Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022



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# COLUMBUS AND FRANKLIN COUNTY METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT

## Franklin County, Ohio

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 (Unaudited)

The discussion and analysis of the Columbus and Franklin County Metropolitan Parks District's (the "District") financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2022. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the financial statements and the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the District exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by approximately \$274.3 million (net position). Of this amount, approximately \$20.5 million (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations.

The District's net position increased approximately \$13.5 million during the year.

At the close of the current year, the District reported combined ending fund balances of approximately \$29.9 million, an increase of approximately \$3.9 million in comparison with the prior year.

At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance in the General Fund was approximately \$19.7 million.

### USING THIS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. These statements are organized so that the reader can understand the District's financial situation as a whole and also give a detailed view of the District's financial condition.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the District as a whole and present a longer-term view of the District's finances. The fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term, as well as the amount of funds available for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the District's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 (Unaudited)

### REPORTING THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

One of the most important questions asked about the District is "How did we do financially during 2022?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, which appear first in the District's financial statements, report information on the District as a whole and its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the District's net position and changes in position. This change in net position is important because it informs the reader that, for the District as a whole, the financial position of the District has improved or diminished. In evaluating the overall financial health, the reader of these financial statements needs to take into account non-financial factors that also impact the District's financial well-being. Some of these factors include the District's tax base and the condition of capital assets.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the District has only one kind of activity.

Governmental Activities – All of the District's services are reported here, including administrative services, education, park operations, park planning, park promotion, rental property, natural resource management, golf course operations, and park safety.

## REPORTING THE DISTRICT'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds, not the District as a whole. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's major funds. The District's major funds are the General Fund and the Capital Improvement Fund.

Governmental Funds – All of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps to determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future on services provided to District residents. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 (Unaudited)

## THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

As stated previously, the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the District's net position for 2022 compared to 2021.

Table 1 Net Position

	Governmen		
	2022	2021	Increase
<b>AA</b> -	2022	2021	(Decrease)
Assets	e (0.002.520	¢ (2.050.941	¢ 5.042.670
Current and Other Assets	\$ 68,002,520	\$ 62,959,841	\$ 5,042,679
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation		247,851,245	5,582,938
Total Assets	321,436,703	\$ 310,811,086	10,625,617
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>			
Pension	3,436,660	2,647,620	789,040
OPEB	173,040	1,139,487	(966,447)
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	3,609,700	3,787,107	(177,407)
Liabilities			
Current and Other Liabilities	1,439,170	878,069	561,101
Long-Term Liabilities			
Due Within One Year	203,500	268,559	(65,059)
Due In More Than One Year:			
Net Pension Liability	7,252,102	12,259,769	(5,007,667)
Other Amounts	935,091	1,112,587	(177,496)
Total Liabilities	9,829,863	14,518,984	(4,689,121)
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	29,451,312	29,082,776	368,536
Pension	8,785,168	5,591,632	3,193,536
OPEB	2,640,195	4,536,268	(1,896,073)
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	40,876,675	39,210,676	1,665,999
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	252,708,004	247,568,878	5,139,126
Restricted	1,117,213	1,108,173	9,040
Unrestricted	20,514,648	12,191,482	8,323,166
Total Net Position	\$ 274,339,865	\$ 260,868,533	\$ 13,471,332

Current and other assets increased significantly in comparison with the prior year-end. This increase is the result of increases in cash and investments and net OPEB asset in comparison with the prior year.

Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation increased significantly in comparison with the prior year. This increase is primarily related to the District completing multiple projects during the year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 (Unaudited)

The net pension liability and net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) asset and related deferred outflows
and inflows of resources all fluctuated significantly in comparison with the prior fiscal year-end. These
fluctuations are primarily the result of changes in benefit terms and actuarial assumptions.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 (Unaudited)

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Table 2 Changes in Net Positions

			Increase/
	2022	2021	(Decrease)
Revenues:			
Program Revenues:			
Charges For Services	\$ 2,107,930	\$ 1,867,234	\$ 240,696
Operating Grants, Contributions, and Interest	636,903	259,564	377,339
Capital Grants, Contributions, and Interest	2,078,101	1,137,373	940,728
Total Program Revenues	4,822,934	3,264,171	1,558,763
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	30,134,583	29,812,680	321,903
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	75,930	4,012	71,918
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted			
To Specific Programs	3,206,284	7,512,855	(4,306,571)
Contributions and Donations	24,479	13,608	10,871
Gain on Sale of Capital Asset	57,382	100,489	(43,107)
Miscellaneous	512,682	654,978	(142,296)
Total General Revenues	34,011,340	38,098,622	(4,087,282)
Total Revenues	38,834,274	41,362,793	(2,528,519)
Program Expenses			
Administration	3,597,509	2,429,261	1,168,248
Education	2,761,202	1,785,393	975,809
Park Operations	14,260,503	10,677,869	3,582,634
Park Planning	-	-	-
Park Promotion	280,807	390,912	(110,105)
Rental Property	170,817	111,837	58,980
Natural Resource Management	699,600	477,470	222,130
Golf Course	946,149	682,046	264,103
Park Safety	2,646,355	1,616,770	1,029,585
Total Expenses	25,362,942	18,171,558	7,191,384
Change in Net Position	13,471,332	23,191,235	\$ (9,719,903)
Net Position At Beginning Of Year	260,868,533	237,677,298	
Net Position At End of Year	\$ 274,339,865	\$ 260,868,533	

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 (Unaudited)

#### **GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES**

General revenues decreased significantly. This decrease is the result of a decrease in grant money received as a result of a land purchase grant in the previous year.

Expenses increased significantly compared to the prior year due to changes in the pension and other post-employment benefits during the year.

#### THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

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

The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance by major fund and other governmental funds as of June 30, 2022 and 2021.

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	
	12/31/2022	12/31/2021	Increase
General Fund	\$ 20,167,848	\$ 19,181,093	\$ 986,755
Capital Improvement Fund	8,071,937	5,398,298	2,673,639

#### General Fund

At year end, the fund balance in the District's general fund increased in comparison with the prior year end. For the most part, this increase represents the amount in which the excess of revenues over expenditures exceeded transfers out to other funds.

### Capital Improvement Fund

At year end, the fund balance in the District Capital Improvement Fund increased in comparison with the prior year end. This increase represents the amount in which capital grants and transfers in from the General Fund exceeded capital outlays. The entire ending fund balance in the Capital Improvement Fund has been committed or assigned for future capital projects.

## GENERAL FUND BUDGETING HIGHLIGHTS

The District's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The District separately appropriates personal services and all other functional expenses by fund prior to adoption. Before the budget is adopted, the Board reviews detailed budget worksheets.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 (Unaudited)

The final budgeted revenues and other financing sources was higher than the original budgetary revenues and other financing sources. This increase is primarily the result of higher than expected intergovernmental revenues than initially expected. The difference between actual revenues and other financing sources and the final budgeted amount were insignificant.

The final budgetary expenditures and other financing uses were higher than the original budgetary expenditures and other financing uses. This increase is primarily the result of an increase in transfers to the Capital Improvements Fund for funding projects. The final budgetary expenditures and other financing uses were higher than the actual expenditures and other financing uses. This decrease is primarily the result of personnel vacancies.

