who contribute 3% of their salary for the first ten years of membership and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010 (ERS) or January 9, 2010 (PFRS) who generally contribute 3% of their salary for the entire length of service. Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the ERS' fiscal year ending March 31. Contributions for the current year and two preceding years were equal to 100% of the contributions required, and were as follows:

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 10 - PENSION OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Contributions (Continued)

<u>CONTRIBUTIONS</u>	<u>ERS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>
2018	\$ 579,911	\$ 877,639
2017	\$ 683,883	\$ 978,648
2016	\$ 863,784	\$ 705,510

The system has provided additional disclosures for entities that elected to participate in Chapter 260, 57, and 105.

PENSION LIABILITIES, PENSION EXPENSE, AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES RELATED TO PENSIONS

At December 31, 2018, the City reported the following asset (liability) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset /(liability) for each of the Systems. The net pension asset (liability) was measured as of March 31, 2018 for both PFRS and ERS. The total pension asset (liability) used to calculate the net pension asset (liability) was determined by an actuarial valuation.

The City's proportion of the net pension asset (liability) was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the Systems relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. This information was provided by the PFRS and ERS Systems in reports provided to the City.

	<u>PFRS</u>	<u>ERS</u>
Actuarial Valuation Date	4/1/2017	4/1/2017
Net Pension Asset/(Liability)	\$ (1,010,757,000)	\$ (3,227,445,000)
City's Portion of the Plan's Total Net Pension Asset/(Liability)	\$ (1,081,106)	\$ (442,881)
	.1069600%	.0137223%

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the City recognized pension expense of \$ 999,889 for PFRS and \$ 530,792 for ERS. At December 31, 2018, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 10 - PENSION OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

**PENSION LIABILITIES, PENSION EXPENSE, AND DEFERRED
OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES
RELATED TO PENSIONS**

	Deferred Outflows		Deferred Inflows	
	PFRS	ERS	PFRS	ERS
Difference Between Expected Actual Experience	\$ 444,972	\$ 157,961	\$ 287,275	\$ 130,533
Changes of Assumptions	819,133	293,667	-	-
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	875,028	643,250	1,762,260	1,269,711
Changes in Proportion and Difference Between the City's Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	38,473	9,699	196,979	26,519
Employer Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	877,639	579,911	-	-
Total	\$ 3,055,245	\$ 1,684,488	\$2,246,514	\$ 1,426,763

City contributions subsequent to the measurement date which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	PFRS	ERS
Year Ended		
2019	\$ 188,523	\$ 90,179
2020	163,811	70,023
2021	(258,102)	(327,930)
2022	(189,256)	(154,458)
2023	26,118	-
Thereafter	-	-

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 10 - PENSION OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

The total pension liability as of the measurement date was determined by using an actuarial valuation as noted in the table below, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to the measurement date. The actuarial valuations used the following actuarial assumptions:

Significant actuarial assumptions used in the valuations were as follows:

	<u>PFRS</u>	<u>ERS</u>
Measurement Date	3/31/2018	3/31/2018
Actuarial Valuation Date	4/1/2017	4/1/2017
Interest Rate	7.0%	7.0%
Salary Scale (Indexed by Service)	4.5%	3.8%
Decrement Tables	4/1/2010 to 3/31/2015 Systems Experience	4/1/2010 to 3/31/2015 Systems Experience
Inflation Rate	2.5%	2.5%

Annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2010 - March 31, 2015 System experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2014.

The actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2017 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2010 - March 31, 2015.