#### **CAPITAL ASSETS**

At year-end, the District's total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) for governmental activities increased in comparison with the prior year. This increase represents the amount in which current year acquisitions exceeded current year depreciation and current year net disposals. See Note 7 of the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements for more detailed capital assets information.

#### CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCE DEPARTMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, creditors, and investors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Rick McGivern, Finance Director and Treasurer, Columbus and Franklin County Metropolitan Parks District, 1069 West Main Street, Westerville, Ohio 43081.

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Statement of Net Position December 31, 2022

	C	Sovernmental
		Activities
Assets  Equity in Pooled Cosh and Investments	\$	20 411 651
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents	Þ	29,411,651 389,552
Receivables:		369,332
Property Taxes		31,645,255
Accounts Receivable		34,481
Due From Other Governments		3,773,653
Interest		27,711
Prepaid Items		164,865
Capital Assets:		. ,
Nondepreciable Capital Assets		183,611,086
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net		69,823,097
Net OPEB Asset		2,555,352
Total Assets		321,436,703
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pension		3,436,660
OPEB Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		173,040
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		3,609,700
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		107,815
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		452,363
Due To Other Governments		73,961
Retainage Payable		27,252
Contracts Payable		688,344
Claims Payable		71,556
Security Deposits		17,879
Long-term Liabilities:		
Due Within One Year		203,500
Due in More Than One Year:		
Net Pension Liability		7,252,102
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year		935,091
Total Liabilities		9,829,863
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property Taxes		29,451,312
Pension		8,785,168
OPEB		2,640,195
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		40,876,675
Total Deferred lilliows of Resources		40,070,075
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets		252,708,004
Restricted for:		
Capital and Maintenance Projects:		
Expendable		857,144
Nonexpendable		22,808
Educational Programs:		
Expendable		139,465
Nonexpendable		97,796
Unrestricted		20,514,648
Total Net Position	\$	274,339,865

No assurance is provided on these financial statements. See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

			Program Revenues	S	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Governmental Activities:	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government Governmental Activities
Administration:					
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 2,146,491	\$ -	\$ 92,667	\$ -	\$ (2,053,824)
All Other	1,451,018	-	36,650	-	(1,414,368)
Education	2,761,202	169,453	93,472	-	(2,498,277)
Park Operations	14,260,503	494,787	274,613	2,078,101	(11,413,002)
Park Promotion	280,807	-	1,643	-	(279,164)
Rental Property	170,817	144,946	-	-	(25,871)
Natural Resource Management	699,600	-	19,748	-	(679,852)
Golf Course	946,149	1,298,594	25,862	-	378,307
Park Safety	2,646,355	150	92,248	-	(2,553,957)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 25,362,942	\$ 2,107,930	\$ 636,903	\$ 2,078,101	(20,540,008)
		Specific Pro	•	cted to	30,134,583 3,206,284
		Gifts and Donat			24,479
		Investment Earn	-		75,930
		Gain on Sale of	Capital Assets		57,382
		Miscellaneous			512,682
		Total General Reve	nues		34,011,340
		Change in Net Posi	tion		13,471,332
		Net Position at Beg	inning of Year		260,868,533
		Net Position at End	of Year		\$ 274,339,865

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2022

Accetes		General Fund		Capital Improvement		Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets: Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	19,268,976	\$	8,794,476	\$	1,348,199	\$	29,411,651	
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents	Ψ	48,053	Ψ	6,774,470	Ψ	341,499	Ψ	389,552	
Receivables:		10,033				311,133		307,332	
Property Taxes		31,645,255		-		_		31,645,255	
Accounts Receivable		14,467		-		20,014		34,481	
Due From Other Governments		1,735,349		2,038,304		-		3,773,653	
Interest		27,711		-		-		27,711	
Prepaid Items		164,679		_		186		164,865	
Total Assets	\$	52,904,490	\$	10,832,780	\$	1,709,898	\$	65,447,168	
Liabilities:									
Accounts Payable	\$	100,630	\$	6,943	\$	242	\$	107,815	
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		435,186				17,177		452,363	
Due To Other Governments		71,153		_		2,808		73,961	
Matured Compensated Absences Payable		239		_		-		239	
Contracts Payable		_		688,344		-		688,344	
Retainage Payable		-		27,252		-		27,252	
Security Deposits		11,420		_		6,459		17,879	
Total Liabilities		618,628		722,539		26,686		1,367,853	
Deferred Inflows of Resources:									
Property Taxes		29,451,312		_		_		29,451,312	
Unavailable Revenue		2,666,702		2,038,304		20,000		4,725,006	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		32,118,014		2,038,304		20,000		34,176,318	
Fund Balances:									
Nonspendable:									
Prepaid Items		164,679		_		186		164,865	
Permanent Fund Principal		-		_		120,604		120,604	
Restricted for:						,		Ź	
Educational Programs		_		_		139,465		139,465	
Inniswood Capital and Maintenance Projects		-		-		857,144		857,144	
Committed for:									
Golf Course		-		-		525,196		525,196	
Beck Forest Preserve Capital									
and Maintenance Projects		-		-		20,617		20,617	
Capital Projects		-		6,959,113		-		6,959,113	
Assigned for:									
Operations/Programing		319,346		-		-		319,346	
Capital Projects		-		1,112,824		-		1,112,824	
Unassigned		19,683,823		-				19,683,823	
Total Fund Balances		20,167,848		8,071,937		1,663,212		29,902,997	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of									
Resources and Fund Balances	\$	52,904,490	\$	10,832,780	\$	1,709,898	\$	65,447,168	

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities December 31, 2022

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$	29,902,997
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources		
and therefore are not reported in the funds.		253,434,183
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are reported as unavailable in the funds.		
Accounts Receivable		31,976
Property Taxes Receivable		1,150,413
Intergovernmental Receivable		3,522,625
Interest Receivable		19,992
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Compensated Absences Payable		(1,138,352)
Claims Payable		(71,556)
The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) is not due (owed) and payable (receivable) in the current period therefore, the liability (asset) and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:	iod;	
Deferred Outflows - Pension		3,436,660
Deferred Outflows - OPEB		173,040
Deferred Inflows - Pension		(8,785,168)
Deferred Inflows - OPEB		(2,640,195)
Net OPEB Asset		2,555,352
Net Pension Liability		(7,252,102)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	274,339,865

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

		General Fund	In	Capital nprovement	Go	Other overnmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues:								
Property Taxes	\$	30,194,141	\$	-	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	30,194,141
Intergovernmental		3,112,071		2,802,333		594,700		6,509,104
Charges for Services		200,148		-		761,719		961,867
Licenses and Permits		18,149		-		-		18,149
Fines and Forfeitures		150		-		-		150
Investment Earnings		(27,367)		116,799		(31,517)		57,915
Rent		590,889		-		516,875		1,107,764
Contributions and Donations		24,479		73,620		42,203		140,302
Refunds		59,431		-		14		59,445
Miscellaneous		136,449		357,621		262		494,332
Total Revenues		34,308,540		3,350,373		1,884,256		39,543,169
<b>Expenditures:</b> Current Operations and Maintenance:								
Administration								
Salaries and Benefits		2,832,543		-		92,667		2,925,210
All Other		1,356,378		-		-		1,356,378
Education		2,928,808		-		88,506		3,017,314
Park Operations		11,099,748		-		274,613		11,374,361
Park Promotion		276,533		-		1,643		278,176
Rental Property		140,054		-		-		140,054
Natural Resource Management		890,102		-		19,748		909,850
Golf Course		-		_		1,186,237		1,186,237
Park Safety		3,485,615		-		92,248		3,577,863
Capital Outlay		269,849		10,676,734				10,946,583
Total Expenditures		23,279,630		10,676,734		1,755,662		35,712,026
Excess of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures		11,028,910		(7,326,361)		128,594		3,831,143
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets		57,042		-		340		57,382
Transfers In		803		10,000,000		100,000		10,100,803
Transfers Out	(	10,100,000)		-		(803)		(10,100,803)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(10,042,155)		10,000,000		99,537	_	57,382
Net Change in Fund Balances		986,755		2,673,639		228,131		3,888,525
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		19,181,093		5,398,298		1,435,081		26,014,472
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	20,167,848	\$	8,071,937	\$	1,663,212	\$	29,902,997

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 3,888,525
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.  However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.  Capital Outlays Depreciation Expense	11,469,001 (5,237,282)
The effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets	
(i.e. sales, trade-ins, donations, and disposals) is to decrease net position.	(640 701)
Loss on Disposal	(648,781)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	(766,277)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the Statement of Net Position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.	1,743,727
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension	
liability are reported as pension expense in the Statement of Activities.	859,444
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB asset are reported as OPEB expense in the Statement of Activities.	2,041,347
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	
Compensated Absences	177,496
Self-Insurance Claims	 (55,868)
Change in Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 13,471,332

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	 Original Budget	 Final Budget	Actual	riance with nal Budget
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$ 30,067,415	\$ 30,154,059	\$ 30,154,059	\$ -
Intergovernmental	2,715,113	3,084,799	3,105,826	21,027
Charges for Services	235,000	219,453	200,148	(19,305)
Licenses and Permits	12,000	12,000	18,149	6,149
Fines and Forfeitures	200	200	150	(50)
Investment Earnings	50,000	298,681	326,994	28,313
Rent	465,000	565,144	590,889	25,745
Contributions and Donations	10,500	7,697	24,479	16,782
Refunds	40,000	40,000	56,940	16,940
Miscellaneous	 14,224	197,774	138,761	 (59,013)
Total Revenues	33,609,452	34,579,807	34,616,395	36,588
Expenditures Current Operations and Maintenance: Administration				
Salaries and Benefits	2,942,725	2,942,725	2,812,504	130,221
All Other	1,790,354	1,790,354	1,515,412	274,942
Education	3,141,626	3,141,626	2,931,911	209,715
Park Operations	11,564,625	11,564,625	11,271,720	292,905
Park Operations Park Promotion	364,365	364,365	303,296	61,069
Rental Property	111,390	111,390	140,054	(28,664)
Natural Resource Management	955,902	955,902	947,792	8,110
Park Safety				
Capital Outlay	3,313,202	3,313,202	3,487,769	(174,567)
Total Expenditures	 379,308 24,563,497	 379,308 24,563,497	 315,474 23,725,932	 63,834 837,565
Total Expenditures	 24,303,477	 24,303,477	 23,123,732	 037,303
Excess of Revenues				
Over Expenditures	9,045,955	10,016,310	10,890,463	874,153
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	50,000	50,000	57,042	7,042
Transfers In	-	-	803	803
Transfers Out	 (6,350,000)	(10,350,000)	(10,100,000)	 250,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(6,300,000)	(10,300,000)	(10,042,155)	257,845
Net Change in Fund Balance	2,745,955	(283,690)	848,308	1,131,998
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	18,225,405	18,225,405	18,225,405	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	294,116	294,116	294,116	-
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$ 21,265,476	\$ 18,235,831	\$ 19,367,829	\$ 1,131,998

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

### NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT AND REPORTING ENTITY

The Columbus and Franklin County Metropolitan Parks District (the "District") is a body politic established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it under the authority of Section 1545.01, Ohio Revised Code.

The District's governing body is a three-member Board of Commissioners appointed by the probate judge of Franklin County. The District is classified as a related organization of Franklin County.

The District acquires land for conversion into forest reserves and for the conservation of natural resources, including streams, lakes, submerged lands and swamp lands. The District may also create parks, parkways, and other reservations and may afforest, develop, improve, protect and promote the use of same as the Board deems conducive to the general welfare. These activities are directly controlled by the Board through the budgetary process and are included within this report.

In evaluating how to define the District for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all agencies, departments and organizations making up the Columbus and Franklin County Metropolitan Park District and its potential component units consistent with *Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity."* 

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable. The District is financially accountable for an organization if the District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the District, in that the District approves the organization's budget, the issuance of its debt, or the levying of its taxes. The District has no component units.

### NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

### **Basis of Presentation**

The District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

### Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include all financial activities of the District. The statements usually distinguish between those activities of the District that are governmental in nature and those that are considered business-type activities. The District, however, has no activities that are classified as business-type.

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

#### Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the District segregates transactions related to certain District functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the District at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

#### **Fund Accounting**

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. All funds of the District are governmental funds.

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

<u>General Fund</u> – This fund is the operating fund of the District and is used to account for and report all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund is available to the District for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Capital Improvement</u> – This fund accounts for and reports assigned revenues which are used by the District for various acquisition, construction and improvement projects. These revenues consist of tax dollars, local resources and federal and State grants.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

The nonmajor governmental funds of the District account for contributions and donations and other resources whose use is committed or restricted for a particular purpose.

#### **Measurement Focus**

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the District are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in total net position.

#### Fund Financial Statements

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

## **Basis of Accounting**

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

*Revenues – Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions* 

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available. "Measurable" means that the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means that the resources will be collected within the current year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. For the District, available means expected to be received within 31 days of year-end.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

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

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end: State-levied locally shared taxes, interest and grants.

## Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pensions and other postemployment benefits (OPEB). The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 9 and 10.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, other postemployment benefits (OPEB), and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2022, but which were levied to finance 2023 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 9 and 10).

## Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

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

## Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the District is pooled. Monies for all funds, except for the Inniswood Permanent Fund, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the District's records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity In Pooled Cash And Investments" on the financial statements. The District also has an amount with Franklin County, which processes the District's payroll, to cover any payroll adjustments. The cash in the Inniswood Permanent Fund is held by the Columbus Foundation. The balances in these accounts are presented on the financial statements as "Cash And Cash Equivalents With Fiscal Agents."

Commercial paper, federal agency securities, and US Treasury notes are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. STAR Ohio and money market funds are reported at the net asset value per share, which approximates fair value.

During fiscal year 2022, the District invested in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The District measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For the fiscal year 2022, there were no limitation or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$100 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$250 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$250 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Interest income is distributed to the funds according to Ohio constitutional and statutory requirements. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during 2022 amounted to negative \$27,367 which includes \$34,766 assigned from other funds.

Investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase and investments of the cash management pool are reported as cash equivalents on the financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

# **Prepaid Items**

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2022 are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which the services are consumed.