The long term rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by each the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation percentages and best estimates of the arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation are summarized below:

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 10 - PENSION OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS (Continued)

Asset Class	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Rates of Return</u>
Domestic Equity	36%	4.55%
International Equity	14%	6.35%
Private Equity	10%	7.50%
Real Estate	10%	5.55%
Absolute Return Strategies	2%	3.75%
Opportunistic Strategies	3%	5.68%
Real Assets	3%	5.54%
Bonds and Mortgages	17%	1.31%
Cash	1%	(0.25)%
Inflation-Indexed Bonds	4%	1.25%

DISCOUNT RATE

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 7.0% for PFRS and ERS. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon the assumptions, the Systems' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore the long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

SENSITIVITY OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY TO THE DISCOUNT RATE ASSUMPTION

The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.0% for PFRS and ERS, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.0%) or 1 percentage point higher (8.0%) than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease (6.0)%</u>	<u>Current Assumption (7.0)%</u>	<u>1% Increase (8.0)%</u>
PFRS			
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset (Liability)	\$ (5,295,549)	\$ (1,081,106)	\$ 2,453,823
ERS			
Employers Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset (Liability)	\$ (3,350,959)	\$ (442,881)	\$ 2,017,237

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE 10 - PENSION OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

PENSION PLAN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

The components of the current-year net pension asset (liability) of the employers as of the valuation date, were as follows:

	PFRS	ERS	TOTAL
Employer's Total Pension (Liability)	\$(32,914,423,000)	\$ (183,400,590,000)	\$(216,315,013,000)
Plan Net Position	31,903,666,000	180,173,145,000	212,076,811,000
Employer's Net Pension Asset (Liability)	\$ (1,010,757,000)	\$ (3,227,445,000)	\$ (4,238,202,000)
Ration of Plan Net Position to the Employer's Total Pension Asset (Liability)	96.93%	98.24%	98.04%

NOTE 11 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB)

General Information about the OPEB Plan

In addition to providing pension benefits, the City provides certain health care benefits for its retirees. The City's OPEB plan is a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by the City. The authority to establish and/or amend the obligation of the employer, employees, and retirees rests with the City. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of Statement 75.

The City provides healthcare benefits for retirees, spouses, and their covered dependents while contributing a portion of the expenses.

At December 31, 2018, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Active not eligible to retire	90
Active eligible to retire	17
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	0
Retired and surviving spouses	105
Retired spouses covered	<u>33</u>
	<u>245</u>

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

NOTE 11 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB)
(Continued)

Total OPEB Liability

The City's total OPEB liability of \$ 36,053,109 was measured as of January 1, 2018, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

The total OPEB liability in the January 1, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.36%
Salary Increases	3.36%
Discount Rate	3.83%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	4.32%

Mortality rates were based on the RPH-2014 combined mortality, fully generational using scale MP-2018.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>
Balance at January 1, 2017, as Restated	\$ 41,486,586
Changes for the Year	
Service Cost	715,319
Interest	1,438,734
Changes of Benefit Terms	-
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	(4,072,256)
Changes in Assumptions of Other Inputs	(2,420,046)
Benefit Payments	<u>(1,095,228)</u>
Net Changes	<u>(5,433,477)</u>
Balance at January 1, 2018	<u>\$ 36,053,109</u>

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate from 3.50% in 2017 to 3.83% in 2018.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

NOTE 11 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB)
(Continued)

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability (Continued)

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.83%) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.83%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (2.83%)	Current (3.83%)	1% Increase (4.83%)
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 43,073,142	\$ 36,053,109	\$ 30,646,341

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1% Decrease	Current	1% Increase
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 29,668,789	\$ 36,053,109	\$ 45,158,692

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$ 530,977. At December 31, 2018, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ -	\$ 3,054,192
Change of Assumptions or Other Inputs	-	1,815,034
Employer Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	-	-
Total	\$ -	\$ 4,869,226

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

December 31, 2019	\$ (1,623,076)
2020	(1,623,076)
2021	(1,623,074)
Thereafter	-
	\$ (4,869,226)

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

NOTE 12 - CONSTITUTIONAL TAX LIMIT

The constitution of the State of New York limits the amount of real property taxes which in any fiscal year not to exceed 2% of the average full valuation of taxable real estate within such City. At December 31, 2018, the City had exhausted 87.28%³⁶, of its constitutional tax limit.

NOTE 13 - OPERATING LEASES

The City leases certain copiers under the terms of various non-cancelable leases. Rental expense for the year 2018 was \$ 13,331. Minimum annual rentals for each of the remaining years of the leases are:

For fiscal years ended December 31,

2019	\$	12,213
2020		10,468
2021		5,976
2022		<u>1,125</u>
	\$	<u>29,782</u>

NOTE 14 - CONTINGENCIES

State and Federal Aid

The local government has received grants which are subject to audit by agencies of the State and Federal governments. Such audits may result in disallowances and a request for a return of funds to the Federal and State governments. Based on past audits, the local government administration believes disallowances, if any, will be immaterial.

Other Claims

The City is currently named as a defendant in a court action. Any possible liability, as advised by counsel, is too early in the process to properly estimate or form an opinion upon, and has not been included in the current financial statements.

NOTE 15 - RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The City has adopted all current Statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) that are applicable. At December 31, 2018, the City implemented the following new standards, when applicable, issued by GASB:

GASB Statement No. 85, *Omnibus 2017*, effective for the year ending December 31, 2018.

GASB Statement No. 86, *Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues*, effective for the year ending December 31, 2018.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

NOTE 16 - RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION

Due to the City's implementation of GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, a one-time prior-period adjustment of \$ 34,648,270 must be made to the beginning net position to reflect the transition from GASB No. 45 to GASB No. 75 as of January 1, 2018. The impact of this change does not flow through the annual OPEB expense calculation. The following details the change in the City's beginning of year net position due to the GASB No. 75 implementation:

Net Position Beginning of Year, as Previously Stated	\$ 28,695,486
Net Effects of GASB No. 75 Implementation	<u>(34,648,270)</u>
Net Position Beginning of Year, as Restated	<u>\$ (5,952,784)</u>

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
 BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
 DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Final Budget Variance With Budgetary Actual
Revenues				
Real Property Taxes	\$ 5,335,816	\$ 5,360,819	\$ 5,132,273	\$ (228,546)
Real Property Tax Items	206,200	206,200	210,436	4,236
Non Property Tax Items	3,983,600	3,966,000	4,097,412	131,412
Departmental Income	349,221	349,221	493,701	144,480
Inter-Governmental Charges	208,500	208,500	360,851	152,351
Use of Money and Property	91,660	91,660	160,020	68,360
Licenses and Permits	41,885	41,885	47,770	5,885
Fines and Forfeitures	48,800	48,800	35,415	(13,385)
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	20,500	23,500	46,834	23,334
Miscellaneous Local Sources	600	600	25,016	24,416
State Aid	2,281,374	2,281,374	2,392,092	110,718
Federal Aid	194,334	194,334	183,318	(11,016)
Total Revenues	<u>12,762,490</u>	<u>12,772,893</u>	<u>13,185,138</u>	<u>412,245</u>
Other Financing Sources				
Transfers from Other Funds	1,184,196	1,184,196	943,053	(241,143)
Appropriated Reserve	-	-	-	-
Appropriated Fund Balance	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>1,184,196</u>	<u>1,184,196</u>	<u>943,053</u>	<u>(241,143)</u>
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	<u>13,946,686</u>	<u>13,957,089</u>	<u>14,128,191</u>	<u>171,102</u>
Expenditures				
General Government Support	1,537,608	1,537,908	1,314,553	223,355
Public Safety	8,124,243	8,157,131	7,801,576	355,555
Transportation	2,232,307	2,232,307	2,035,536	196,771
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	12,800	15,000	14,600	400
Culture and Recreation	524,193	529,208	502,337	26,871
Home and Community Services	333,216	333,216	357,901	(24,685)
Contingency	170,000	170,000	10,000	160,000
Debt Service	320,465	320,465	342,712	(22,247)
Total Expenditures	<u>13,254,832</u>	<u>13,295,235</u>	<u>12,379,215</u>	<u>916,020</u>
Other Financing Uses				
Transfers to Other Funds	691,854	661,854	661,854	-
Total Expenditures and Other Financing (Uses)	<u>13,946,686</u>	<u>13,957,089</u>	<u>13,041,069</u>	<u>916,020</u>
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues over Expenditures and Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	1,087,122	1,087,122
Fund Balance - Beginning	-	-	1,139,345	1,139,345
Fund Balance - Ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,226,467</u>	<u>\$ 2,226,467</u>