### **Capital Assets**

General capital assets are capital assets that are associated with and generally rise from governmental activities. These assets generally result from expenditures in governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

Capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost, which is determined by indexing the current replacement cost back to the year of acquisition) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values on the date donated. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$1,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are expensed.

All reported capital assets, except Land, Wetlands, Land Restoration, and Construction in Progress, are depreciated. The District has elected to report Wetlands and Land Restoration as separate, non-depreciable capital assets. The value of Wetlands is the cost the District incurred to restore or create Wetlands on District property. Land Restoration is the cost incurred to restore acquired land back to its natural habitat by removing levees and planting trees and grasses. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for Infrastructure were estimated based on the District's historical records of necessary improvements and replacements.

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

Descriptions	Estimated Life	
Land Improvements	10 - 25 years	
Buildings	40 years	
Equipment	7 years	
Furnishings	5 years	
Radios	5 years	
Vehicles	5 years	
Computer Equipment	6 years	
Infrastructure:		
Roads	10-50 years	
All Purpose Trails	50 years	
Other Paved Areas	5-30 years	

In the case of the initial capitalization of general infrastructure assets, the District chose to include all items regardless of their acquisition date.

No assurance is provided on these financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

#### **Interfund Balances**

On fund financial statements, outstanding interfund loans and unpaid amounts for interfund services are reported as "advances to/advances from other funds". Interfund balance amounts are eliminated in the statement of net position.

### **Compensated Absences**

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

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

The entire compensated absences liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. On the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent that payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "Matured Compensated Absences Payable" in the funds from which the employees are paid.

## **Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations**

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, compensated absences and net pension liability that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year.

#### Fund Balance

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

<u>Nonspendable</u> - The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. Nonspendable fund balances for the District includes prepaids and donor restricted endowments.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

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

<u>Committed</u> - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the District. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the District's Board removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the Board of Directors, delegated by authority resolution or by State statute. State statute authorizes the finance director to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated.

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

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

### **Internal Activity**

Transfers within governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements. Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one function to another or within the same function are eliminated on the Statement of Activities. Payments for interfund services provided and used are not eliminated.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

#### Estimates

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

#### **Net Position**

Net position represents the difference between all other elements in a statement of financial position. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. The unrelated portion of these liabilities is included in the calculation of unrestricted net position.

Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments or by enabling legislation.

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

### **Budgetary Process**

All funds of the District are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amounts that the Board may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control authorized by law. The District separately appropriates personal services and all other functional expenses by fund prior to adoption.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the Finance Director. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts reflect the amounts on the amended certificate in effect at the time final appropriations were passed by the Board.

The appropriation resolution is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation resolution for that fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Board during the year, including all supplemental appropriations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

## **Effect of Newly Issued Accounting Pronouncements**

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the District has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*, GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*, a certain provision of GASB Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*, certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 97, *Component Unit Criteria and Deferred Compensation Plans*, and certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*.

GASB Statement No. 87 requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 91 provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 91 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 92 enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 92 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 93 addresses accounting and financial reporting effects that result from the replacement of interbank offered rates (IBORs) with other reference rates in order to preserve the reliability, relevance, consistency, and comparability of reported information. The implementation of paragraph 11b of GASB Statement No. 93 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 97 results in more consistent financial reporting of defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, and other employee benefit plans, while mitigating the costs associated with reporting those plans. The implementation of certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 97 (all except paragraphs 4 and 5) did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 99 enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and improves the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The implementation of certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 99 that relate to extension of LIBOR, accounting for SNAP distributions, disclosures of nonmonetary transactions, and pledges of future revenues by pledging governments, did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

## NOTE 3 – BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis, as provided by law, is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) is presented for the General Fund on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget.

The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

- (a) Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- (b) Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- (c) Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).
- (d) Advances In and Advances Out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).

The adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations for the year on the GAAP basis to the budget basis for the General Fund is as follows:

### **Net Change in Fund Balance**

	General	
	Fund	
GAAP Basis	\$	986,755
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals		307,855
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals		(97,840)
Adjustment for Encumbrances		(348,462)
Budget Basis	\$	848,308

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

### **NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury notes, bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 4. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 5. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio and certain limitations of bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio and STAR Ohio Plus);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptances and commercial paper notes in an amount not to exceed 25% of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purchase of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the District and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

*Deposits:* At year-end, the bank balance of all of the District's deposits was \$0. In addition to deposits, the District had \$48,053 on deposit with Franklin County and \$825 in petty cash.

*Investments:* As of December 31, 2022, the District had the following investments. All investments, except the PNC Government Mortgage Fund-Class I, are in an internal investment pool.

Investment Maturities (in Years) Percentage of Measurement Total Value More than 1 Rating Less than 1 \$ STAR Ohio 6,482,398 AAAm 21% 6,482,398 Money Market Funds 0% 5,867 **AAAm** 5,867 **US Treasury Notes** 16% 4,712,193 1,830,568 AA+2,881,625 US Treasury Bonds 123,032 AA+0% 123,032 Federal Agency Securities 859,365 AA+16% 4,683,085 3,823,720 Commercial Paper N/A 3% 869,742 869,742 Negotiable Certificates of Deposit NR 2% 475,686 248,714 226,972 PNC Government Mortgage Fund - Class I Mutual Fund N/A 1% 341,499 341,499 Fidelity Government Portfolio (III)AAAm 41% 12.058,825 12,058,825 **Totals** 100% \$ 29,752,327 \$ 22,820,010 6,932,317

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The table above includes the percentage of each investment type held by the District at December 31, 2022.

Interest Rate Risk: As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses caused by rising interest rates, the District's investment policy requires that, to the extent possible, investments will match anticipated cash flow requirements. No investment shall be made unless the Finance Director, at the time of making the investment, reasonably expects it can be held to its maturity. Unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the District, the District will not directly invest in securities maturing more than five years from the date of investment.

*Credit Risk:* The District has no policy regarding credit risk. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of December 31, 2022, was 32 days.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

The District measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value. The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above tables identify the District's recurring fair value measurement as of December 31, 2022. All investments of the District are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

# **NOTE 5 – PROPERTY TAXES**

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the District. Property tax revenue received during 2022 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of 2021 taxes.

2022 real property taxes were levied after October 1, 2021, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2022, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2022 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2023.

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due January 20; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits later payment dates to be established.

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2022 public utility property taxes which became a lien December 31, 2021, are levied after October 1, 2022, and are collected in 2022 with real property taxes.

The full tax rate for all District operations for the year ended December 31, 2022, was \$0.95 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2022 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Category	Assessed Value
Real Property:	
Agriculture/Residential	\$ 25,674,507,800
Commercial/Industrial/Mineral	10,363,419,940
Tangible Personal Property	
Public Utility Personal	1,571,178,100
Total	\$ 37,609,105,840

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the county, including the District. The County Auditor periodically remits to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Property taxes receivable represents real and public utility property taxes and outstanding delinquencies which were measurable as of December 31, 2022, and for which there was an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the portion of the receivable not levied to finance 2022 operations is offset to deferred inflows of resources – property taxes. On the accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue, while on the modified accrual basis the revenue has been reported as deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue.