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

NYSERS PENSION PLAN

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 579,911	\$ 632,444	\$ 679,374	\$ 731,222
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>579,911</u>	<u>632,444</u>	<u>679,374</u>	<u>731,222</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 3,505,396	\$ 3,501,378	\$ 3,629,300	\$ 3,688,044
Contribution as a Percentage of Covered- Employee Payroll	16.54%	18.06%	18.72%	19.83%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

NYSPPRS PENSION PLAN

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 877,639	\$ 859,686	\$ 889,920	\$ 935,238
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>877,639</u>	<u>859,686</u>	<u>889,920</u>	<u>935,238</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 4,453,011	\$ 4,264,365	\$ 4,190,224	\$ 4,317,194
Contribution as a Percentage of Covered- Employee Payroll	19.71%	20.16%	21.24%	21.66%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK
SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF
THE NET PENSION ASSET/LIABILITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

NYSERS PENSION PLAN

	2018	2017	2016	2015
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.0137224%	0.0141729%	0.0141709%	0.0138809%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	442,881	1,331,716	2,274,475	468,931
City's Covered-Employee Payroll	3,505,396	3,501,378	3,629,300	3,688,044
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	12.63%	38.03%		12.71%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	98.24%	94.70%	90.70%	90.90%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

NYSPPRS PENSION PLAN

	2018	2017	2016	2015
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.1069600%	0.1023936%	0.1090989%	0.2107100%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	1,081,106	2,122,262	3,230,185	285,607
City's Covered-Employee Payroll	4,453,011	4,264,365	4,190,224	4,317,194
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	24.28%	49.77%	77.09%	6.62%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	96.93%	93.50%	90.20%	90.20%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

CIT OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE
TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

	<u>2018</u>
Measurement Date	January 1, 2018
Total OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 36,053,109</u>
Service Cost	715,319
Interest	1,438,734
Changes in Benefit Terms	-
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience in the Measurement of the Total OPEB Liability	(4,072,256)
Changes of Assumptions or Other Inputs	(2,420,046)
Expected Benefit Payments	<u>(1,095,228)</u>
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(5,433,477)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	<u>41,486,586</u>
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	<u>\$ 36,053,109</u>
Covered Payroll	<u>\$ 5,985,184</u>
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	602.37%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

	Community Development	Insurance Reserve Fund	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Library/ Remington Fund	Totals
Assets						
Cash - Unrestricted	\$ 68,374	\$ 464,764	\$ 1,040,548	\$ 1,631,380	\$ 140,375	\$ 3,345,441
Cash - Restricted	223,390	57,769	-	-	-	281,159
Other Receivables	-	-	9,419	200	13,658	23,277
Water Rent Receivable	-	-	557,458	-	-	557,458
Sewer Rent Receivable	-	-	-	729,069	-	729,069
State and Federal Aid Receivable	18,381	-	-	-	-	18,381
Due from Other Funds	1,115	-	-	-	276,854	277,969
Due from Other Governments	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
Total Assets	\$ 311,260	\$ 522,533	\$ 1,607,425	\$ 2,360,649	\$ 480,887	\$ 5,282,754
Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	\$ 8,361	\$ -	\$ 28,896	\$ 77,335	\$ 957	\$ 115,549
Due to Other Funds	30,726	-	-	49,000	304,771	384,497
Deferred Revenue	66,775	-	-	-	-	66,775
Total Liabilities	105,862	-	28,896	126,335	305,728	566,821
Fund Balance						
Restricted	223,390	57,769	-	-	-	281,159
Unassigned	(17,992)	464,763	1,578,529	2,234,314	175,160	4,434,774
Total Fund Balance	205,398	522,532	1,578,529	2,234,314	175,160	4,715,933
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 311,260	\$ 522,532	\$ 1,607,425	\$ 2,360,649	\$ 480,888	\$ 5,282,754

See paragraph on supplemental schedules included in auditor's report.