The District has a 10-year, .95 mill property tax levy that was approved by voters in November 2018 that will provide funding starting in 2020 and run through 2029, for the purpose of conserving natural resources; developing, improving, maintaining, and operating the various parks and other properties of the District; and for acquiring, developing, improving, maintaining and operating additional lands. The District records all of the levy monies in the General Fund. Transfers to the Capital Improvement Fund will be made when funds are needed to complete projects.

#### **NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at December 31, 2022, consisted of Property Taxes, Due from Other Governments, accounts, and interest. All receivables are considered fully collectible and will be collected within one year, with the exception of Property Taxes. Property Taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquent payments due that will not be collected within one year.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

## **NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital assets activity for the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows:

Governmental Activities	Beginning				Ending
	Balance	Additions	Deductions	Transfers	Balance
Nondepreciable Capital Assets					
Land	\$ 157,069,064	\$ 3,684,985	\$ (118,850)	\$ -	\$ 160,635,199
Wetlands	3,981,412	-	-	-	3,981,412
Land Restoration	14,609,929	34,405	-	975,280	15,619,614
Construction in Progress	8,422,331	4,240,772	(241,546)	(9,046,696)	3,374,861
Total Nondepreciable Assets	184,082,736	7,960,162	(360,396)	(8,071,416)	183,611,086
Depreciable Capital Assets					
Land Improvements	19,422,385	1,411,297	-	5,305,897	26,139,579
Buildings	37,220,967	198,524	(483,279)	568,411	37,504,623
Equipment	5,738,816	573,180	(120,453)	-	6,191,543
Furnishings	336,014	11,007	(5,328)	-	341,693
Radios	547,576	-	(8,000)	-	539,576
Vehicles	3,076,257	536,775	(102,207)	-	3,510,825
Computer Equipment	193,583	2,106	-	-	195,689
Infrastructure	60,222,358	775,950		2,197,108	63,195,416
Total Depreciable Assets	126,757,956	3,508,839	(719,267)	8,071,416	137,618,944
Less accumulated depreciation					
Land Improvements	(14,049,525)	(1,771,087)	-	-	(15,820,612)
Buildings	(16,609,080)	(898,256)	194,894	-	(17,312,442)
Equipment	(4,707,598)	(365,464)	120,453	-	(4,952,609)
Furnishings	(290,312)	(24,336)	5,328	-	(309,320)
Radios	(514,423)	(9,312)	8,000	-	(515,735)
Vehicles	(2,396,438)	(314,529)	102,207	-	(2,608,760)
Computer Equipment	(144,397)	(22,511)	-	-	(166,908)
Infrastructure	(24,277,674)	(1,831,787)			(26,109,461)
Total accumulated depreciation	(62,989,447)	(5,237,282)	430,882		(67,795,847)
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net					
of accumulated depreciation	63,768,509	(1,728,443)	(288,385)	8,071,416	69,823,097
Total Capital Assets, Net	\$ 247,851,245	\$ 6,231,719	\$ (648,781)	\$ -	\$ 253,434,183

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Depreciation expense was charged to the governmental programs as follows:

Administration	\$ 107,876
Education	427,535
Park Operations	4,492,971
Rental Property	28,913
Natural Resource Management	26,021
Park Safety	153,966
Total depreciation expense	\$ 5,237,282

#### **NOTE 8 – RISK MANAGEMENT**

The District is exposed to various risks of property and casualty losses, and injuries to employees. For property and casualty coverage, the District belongs to the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (PEP), a risk-sharing pool available to Ohio local governments. American Risk Pooling Consultants, Inc. (ARPCO), a division of York Insurance Services Group, Inc. (York), functions as the administrator of PEP and provides underwriting, claims, loss control, risk management, and reinsurance services for PEP. PEP is a member of the American Public Entity Excess Pool (APEEP), which is also administered by ARPCO. Member governments pay annual contributions to fund PEP. PEP pays judgments, settlements and other expenses resulting from covered claims that exceed the members' deductibles.

### Casualty and Property Insurance

APEEP provides PEP with an excess risk-sharing program. Under this arrangement, PEP retains insured risks up to an amount specified in the contracts. At December 31, 2021, PEP retained \$500,000 for casualty claims and \$250,000 for property claims.

The aforementioned casualty and property reinsurance agreement does not discharge PEP's primary liability for claims payments on covered losses. Claims exceeding coverage limits are the obligation of the respective government.

### **Financial Position**

PEP's financial statements (audited by other auditors) conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and net position at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

Casualty & Property Coverage	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Assets	\$59,340,305	\$57,336,499
Liabilities	(17,071,953)	(16,156,805)
Net Position	\$42,268,352	\$41,179,694

At December 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively, the liabilities above include approximately \$14.1 million and \$15.0 million of estimated incurred claims payable. The assets above also include approximately \$13.5 million and \$13.9 million of unpaid claims to be billed to approximately 553 and 589 member governments in the future, as of December 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively. These amounts will be included in future contributions from members when the related claims are due for payment.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Based on discussions with PEP, the expected rates PEP charges to compute member contributions, which are used to pay claims as they become due, are not expected to change significantly from those used to determine the historical contributions detailed below. By contract, the annual liability of each member is limited to the amount of financial contributions required to be made to PEP for each year of membership.

Co	ontributions to PEP	
2022	\$	194,721
2021	\$	153,793

After one year of membership, a member may withdraw on the anniversary of the date of joining PEP, if the member notifies PEP in writing 60 days prior to the anniversary date. Upon withdrawal, members are eligible for a full or partial refund of their capital contributions, minus the subsequent year's contribution. Withdrawing members have no other future obligation to PEP. Also, upon withdrawal, payments for all casualty claims and claim expenses become the sole responsibility of the withdrawing member, regardless of whether a claim occurred or was reported prior to the withdrawal.

Beginning in 2012, the District self-insured its worker's compensation costs by participating in Franklin County Workers' Compensation self-insurance program. The County establishes rates for its member agencies based on an independent actuarial evaluation, and those charges are intended to cover administrative costs and maintain a sufficient reserve. The reserve is intended to cover costs in excess of \$100,000 per claim. The District is liable to cover the claim costs up to \$100,000. Based on information provided by the program administrator, the District's claims liability at year-end was \$71,556.

### NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

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

#### Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions – between an employer and its employees — of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension liability* and *net OPEB liability (asset)*. Any liability for the contractually-required pension/OPEB contributions outstanding at the end of the year is included in due to other governments.

The remainder of this note includes the pension disclosures. See Note 10 for the OPEB disclosures.

## Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description – District employees participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS is a cost-sharing, multiple employer public employee retirement system which administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan, and the combined plan is a combination cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit/defined contribution pension plan. Effective January 1, 2022, the Combined Plan is no longer available for member selection. Substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Group	A
-------	---

Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013

## Group B

20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013

## Group C

Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013

#### State and Local

#### Age and Service Requirements:

Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit

#### Traditional Plan Formula:

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30

#### State and Local

Age and Service Requirements:

# Age 60 with 60 months of service credit

or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit

#### Traditional Plan Formula:

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30

#### State and Local

#### Age and Service Requirements:

Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit

#### Traditional Plan Formula:

2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35

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

Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount. The amount of a member's pension benefit vests upon receipt of the initial benefit payment.

When a benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, the member is eligible for an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA). This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those who retired prior to January 7, 2013, the cost-of-living adjustment is 3 percent. For those retiring on or after January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the adjustment is based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent.

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

	State
	and Local
2022 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %
2022 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	14.0 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.0
Total Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The District's contractually required contribution was \$1,743,727 for 2022. Of this amount, \$63,331 is reported as a due to other governments.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

# Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

		OPERS
	Tra	ditional Plan
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:		
Current Measurement Date		0.08335362%
Prior Measurement Date		0.08279251%
Change in Proportionate Share		0.0005611%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	7,252,102
Pension Expense	\$	(859,444)

Other than contributions made subsequent to the measurement date and differences between projected and actual earnings on investments; deferred inflows/outflows of resources are recognized in pension expense beginning in the current period, using a straight line method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions, determined as of the beginning of the measurement period. Net deferred inflows/outflows of resources pertaining to the differences between projected and actual investment earnings are similarly recognized over a closed five year period. At December 31, 2022, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	OPERS	
	Trac	ditional Plan
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and		
actual experience	\$	369,702
Changes of assumptions		906,868
Change in proportionate share		416,363
District contributions subsequent to the		
measurement date		1,743,727
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	3,436,660
		_
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and		
actual experience	\$	159,057
Net difference between projected and		
actual earnings on pension plan investments		8,626,111
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	8,785,168

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

\$1,743,727 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	OPERS	
	Traditional Plan	
Year Ending December 31:		
2023	\$ (744,459)	
2024	(2,947,215)	
2025	(2,028,346)	
2026	(1,372,215)	
Total	\$ (7,092,235)	_

## Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021, using the following key actuarial assumptions and methods applied to all periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67. In 2021, the Board's actuarial consultants conducted an experience study for the period 2016 through 2020, comparing assumptions to actual results. The experience study incorporates both a historical review and forward-looking projections to determine the appropriate set of assumptions to keep the plan on a path toward full funding. Information from this study led to changes in both demographic and economic assumptions, with the most notable being a reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 7.2 percent down to 6.9 percent, for the defined benefit investments. Key actuarial assumptions and methods used in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of December 31, 2021, reflecting experience study results, are presented below:

	OPERS Traditional Plan
Wage Inflation	2.75 percent
Future Salary Increases,	2.75 to 10.75 percent
including inflation	including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:	
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3.00 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3.00 percent, simple through 2022,
	then 2.05 percent, simple
Investment Rate of Return	6.90 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Key actuarial assumptions and methods used in the prior actuarial valuation, prepared as of December 31, 2020, are presented below:

**OPERS** Traditional Plan

3.25 percent

Wage Inflation
Future Salary Increases,
including inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:

3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation

Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees

3.00 percent, simple

Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees

0.50 percent, simple through 2021,

then 2.15 percent, simple

Investment Rate of Return Actuarial Cost Method 7.20 percent Individual Entry Age

For 2021, pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130 percent of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115 percent of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females). Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females). For all of the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all of these tables.

For 2020, pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all of the above described tables.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2020.

During 2021, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets for the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was 15.3 percent for 2021.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The long-term expected rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of geometric rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant. For each major class that is included in the Defined Benefit portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2021, these best estimates are summarized below:

		Weighted Average
		Long-Term Expected
	Target	Real Rate of Return
Asset Class	Allocation	(Geometric)
Fixed Income	24.00%	1.03%
Domestic Equities	21.00	3.78
Real Estate	11.00	3.66
Private Equity	12.00	7.43
International Equities	23.00	4.88
Risk Parity	5.00	2.92
Other investments	4.00	2.85
Total	100.00%	4.21%

**Discount Rate** The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for the current year was 6.9 percent. The discount rate for the prior year was 7.2 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 6.9 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.9 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (7.9 percent) than the current rate:

Current

	Current			
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
District's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$ 19,120,487	\$ 7,252,102	\$ (2,623,972)	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

## NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEN PLAN

Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

See Note 9 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

## Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trust, which funds multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage and deposits to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement (HRA) to qualifying benefit recipients of both the traditional pension and the combined plans. Currently, Medicare-eligible retirees are able to select medical and prescription drug plans from a range of options and may elect optional vision and dental plans. Retirees and eligible dependents enrolled in Medicare Parts A and B have the option to enroll in a Medicare supplemental plan with the assistance of the OPERS Medicare Connector. The OPERS Medicare Connector is a relationship with a vendor selected by OPERS to assist retirees, spouses and dependents with selecting a medical and pharmacy plan. Monthly allowances, based on years of service and the age at which the retiree first enrolled in OPERS coverage, are deposited into an HRA. For non-Medicare retirees and eligible dependents, OPERS sponsors medical and prescription coverage through a professionally managed self-insured plan. An allowance to offset a portion of the monthly premium is offered to retirees and eligible dependents. The allowance is based on the retiree's years of service and age when they first enrolled in OPERS coverage.

OPERS provides a monthly allowance for health care coverage for eligible retirees and their eligible dependents. The base allowance is determined by OPERS. For those retiring on or after January 1, 2015, the allowance has been determined by applying a percentage to the base allowance. The percentage applied is based on years of qualifying service credit and age when the retiree first enrolled in OPERS health care. Monthly allowances range between 51 percent and 90 percent of the base allowance. Those who retired prior to January 1, 2015, will have an allowance of at least 75 percent of the base allowance.

The heath care trust is also used to fund health care for member-directed plan participants, in the form of a Retiree Medical Account (RMA). At retirement or separation, member directed plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

Effective January 1, 2022, OPERS discontinued the group plans currently offered to non-Medicare retirees and re-employed retirees. Instead, eligible non-Medicare retirees will select an individual medical plan. OPERS will provide a subsidy or allowance via an HRA allowance to those retirees who meet health care eligibility requirements. Retirees will be able to seek reimbursement for plan premiums and other qualified medical expenses.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with a minimum age of 60. Members in Group A are eligible for coverage at any age with 30 or more years of qualifying service. Members in Group B are eligible at any age with 32 years of qualifying service, or at age 52 with 31 years of qualifying service. Members in Group C are eligible for coverage with 32 years of qualifying service and a minimum age of 55. Current retirees eligible (or who became eligible prior to January 1, 2022) to participate in the OPERS health care program will continue to be eligible after January 1, 2022. Eligibility requirements change for those retiring after January 1, 2022, with differing eligibility requirements for Medicare retirees and non-Medicare retirees. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 75. See OPERS' Annual Comprehensive Financial Report referenced below for additional information.

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

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

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority allowing public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by OPERS Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans. Beginning in 2018, OPERS no longer allocated a portion of its employer contributions to health care.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2022, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2022, OPERS did not allocate any employer contribution to health care for members. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the member-directed plan for 2022 was 4.0 percent.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The District had no contractually required contribution for 2022.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

## Net OPEB Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability (asset) and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2021, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the District's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

		OPERS
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (A	Asset	)
Current Measurement Date		0.0815845%
Prior Measurement Date		0.0810309%
Change in Proportionate Share		0.0005536%
Proportionate Share of the Net		
OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	(2,555,352)
OPEB Expense	\$	(2,041,347)

At December 31, 2022, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	OPERS
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	
Change in proportionate share	\$ 173,040
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 173,040
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and	
actual experience	\$ 387,607
Changes of assumptions	1,034,378
Net difference between projected and	
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	 1,218,210
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 2,640,195

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

	 OPERS
Year Ending December 31:	
2023	\$ (1,462,982)
2024	(563,046)
2025	(266,172)
2026	 (174,955)
Total	\$ (2,467,155)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

## Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of health care costs for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. In 2021, the Board's actuarial consultants conducted an experience study for the period 2016 through 2020, comparing historical assumptions to actual results. The experience study incorporates both a historical review and forward-looking projections to determine the appropriate set of assumptions to keep the plan on a path toward full funding. Information from this study led to changes in both demographic and economic assumptions. The actuarial valuation used for 2021 compared to those used for 2020 are as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Wage Inflation	2.75 percent	3.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases,	2.75 to 10.75 percent	3.25 to 10.75 percent
	including wage inflation	including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate	6.00 percent	6.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	6.00 percent	6.00 percent
Municipal Bond Rate	1.84 percent	2.00 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.50 percent, initial	8.50 percent, initial
	3.50 percent, ultimate in 2034	3.50 percent, ultimate in 2035
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age

For 2021, pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130 percent of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115 percent of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females). Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females). For all of the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all of these tables.

For 2020, pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all of the above-described tables.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2020.

During 2021, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, if any contributions are made into the plans, the contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made. Health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was 14.3 percent for 2021.

The allocation of investment assets within the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future rates of return 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 rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of geometric rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant. For each major asset class that is included in the Health Care's portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2021, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

		Weighted Average
		Long-Term Expected
	Target	Real Rate of Return
Asset Class	Allocation	(Geometric)
Fixed Income	34.00%	0.91%
Domestic Equities	25.00	3.78
Real Estate Investment Trust	7.00	3.71
International Equities	25.00	4.88
Risk Parity	2.00	2.92
Other investments	7.00	1.93
Total	100.00%	3.45%

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 6.0 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2021. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00 percent and a municipal bond rate of 1.84 percent (Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index"). The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2121. As a result, the actuarial assumed long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2121, the duration of the projection period through which projected health care payments are fully funded.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following table presents the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) calculated using the single discount rate of 6.00 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.00 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (7.00 percent) than the current rate:

				Current			
		1% Decrease		iscount Rate	1% Increase		
District's proportionate share							
of the net OPEB Asset	\$	(1,502,787)	\$	(2,555,352)	\$	(3,428,998)	

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

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2022 is 5.50 percent. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50 percent in the most recent valuation.

			Current			
	1	% Decrease	 Γrend Rate	1% Increase		
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB Asset	\$	(2,582,966)	\$ (2,555,352)	\$	(2,522,594)	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

## **NOTE 11 – EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

#### **Compensated Absences**

Vacation leave accumulates at the completion of each two-week payroll cycle, reflecting hours worked and longevity, beginning with the full-time employees' first payroll period. Part-time employees are eligible to earn vacation at a rate of .025 for each hour worked. Vacation can be accumulated up to a maximum of two years for full-time employees and up to 40 hours for part-time employees. Employees are paid for earned, unused vacation leave at the time of termination of employment.

Sick leave is earned bi-weekly at the rate of 2.3077 hours for each week worked, beginning with the date of appointment to a full-time position, and can be accumulated without limit. Employees with 10 or more years of continuous full-time employment with the District who voluntarily leave employment, retire, or die, are paid for one-fourth of the sick leave balance accrued through the last date of service up to a maximum of 30 days. Full-time hourly employees working in excess of designated work hours can choose between paid overtime or compensatory time, while part-time and seasonal employees working in excess of designated work hours will be paid for overtime. Compensatory time may be accumulated up to 240 hours. Employees who accumulate in excess of 240 hours will be paid for the excess hours at the next pay date. Employees are paid for earned, unused compensatory time at the time of termination of employment. Bargaining unit employees (full-time rangers) working in excess of designated work hours can choose between paid overtime or compensatory time. Compensatory time for bargaining unit employees may be accumulated up to 120 hours. Bargaining unit employees are paid for earned, unused compensatory time at the time of termination of employment.

Holiday time may be accumulated by full-time employees, but must be used prior to year-end.

## **Deferred Compensation**

District employees may participate in the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Plan or the County Commissioners Association of Ohio Deferred Compensation Plan. These plans were created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. Participation is on a voluntary payroll deduction basis. The plan permits deferral of compensation until future years. According to both plans, the deferred compensation is not available until termination, retirement, death or an unforeseeable emergency.

#### Insurance

The District provides health insurance coverage to all full-time employees. There was no significant changes to coverage in 2022.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

## **NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

The change in the District's long-term obligations during the year consisted of the following:

	Balance						Balance	Due Within				
Types / Issues	12/31/2021	Increases		Decreases		1	2/31/2022	One Year				
Governmental Activities												
Compensated Absences	\$ 1,381,146	\$	736,313	\$	(978,868)	\$	1,138,591	\$	203,500			
Net Pension Liability	12,259,769				(5,007,667)		7,252,102		_			
Total Governmental Activities	\$13,640,915	\$	736,313	\$	(5,986,535)	\$	8,390,693	\$	203,500			

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund in which the employees' salaries are paid, which is from the General Fund and the Golf Course Special Revenue Fund.

There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are made from the General Fund and Golf Course Special Revenue Fund. For additional information related to the net pension liability see Notes 9 and 10.

#### **NOTE 13 – INTERFUND ACTIVITY**

The transfer made during the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows:

Fund	Transfers In	Transfers Out
<u> </u>		<u>Out</u>
General Fund	\$ 803	\$ 10,100,000
Capital Improvement Fund	10,000,000	-
Other Governmental Funds	100,000	803
Total Transfers	\$ 10,100,803	\$ 10,100,803

The transfers from the General Fund to the Capital Improvement Fund were made to fund capital projects of the District. The transfer made from the General Fund to the Golf Course fund was made to help fund operations of the Golf Course. The transfer made from the ES Thomas/Owens Educational Fund to the General fund was made to pay for transportation for a student field trip.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

## **NOTE 14 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

#### **Federal and State Grants**

For the period January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022, the District received federal and State grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies or their designees. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the District believes such disallowance, if any, would be immaterial.

## Litigation

The District is not party to any legal proceedings.

### **NOTE 15 – SIGNIFICANT COMMITTMENTS**

#### **Contractual Commitments**

At December 31, 2022, the District's significant contractual commitments consisted of:

	Contract	Balance at		
Project	Amount	Complete	12/31/22	
BLK Canopy Walk	\$ 2,126,810	\$ 144,817	\$ 1,981,993	
Big Darby Crek Wetland Project	750,000	30,115	719,885	
PKN Day Use Design	434,121	201,121	233,000	
PKN Precast Restroom at Burning Lake	282,205	6,000	276,205	
QUA Office/Maintenance Building	1,818,246	397,329	1,420,917	
Little Walnut Creek Wetland Treatment	1,000,000	783,912	216,088	
Total Project Balances	\$ 6,411,382	\$ 1,563,294	\$ 4,848,088	

#### Encumbrances

Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods and services. Encumbrances accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. At year end, the amount of encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in the next fiscal year were as follows:

Governmental Funds	_	
General Fund	\$	348,462
Capital Improvement Fund		7,646,193
Golf Course Fund		153,613
Total	\$	8,148,268

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

## **NOTE 16 – FUND BALANCES**

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

			Nonmajor Capital Governmenta					
Fund Balances	(	General	Improvem			unds		Total
Nonspendable								
Prepaids	\$	164,679	\$	-	\$	186	\$	164,865
Inniswood Capital Improvements		-		-		22,808		22,808
E.S. Thomas Educational Fund		-		-		89,011		89,011
J.C. Hambleton Memorial Fund		-		-		8,785		8,785
Total Nonspendable		164,679		-		120,790		285,469
Restricted for								
Educational Programs						139,465		139,465
Inniswood Capital and Maintenance		-		-		139,403		139,403
Projects		_		_		857,144		857,144
Total Restricted						996,609		996,609
Total Restricted						220,002		<i>)</i>
Committed to								
Beck Forest Preserve								
Capital and Maintenance Projects		-		-		20,617		20,617
Capital Projects		-	6,959,1	13		-		6,959,113
Golf Course		-		-	:	525,196		525,196
Total Committed			6,959,1	13		545,813		7,504,926
Assigned								
Operations/Programming		319,346		_		_		319,346
Capital Projects		´ <b>-</b>	1,112,8	324		_		1,112,824
Total Assigned		319,346	1,112,8			_		1,432,170
Unassigned	1	9,683,823		-			1	9,683,823
Total Fund Balances	\$ 2	0,167,848	\$ 8,071,9	937	\$ 1,0	663,212	\$ 2	9,902,997

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

#### **NOTE 17 - DONOR RESTRICTED ENDOWMENTS**

The District's permanent funds include donor restricted endowments of \$237,261. Endowments in the amount of \$97,796 represent the principal portion. The amount of net appreciation in donor restricted investments that is available for expenditures by the District is \$139,465 and is included as held in trust for educational programs. State law permits the District to appropriate, for purposes consistent with the endowment's intent, net appreciation, realized and unrealized, unless the endowment terms specify otherwise. The endowments indicate that the interest should be used to provide educational programs.

### **NOTE 18 – COVID-19**

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Ohio's state of emergency ended in June 2021 while the national state of emergency continues. During 2022, the District received COVID-19 funding. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the District. The impact on the District's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

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Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Eight Years (1)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)								
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.08335362%	0.08279251%	0.07530919%	0.08169161%	0.07422867%	0.075215%	0.076197%	0.073409%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 7,252,102	\$ 12,259,769	\$ 14,885,372	\$ 22,373,676	\$ 11,645,039	\$ 17,080,035	\$ 13,198,277	\$ 8,853,926
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 11,551,529	\$ 11,364,357	\$ 10,837,304	\$ 10,111,177	\$ 9,325,436	\$ 9,924,033	\$ 9,143,281	\$ 8,290,855
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	62.78%	107.88%	137.35%	221.28%	124.87%	172.11%	144.35%	106.79%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	92.62%	86.88%	82.17%	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%

<sup>&#</sup>x27;(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2015 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the District's Contributions - Pension Last Nine Years (1)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014				
Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)													
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 1,743,727	\$ 1,617,214	\$ 1,591,010	\$ 1,517,223	\$ 1,415,565	\$ 1,212,307	\$ 1,190,884	\$ 1,097,194	\$ 1,077,811				
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	1,743,727	1,617,214	1,591,010	1,517,223	1,415,565	1,212,307	1,190,884	1,097,194	1,077,811				
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 12,455,193	\$ 11,551,529	\$ 11,364,357	\$ 10,837,304	\$ 10,111,177	\$ 9,325,436	\$ 9,924,033	\$ 9,143,281	\$ 8,290,855				
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%				

<sup>(1)</sup> This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Information prior to 2014 is not available.

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)
Last Six Years (1)

Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)		2022		2021		2020	2019		2018		2017
District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0	0.0815845%	0	0.0810309%	C	0.0760296%	0.0800930%	0.	.0727659%	0	.0723774%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	(2,555,352)	\$	(1,443,631)	\$	10,501,660	\$ 10,442,239	\$	7,901,842	\$	7,310,367
District's Covered Payroll	\$	11,551,529	\$	11,364,357	\$	10,837,304	\$ 10,111,177	\$	9,325,436	\$	9,924,033
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		-22.12%		-12.70%		96.90%	103.27%		84.73%		73.66%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability (Asset)		128.23%		115.57%		47.80%	46.33%		54.14%		54.05%

<sup>&#</sup>x27;(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2017 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the District's Contributions - OPEB Last Nine Years (1)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014		
Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)											
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 93,255	\$ 198,481	\$ 182,866	\$ 82,909		
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution					<u> </u>	93,255	198,481	182,866	82,909		
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
District's Covered Payroll (1)	\$ 12,455,193	\$ 11,551,529	\$ 11,364,357	\$ 10,837,304	\$ 10,111,177	\$ 9,325,436	\$ 9,924,033	\$ 9,143,281	\$ 8,290,855		
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	2.00%	2.00%	1.00%		

<sup>(1)</sup> This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Information prior to 2014 is not available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

#### **NOTE 1 – NET PENSION LIABILITY**

## Changes in Assumptions – OPERS

Amounts reported incorporate changes in discount rate used in calculating the total pension liability as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u> 2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Discount Rate	6.90%	7.20%	7.20%	7.50%	8.00%

Calendar year 2017 reflects an adjustment of the rates of withdrawal, disability, retirement and mortality to more closely reflect actual experience. The expectation of retired life mortality was based on RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table and RP-2014 Disabled mortality table. Wage inflation rate was also reduced from 3.25 percent to 2.75 percent.

# Changes in Benefit Terms – OPERS

In October 2020, the OPERS Board adopted a change in COLA for post-January 7, 2013 retirees, changing it from 1.40 percent simple through 2020 then 2.15 simple to 0.5 percent simple through 2021 then 2.15 percent simple.

In October 2019, the OPERS Board adopted a change in COLA for post-January 7, 2013 retirees, changing it from 3.00 percent simple through 2018 then 2.15 simple to 1.4 percent simple through 2020 then 2.15 percent simple.

## NOTE 2 – NET OPEB LIABILITY/(ASSET)

## Changes in Assumptions - OPERS

Amounts reported incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented as follows:

<b>Assumption</b>	<u> 2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u> 2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Discount Rate	6.00%	6.00%	3.16%	3.96%	3.85%	4.23%
Municipal Bond Rate	1.84%	2.00%	2.75%	3.71%	3.31%	n/a
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.50%	8.50%	10.50%	10.00%	7.50%	n/a

For calendar year 2019, the investment rate of return decreased from 6.50 percent to 6.00 percent.

## Changes in Benefit Terms – OPERS

For calendar year 2022, the cost of living adjustments decreased from 2.20 percent simple to 2.05 percent simple.

Franklin County, Ohio
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

For calendar year 2021,	, the cost of living	adjustments	decreased from	n 3.00 percent	simple to	2.20
percent simple.						