CITY OF OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Community Development	Insurance Reserve Fund	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Library/ Remington Fund	Totals
Revenues						
Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Department Income	11,412	-	2,373,038	2,720,827	6,005	5,111,282
Inter-Governmental Charges	-	-	-	-	3,963	3,963
Use of Money and Property	1,653	21	-	-	-	1,674
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	21,044	-	-	-	21,044
Miscellaneous Local Sources	1,115	-	-	-	378,832	379,947
State Aid	57,048	-	-	-	-	57,048
Federal Aid	18,087	-	-	-	-	18,087
Total Revenues	<u>89,315</u>	<u>21,065</u>	<u>2,373,038</u>	<u>2,720,827</u>	<u>438,800</u>	<u>5,643,045</u>
Expenditures						
General Governmental Support	-	179,179	-	-	-	179,179
Culture and Recreation	-	-	-	-	913,748	913,748
Home and Community Services	68,528	-	1,507,508	1,594,353	-	3,170,389
Debt Service: Principal	-	-	50,754	196,206	6,000	252,960
Debt Service: Interest	-	-	8,612	36,634	820	46,066
Total Expenditures	<u>68,528</u>	<u>179,179</u>	<u>1,566,874</u>	<u>1,827,193</u>	<u>920,568</u>	<u>4,562,342</u>
Excess (Deficit) Revenues over Expenditures	<u>20,787</u>	<u>(158,114)</u>	<u>806,164</u>	<u>893,634</u>	<u>(481,768)</u>	<u>1,080,703</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Interfund Transfers In	-	255,000	-	-	576,854	831,854
Interfund Transfers Out	(8,857)	-	(535,476)	(568,720)	-	(1,113,053)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(8,857)</u>	<u>255,000</u>	<u>(535,476)</u>	<u>(568,720)</u>	<u>576,854</u>	<u>(281,199)</u>
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues over Expenditures and Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>11,930</u>	<u>96,886</u>	<u>270,688</u>	<u>324,914</u>	<u>95,086</u>	<u>799,504</u>
Fund Balance - Beginning	<u>193,468</u>	<u>425,646</u>	<u>1,307,841</u>	<u>1,909,400</u>	<u>80,074</u>	<u>3,916,429</u>
Fund Balance - Ending	<u>\$ 205,398</u>	<u>\$ 522,532</u>	<u>\$ 1,578,529</u>	<u>\$ 2,234,314</u>	<u>\$ 175,160</u>	<u>\$ 4,715,933</u>



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

Mayor and Members of City Council
City of Ogdensburg, New York

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Ogdensburg, New York, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Ogdensburg, New York's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 7, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

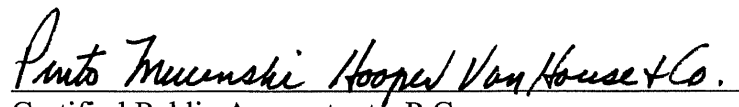
Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not 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 City of Ogdensburg, New York'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*.

Purpose of this Report

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

Prato Mucenski Hooper Van House & Co.

Certified Public Accountants, P.C.

October 7, 2019

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION

April 23, 2020

City of Ogdensburg
 County of St. Lawrence
 State of New York

Re: City of Ogdensburg, County of St. Lawrence New York
 \$1,700,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2020 (Renewals)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have been requested to render our opinion as to the validity of an issue of \$1,700,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2020 (Renewals) (the "Obligations"), of the City of Ogdensburg, County of St. Lawrence, State of New York (the "Obligor"), dated April 23, 2020, in the denomination of \$ _____, bearing interest at the rate of _____% per annum, payable at maturity, and maturing April 23, 2021.

We have examined:

- (1) the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York;
- (2) the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including particularly Sections 103 and 141 through 150 thereof, and the applicable regulations of the United States Treasury Department promulgated thereunder (collectively, the "Code");
- (3) an arbitrage certificate executed on behalf of the Obligor which includes, among other things, covenants, relating to compliance with the Code, with the owners of the Obligations that the Obligor will, among other things, (i) take all actions on its part necessary to cause interest on the Obligations not to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, restricting, to the extent necessary, the yield on investments made with the proceeds of the Obligations and investment earnings thereon, making required payments to the Federal government, if any, and maintaining books and records in a specified manner, where appropriate, and (ii) refrain from taking any action which would cause interest on the Obligations to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, refraining from spending the proceeds of the Obligations and investment earnings thereon on certain specified purposes (the "Arbitrage Certificate"); and
- (4) a certificate executed on behalf of the Obligor which includes, among other things, a statement that compliance with such covenants is not prohibited by, or violative of, any provision of local or special law, regulation or resolution applicable to the Obligor.

We also have examined a certified copy of proceedings of the finance board of the Obligor and other proofs authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Obligations, including the form of the Obligations. In rendering the opinions expressed herein we have assumed (i) the accuracy and truthfulness of all public records, documents and proceedings, including factual information, expectations and statements contained therein, examined by us which have been executed or certified by public officials acting within the scope of their official capacities, and have not verified the accuracy or truthfulness thereof, and (ii) compliance by the Obligor with the covenants contained in the Arbitrage Certificate. We also have assumed the genuineness of the signatures appearing upon such public records, documents and proceedings and the certifications thereof.

In our opinion:

- (a) The Obligations have been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York and constitute valid and legally binding general obligations of the Obligor all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Obligations and interest thereon subject to applicable statutory limitations; provided however that, the enforceability (but not the validity) of the Obligations: (i) may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other law now existing or hereafter enacted by said State of the Federal government affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights, and (ii) may be subject to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases.

- (b) The Obligor has the power to comply with its covenants with respect to compliance with the Code as such covenants relate to the Obligations; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of such covenants may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other law now existing or hereafter enacted by said State or the Federal government affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights.
- (c) Interest on the Obligations is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Interest on the Obligations is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. We express no opinion regarding other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Obligations.

Certain agreements, requirements and procedures contained or referred to in the Arbitrage Certificate and other relevant documents may be changed and certain actions (including, without limitation, economic defeasance of the Obligations) may be taken or omitted under the circumstances and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in such documents.

The opinions expressed herein are based on an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions and cover certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities. Such opinions may be affected by actions taken or omitted or events occurring after the date hereof. Accordingly, this opinion is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon in connection with any such actions, events or matters. Our engagement with respect to the Obligations has concluded with their issuance, and we disclaim any obligation to update this opinion. We have assumed, without undertaking to verify, the accuracy of the factual matters represented, warranted or certified in the documents. Furthermore, we have assumed compliance with all covenants and agreements contained in the Arbitrage Certificate, including without limitation covenants and agreements compliance with which is necessary to assure that future actions, omissions or events will not cause interest on the Obligations to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes. We call attention to the fact that the rights and obligations under the Obligations and the Arbitrage Certificate and their enforceability may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, arrangement, fraudulent conveyance, moratorium or other laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights, to the application of equitable principles, to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases and to the limitations on legal remedies against municipal corporations such as the Obligor in the State of New York. We express no opinion with respect to any indemnification, contribution, penalty, choice of law, choice of forum, choice of venue, or waiver provisions contained in the foregoing documents.

The scope of our engagement in relation to the issuance of the Obligations has extended solely to the examination of the facts and law incident to rendering the opinions expressed herein. Such opinions are not intended and should not be construed to express or imply any conclusion that the amount of real property subject to taxation within the boundaries of the Obligor, together with other legally available sources of revenue, if any, will be sufficient to enable the Obligor to pay the principal of or interest on the Obligations as the same respectively become due and payable. Reference should be made to the Official Statement prepared by the Obligor in relation to the Obligations for factual information which, in the judgment of the Obligor, could materially affect the ability of the Obligor to pay such principal and interest. While we have participated in the preparation of such Official Statement, we have not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the factual information contained therein and, accordingly, we express no opinion as to whether the Obligor, in connection with the sale of the Obligations, has made any untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to make any statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

Very truly yours,

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP