Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024



# 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, 2024 (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, 2024. 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 \$285.3 million (net position). Of this amount, approximately \$13.5 million (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations.

The District's net position increased approximately \$4.2 million during the year.

At the close of the current year, the District reported combined ending fund balances of approximately \$29.2 million, a decrease of \$418,356 in comparison with the prior year.

At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance in the General Fund was approximately \$17.7 million.

The District implemented GASB 101 during calendar year 2024, which caused the District to restate its compensated absences.

#### 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, 2024 (Unaudited)

#### REPORTING THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

One of the most important questions asked about the District is "How did we do financially during 2024?" 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 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, 2024 (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 2024 compared to 2023.

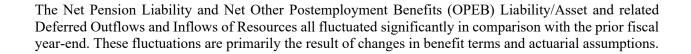
Table 1 Net Position

	Government		
		Increase	
	2024	2023	(Decrease)
Assets			
Current and Other Assets	\$ 65,016,948	\$ 63,972,319	\$ 1,044,629
Capital Assets, Net	270,124,754	264,973,736	5,151,018
Total Assets	335,141,702	\$ 328,946,055	6,195,647
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension	8,294,194	9,235,320	(941,126)
OPEB	646,827	1,379,834	(733,007)
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	8,941,021	10,615,154	(1,674,133)
Liabilities			
Current and Other Liabilities	1,175,528	1,559,083	(383,555)
Long-Term Liabilities	1,175,520	1,555,005	(303,333)
Due Within One Year	915,982	909,724	6,258
Due In More Than One Year:	, 10,,, 02	, , , , , .	0,200
Net Pension Liability	22,623,241	22,255,849	367,392
Net OPEB Liability	-	464,644	(464,644)
Other Amounts	2,759,884	2,584,150	175,734
Total Liabilities	27,474,635	27,773,450	(298,815)
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	30,501,082	29,670,886	830,196
Pension	273,188	846,027	(572,839)
OPEB	494,921	158,301	336,620
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	31,269,191	30,675,214	593,977
Net Position		. <u> </u>	
Net Position Net Investment in Capital Assets	269,765,818	264,180,038	5,585,780
Restricted Restricted	2,098,392	1,224,395	3,383,780 873,997
Unrestricted	13,474,687	15,708,112	*
Total Net Position	\$ 285,338,897	\$ 281,112,545	(2,233,425) \$ 4,226,352
TOTAL THET L'OSITION	\$ 203,330,097	φ 401,114,343	\$ 4,226,352

Current and Other Assets increased significantly in comparison with the prior year-end. This increase is primarily the result of increases in intergovernmental and property tax receivables. During the year, the District had an intergovernmental receivable related to the purchase of land.

Capital Assets, Net and Net Investment in Capital Assets both increased significantly in comparison with the prior year. This increase is primarily related to the District constructing multiple projects during the year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 (Unaudited)



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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 (Unaudited)

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Table 2 Changes in Net Positions

			Increase/
	2024	2023	(Decrease)
Revenues:			
Program Revenues:			
Charges For Services	\$ 2,554,891	\$ 2,379,808	\$ 175,083
Operating Grants, Contributions, and Interest	244,551	169,667	74,884
Capital Grants, Contributions, and Interest	1,063,181	3,510,727	(2,447,546)
Total Program Revenues	3,862,623	6,060,202	(2,197,579)
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	30,106,571	30,668,955	(562,384)
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	1,805,188	1,802,892	2,296
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted			
To Specific Programs	3,036,219	3,127,252	(91,033)
Contributions and Donations	25,643	25,233	410
Gain on Sale of Capital Asset	66,924	51,926	14,998
Miscellaneous	225,617	99,840	125,777
Total General Revenues	35,266,162	35,776,098	(509,936)
Total Revenues	39,128,785	41,836,300	(2,707,515)
Program Expenses			
Administration	4,774,676	4,601,825	172,851
Education	3,722,442	3,569,620	152,822
Park Operations	18,986,645	17,775,418	1,211,227
Park Promotion	368,337	351,226	17,111
Rental Property	183,090	162,852	20,238
Natural Resource Management	684,313	1,012,413	(328,100)
Golf Course	1,375,020	1,297,103	77,917
Park Safety	4,807,910	4,034,836	773,074
Total Expenses	34,902,433	32,805,293	2,097,140
Change in Net Position	4,226,352	9,031,007	\$ (4,804,655)
Net Position At Beginning Of Year	281,112,545	274,339,865	
Change in Accounting Principle (GASB 101 Implementation)		(2,258,327)	
Net Position At End of Year	\$ 285,338,897	\$ 281,112,545	

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 (Unaudited)

#### **GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES**

Property Taxes decreased in comparison with the prior year. This decrease is primarily the result of a decrease in class two (commercial/industrial) property tax collections.

Capital Grants, Contributions, and Interest decreased significantly in comparison with the prior year. This decrease is the result of grants received during the prior year for both ongoing and closed District projects.

Expenses increased compared to the prior year due to an increase in operational expenses from inflation, two new parks, and significant capital projects.

#### 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 year.

The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance by major fund and other governmental funds as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	Increase		
	12/31/2024	12/31/2023	(Decrease)		
General Fund	\$ 20,757,921	\$ 21,841,642	\$ (1,083,721)		
Capital Improvement Fund	6,301,036	5,993,347	307,689		

#### General Fund

At year end, the fund balance in the District's general fund decreased in comparison with the prior year end. For the most part, this decrease represents the amount in which transfers out to the District Capital Improvement Fund exceeded excess of revenues over expenditures.

#### 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, investment earnings, 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, 2024 (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 and investment earnings 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 the result of an increase in transfers to the Capital Improvements Fund for funding projects. The actual expenditures and other financing uses were less than the final budgeted amount due to conservative spending.

#### **CAPITAL ASSETS**

At year-end, the District's total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) 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, 2024

	G	overnmental Activities
Assets	¢.	20 606 050
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	28,686,959
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents Receivables:		446,161
Property Taxes		32,411,126
Accounts Receivable		176,546
Due From Other Governments		2,249,032
Interest		70,453
Prepaid Items		222,802
Capital Assets:		,
Nondepreciable Capital Assets		195,899,305
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net		74,225,449
Net OPEB Asset		753,869
Total Assets		335,141,702
10001120000	-	000,111,702
Deferred Outflows of Resources		9 204 104
Pension		8,294,194
OPEB		646,827
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		8,941,021
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		94,638
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		602,792
Due To Other Governments		98,557
Retainage Payable		105,598
Contracts Payable		253,338
Security Deposits		20,605
Long-term Liabilities:		
Due Within One Year		915,982
Due in More Than One Year:		
Net Pension Liability		22,623,241
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year		2,759,884
Total Liabilities		27,474,635
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property Taxes		30,501,082
Pension		273,188
OPEB		494,921
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		31,269,191
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets		269,765,818
Restricted for:		207,703,616
Capital and Maintenance Projects:		
Expendable		1,048,663
Nonexpendable		22,808
Educational Programs:		22,000
Expendable		175,256
Nonexpendable		97,796
Net OPEB Asset		753,869
Unrestricted		13,474,687
Total Net Position	\$	285,338,897
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Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

					Prog	am Revenues	3		,	Expense) Revenue and anges in Net Position		
			Operating Capital					Canital		Primary Government		
	Charges for Grants and Grants and			Governmental								
Governmental Activities:	Ex	penses		Services		ntributions		ontributions		Activities		
Administration:		1										
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 3	3,304,791	\$	-	\$	-	\$	_	\$	(3,304,791)		
All Other		1,469,885		-		42,124		_		(1,427,761)		
Education		3,722,442		197,548		5,676		_		(3,519,218)		
Park Operations		3,986,645		519,366		196,751		1,063,181		(17,207,347)		
Park Promotion		368,337		-		-		-		(368,337)		
Rental Property		183,090		141,803		-		-		(41,287)		
Natural Resource Management		684,313		-		-		-		(684,313)		
Golf Course	1	1,375,020		1,694,109		-		-		319,089		
Park Safety	4	1,807,910		2,065		-		-		(4,805,845)		
Total Governmental Activities		1,902,433	\$	2,554,891	\$	244,551	\$	1,063,181		(31,039,810)		
			Pr	al Revenues: operty Taxes rants and Entit		not Restricte	d to			30,106,571		
				Specific Prog	grams					3,036,219		
Gifts and Donations										25,643		
Investment Earnings									1,805,188			
				ain on Sale of	Capital	Assets				66,924		
				iscellaneous						225,617		
			Total	General Rever	nues					35,266,162		
			Chang	ge in Net Posit	ion					4,226,352		
			Net Po	osition at Begi	nning o	f Year, as Pre	viousl	Presented		283,370,872		
				ge in Accounti	_		-			(2,258,327)		
			Net Position at Beginning of Year, as Restated 281,112,545						281,112,545			
			Net Po	osition at End	of Year				\$	285,338,897		

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2024

		General Fund	In	Capital approvement	G	Other overnmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
Assets: Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	20,185,119	\$	6,667,556	\$	1,834,284	\$	28,686,959
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents Receivables:	Ψ	55,000	•	-	Ψ	391,161	Ψ	446,161
Property Taxes		32,411,126		-		-		32,411,126
Accounts Receivable		132,013		44,160		373		176,546
Due From Other Governments		1,721,032		528,000		-		2,249,032
Interest		70,453		-		-		70,453
Prepaid Items		222,616		-		186		222,802
Total Assets	\$	54,797,359	\$	7,239,716	\$	2,226,004	\$	64,263,079
Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable	\$	81,109	\$	7,584	\$	5,945	\$	94,638
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		578,077		-		24,715		602,792
Due To Other Governments		94,516		-		4,041		98,557
Matured Compensated Absences Payable		766		-		-		766
Contracts Payable		-		253,338		-		253,338
Retainage Payable		-		105,598		-		105,598
Security Deposits		12,984		-		7,621		20,605
Total Liabilities		767,452		366,520		42,322		1,176,294
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Property Taxes		30,501,082		-		-		30,501,082
Unavailable Revenue		2,770,904		572,160		-		3,343,064
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		33,271,986		572,160		-		33,844,146
Fund Balances:								
Nonspendable:								
Prepaid Items		222,616		_		186		222,802
Permanent Fund Principal		-		-		120,604		120,604
Restricted for:								
Educational Programs		-		-		175,256		175,256
Inniswood Capital and Maintenance Projects		-		-		1,048,663		1,048,663
Committed for:								
Golf Course		-		-		816,269		816,269
Beck Forest Preserve Capital								
and Maintenance Projects		-		-		22,704		22,704
Capital Projects		-		5,490,342		-		5,490,342
Assigned for:								
Future Appropriations		2,742,487		-		-		2,742,487
Operations/Programing		140,158		-		-		140,158
Capital Projects		-		810,694		-		810,694
Unassigned		17,652,660						17,652,660
Total Fund Balances	_	20,757,921		6,301,036		2,183,682		29,242,639
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of								
Resources and Fund Balances	\$	54,797,359	\$	7,239,716	\$	2,226,004	\$	64,263,079

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities December 31, 2024

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 29,242,639
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.	270,124,754
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are reported as unavailable in the funds.	
Accounts Receivable	51,921
Property Taxes Receivable	1,242,760
Intergovernmental Receivable	1,991,534
Interest Receivable	56,849
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:	
Compensated Absences Payable	(3,675,100)
The net pension/OPEB liability/asset is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability/asset and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:	
Deferred Outflows - Pension	8,294,194
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	646,827
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(273,188)
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(494,921)
Net OPEB Asset	753,869
Net Pension Liability	 (22,623,241)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 285,338,897

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

n.	General Fund	Capital Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:	¢ 20.054.460	¢	¢	e 20.054.460
Property Taxes	\$ 30,054,469	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,054,469
Intergovernmental	3,058,188	949,648	1.017.206	4,007,836
Charges for Services	244,758	-	1,017,286	1,262,044
Licenses and Permits	19,375	-	-	19,375
Fines and Forfeitures	2,065	220.004	74.700	2,065
Investment Earnings	1,381,430	338,804	74,709	1,794,943
Rent	594,584	100.004	686,823	1,281,407
Contributions and Donations	25,643	122,284	47,800	195,727
Refunds	44,000	-	373	44,373
Miscellaneous	120,546	16,440	1,124	138,110
Total Revenues	35,545,058	1,427,176	1,828,115	38,800,349
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Current Operations and Maintenance:				
Administration				
Salaries and Benefits	3,181,509	-	-	3,181,509
All Other	1,362,750	-	1,291	1,364,041
Education	3,236,023	-	-	3,236,023
Park Operations	12,639,205	-	-	12,639,205
Park Promotion	364,449	-	-	364,449
Rental Property	162,465	-	-	162,465
Natural Resource Management	687,792	-	-	687,792
Golf Course	-	-	1,475,985	1,475,985
Park Safety	4,567,878	-	-	4,567,878
Capital Outlay	479,034	11,119,487	-	11,598,521
Total Expenditures	26,681,105	11,119,487	1,477,276	39,277,868
Excess of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	8,863,953	(9,692,311)	350,839	(477,519)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	52,326	-	6,837	59,163
Transfers In	-	10,000,000	-	10,000,000
Transfers Out	(10,000,000)	-	-	(10,000,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(9,947,674)	10,000,000	6,837	59,163
Net Change in Fund Balances	(1,083,721)	307,689	357,676	(418,356)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	21,841,642	5,993,347	1,826,006	29,660,995
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 20,757,921	\$ 6,301,036	\$ 2,183,682	\$ 29,242,639

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, 2024

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ (418,356)
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	12,042,967
Depreciation Expense	(6,602,332)
The effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. sales, trade-ins, donations, and disposals) is to an increase or decrease net position.	
Loss on Disposal	(289,617)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	269,273
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the Statement of Net Position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.	2,064,229
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the Statement of Activities.	(2,799,908)
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB asset are reported as OPEB expense in the Statement of Activities.	148,886
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	 (188,790)
Change in Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 4,226,352

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Original			Final	Actual		iance with al Budget
Revenues		Budget		Budget	Actual	- FIII	ai Budget
Property Taxes	\$	30,479,100	\$	30,416,219	\$ 30,416,219	\$	_
Intergovernmental		3,070,499		3,075,499	3,021,334		(54,165)
Charges for Services		190,000		245,000	244,758		(242)
Licenses and Permits		15,000		18,000	19,375		1,375
Fines and Forfeitures		200		1,700	2,065		365
Investment Earnings		800,000		1,256,313	1,231,293		(25,020)
Rent		552,990		591,355	594,584		3,229
Contributions and Donations		13,000		13,322	25,643		12,321
Refunds		25,000		25,000	5,799		(19,201)
Miscellaneous		12,000		73,002	76,121		3,119
Total Revenues		35,157,789		35,715,410	35,637,191		(78,219)
Expenditures Current Operations and Maintenance:							
Administration							
Salaries and Benefits		3,338,152		3,338,152	3,161,557		176,595
All Other		1,940,306		1,940,306	1,563,814		376,492
Education		3,445,923		3,445,923	3,215,180		230,743
Park Operations		13,279,583		13,279,583	12,579,911		699,672
Park Promotion		449,193		449,193	367,598		81,595
Rental Property		151,190		151,190	162,465		(11,275)
Natural Resource Management		911,324		911,324	764,626		146,698
Park Safety		4,743,434		4,743,434	4,535,173		208,261
Capital Outlay		506,095		506,095	489,849		16,246
Total Expenditures		28,765,200		28,765,200	26,840,173		1,925,027
Excess of Revenues							
Over Expenditures		6,392,589		6,950,210	8,797,018		1,846,808
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets		50,000		32,000	52,326		20,326
Transfers Out		(9,000,000)		(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)		-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(8,950,000)		(9,968,000)	 (9,947,674)		20,326
Net Change in Fund Balance		(2,557,411)		(3,017,790)	(1,150,656)		1,867,134
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year		21,017,167		21,017,167	21,017,167		-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		202,067		202,067	202,067		-
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$	18,661,823	\$	18,201,444	\$ 20,068,578	\$	1,867,134

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

#### 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, 2024

#### 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, 2024

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, 2024

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, 2024, but which were levied to finance 2025 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, 2024

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."

Investments of the District's cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the District are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of 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 an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit participant transactions to \$250 million per day. Transactions in all of a participant's accounts will be combined for this purpose. Twenty-four hours advance notice to STAR Ohio is appreciated for purchases or redemptions of \$100 million or more. For calendar year 2024, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates.

Following Ohio statutes, the District has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during 2024 amounted to \$1,381,430 which includes \$48,630 assigned from other funds.

#### **Prepaid Items**

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2024 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

# **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.

#### **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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

#### **Compensated Absences**

For the District, compensated absences cover leave for which employees may receive cash payments either when used as time off or as a payout for unused leave upon termination of employment. These payments may occur during employment or at termination. Generally, compensated absences do not follow a fixed payment schedule.

Liabilities should be recognized for unused leave if it is attributable to services already rendered, the leave accumulates, and it is more likely than not that it will be used or paid out in cash. For the District, this includes sick, vacation, compensation, and personal leave.

Liabilities for compensated absences should be recognized in financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus for leave that has not been used and leave that has been used but not yet paid or settled.

A key component in determining the estimate of the amount of accumulated compensated absences that will be used as time off is the flows assumption. The flows assumption determines whether leave used by employees will be attributed first to (a) the recognized liability at the date of the financial statements (a first-in, first-out (FIFO) flows assumption) or (b) the leave earned in the next reporting period (a last-in, first-out (LIFO) flows assumption). The District uses the FIFO flows assumption.

The amount of compensated absences recognized as expenditures in financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus should be the amount that normally would be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

#### **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:

Nonspendable - 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, 2024

<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, 2024

#### **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, 2024

# **Effect of Newly Issued Accounting Pronouncements**

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the District has implemented certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*, GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections-an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*, and GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*.

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 financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement 53 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 100 enhances accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide a more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessment accountability. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 100 was incorporated into the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 101 updates the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences to promote consistency and better meet the information needs of financial statement users. The unified recognition and measurement model in this Statement will result in a liability for compensated absences that more appropriately reflects when a government incurs an obligation. For the District, GASB Statement No. 101 increased the liability and the cumulative effects of compensated absences related expenses on net position as shown on the table below.

#### Restatement of Fund Balance/Net Position

During 2024, the implementation of GASB 101 had the following effect on beginning net position:

	R	eporting Units
		Affected by
	Adj	ustments to and
	Re	estatements of
	Beg	inning Balances
	Government-Wide	
	(	Governmental
		Activities
12/31/2023, as previously reported	\$	283,370,872
Change in accounting principle (GASB 101)		(2,258,327)
12/31/2023, as adjusted or restated	\$	281,112,545

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

### 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**

GAAP Basis	\$ (1,083,721)
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals Adjustment for Encumbrances	81,772 (5,314) (143,393)
Budget Basis	\$ (1,150,656)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

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

Monies held by the District are classified by State statute into three categories.

Active deposits are public deposits determined to be necessary to meet current demands upon the District. Active monies must be maintained either as cash in the District, 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.

Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

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

- 1. United States Treasury 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 obligation or security 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. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed 30 days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (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;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).
- 8. Certain bankers' acceptances (for a period not to exceed 180 days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed 270 days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

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

*Deposits:* At year-end, the bank balance of all of the District's deposits was \$0. In addition to deposits, the District had \$55,000 on deposit with Franklin County and \$825 in petty cash.

*Investments:* As of December 31, 2024, 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		
_	Rating	Total	Value	Less than 1	More than 1
STAR Ohio	AAAm	22%	\$ 6,351,252	\$ 6,351,252	\$ -
Money Market Funds	AAAm	0%	56,642	56,642	-
US Treasury Notes	AA+	20%	5,769,190	1,699,612	4,069,578
Federal Agency Securities	AA+	14%	4,190,559	1,433,251	2,757,308
Federal Agency Securities	N/A	1%	417,408	97,552	319,856
Commercial Paper	A-1	2%	580,678	580,678	-
Negotiable Certificates of					
Deposit	NR	3%	817,698	243,915	573,783
PNC Government Mortgage					
Fund - Class I Mutual Fund	N/A	1%	391,161	391,161	-
Fidelity Government Portfolio					
(III)	N/A	37%	10,502,707	10,502,707	
Totals		100%	\$ 29,077,295	\$ 21,356,770	\$ 7,720,525

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, 2024.

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.

No assurance is provided on these financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

*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, 2024, was 27 days.

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, 2024. 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 Franklin County, although the District operates parks in several Central Ohio counties. Property tax revenue received during 2024 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of 2023 taxes.

2024 real property taxes were levied after October 1, 2024, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2024, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2024 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2025.

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. 2024 public utility property taxes which became a lien December 31, 2023, are levied after October 1, 2024, and are collected in 2025 with real property taxes.

The full tax rate for all District operations for the year ended December 31, 2024, was \$0.95 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2024 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Category	Assessed Value
Real Property:	
Agriculture/Residential	\$ 36,755,804,590
Commercial/Industrial/Mineral	11,760,231,610
Tangible Personal Property	
Public Utility Personal	1,679,044,460
Total	\$ 50,195,080,660

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the county. 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, 2024, and for which there was an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the portion of the receivable not levied to finance 2024 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 provided funding starting in 2020 and will 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, 2024, 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, 2024

# **NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital assets activity for the year ended December 31, 2024, was as follows:

Governmental Activities	Beginning				Ending
	Balance	Additions	Deductions	Transfers	Balance
Nondepreciable Capital Assets					
Land	\$ 164,892,154	\$ 1,111,711	\$ (215,000)	\$ -	\$ 165,788,865
Wetlands	4,976,710	-	-	750,830	5,727,540
Land Restoration	15,859,289	273,000	-	23,700	16,155,989
Construction in Progress	9,167,694	5,226,405	(74,617)	(6,092,571)	8,226,911
Total Nondepreciable Assets	194,895,847	6,611,116	(289,617)	(5,318,041)	195,899,305
Depreciable Capital Assets					
Land Improvements	29,113,491	1,542,245	-	4,017,812	34,673,548
Buildings	37,536,636	454,049	-	628,035	38,618,720
Equipment	7,019,093	642,112	(279,716)	-	7,381,489
Furnishings	338,548	-	(3,186)	-	335,362
Radios	539,576	58,954	(13,801)	-	584,729
Vehicles	3,843,982	352,091	(113,515)	-	4,082,558
Computer Equipment	200,733	6,705	-	-	207,438
Infrastructure	64,591,173	2,375,695		672,194	67,639,062
Total Depreciable Assets	143,183,232	5,431,851	(410,218)	5,318,041	153,522,906
Less accumulated depreciation					
Land Improvements	(17,749,644)	(2,464,546)	-	-	(20,214,190)
Buildings	(18,175,883)	(908,909)	-	-	(19,084,792)
Equipment	(5,238,634)	(521,186)	279,716	-	(5,480,104)
Furnishings	(320,713)	(9,173)	3,186	-	(326,700)
Radios	(525,048)	(21,103)	13,801	-	(532,350)
Vehicles	(2,850,933)	(405,343)	113,515	-	(3,142,761)
Computer Equipment	(177,453)	(9,709)	-	-	(187,162)
Infrastructure	(28,067,035)	(2,262,363)			(30,329,398)
Total accumulated depreciation	(73,105,343)	(6,602,332)	410,218		(79,297,457)
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net					
of accumulated depreciation	70,077,889	(1,170,481)		5,318,041	74,225,449
Total Capital Assets, Net	\$ 264,973,736	\$ 5,440,635	\$ (289,617)	\$ -	\$ 270,124,754

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Depreciation expense was charged to the governmental programs as follows:

Administration	\$ 84,539
Education	336,217
Park Operations	5,884,736
Rental Property	17,198
Natural Resource Management	37,413
Park Safety	242,229
Total depreciation expense	\$ 6,602,332

#### **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, 2023 (latest information available), 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, 2023 and 2022:

Casualty & Property Coverage	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Assets	\$67,306,752	\$61,537,313
Liabilities	(23,172,377)	(18,643,081)
Net Position	\$44,134,375	\$42,894,232

At December 31, 2022 and 2023, respectively, the liabilities above include approximately \$15.7 million and \$19.7 million of estimated incurred claims payable. The assets above also include approximately \$14.4 million and \$17.7 million of unpaid claims to be billed to approximately 608 and 616 member governments in the future, as of December 31, 2022 and 2023, 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, 2024

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.

	Contributions to PEP	
2024		\$ 244,756
2023		203,897

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.

#### 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, 2024

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)* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension/OPEB contributions outstanding at the end of the year is included in due to other governments on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

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, new members may no longer select the Combined Plan, and current members may no longer make a plan change to this plan. In October 2023, the legislature approved House Bill (HB) 33 which allows for the consolidation of the combined plan with the traditional plan with the timing of the consolidation at the discretion of OPERS. As of December 31, 2023, the consolidation has not been executed. (The latest information available.) Participating employers are divided into state, local, law enforcement and public safety divisions. While members in the state and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement and public safety divisions exist only within the traditional plan. 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 of the traditional and combined plans. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about OPERS' 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

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

Croun	٨
Carolin	$\mathcal{A}$

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

#### Group B

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

#### Group C

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

# 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

State and local 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 at retirement.

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.

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 member's original 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

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

	State
	and Local
2024 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %
2024 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 \$2,064,229 for 2024. Of this amount, \$84,391 is reported as due to other governments.

## 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, 2023, 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
	Tr	aditional Plan
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:		_
Current Measurement Date		0.08641287%
Prior Measurement Date		0.07534129%
Change in Proportionate Share		0.0110716%
Proportionate Share of the Net		
Pension Liability	\$	22,623,241
Pension Expense	\$	(2,799,908)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

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, 2024, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	OPERS
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and	
actual experience	\$ 369,758
Net difference between projected and	
actual earnings on pension plan investments	4,566,334
Change in proportionate share	1,293,873
District contributions subsequent to the	
measurement date	2,064,229
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 8,294,194
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Change in proportionate share	\$ 273,188
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 273,188

\$2,064,229 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, 2025. 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:		
2025	\$	1,769,140
2026		1,923,888
2027		2,913,979
2028		(650,230)
Total	\$	5,956,777

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

## 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, 2022, using the following key actuarial assumptions and methods applied to all periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67:

Wage Inflation
Future Salary Increases,
including inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees
(Current Year)
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees
(Prior Year)
Investment Rate of Return
Actuarial Cost Method

OPERS Traditional Plan

2.75 percent

2.75 to 10.75 percent
including wage inflation

3.0 percent, simple
2.3 percent, simple through 2024,
then 2.05 percent, simple
3.0 percent, simple through 2023,
then 2.05 percent, simple
6.9 percent
Individual Entry Age

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.

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

During 2023, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets for the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was a gain of 11.2 percent for 2023.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

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, 2023, these best estimates are summarized below:

		Weighted Average Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Real Rate of Return (Geometric)
Fixed Income	24.00%	2.85%
Domestic Equities	21.00	4.27
Real Estate	13.00	4.46
Private Equity	15.00	7.52
International Equities	20.00	5.16
Risk Parity	2.00	4.38
Other investments	5.00	3.46
Total	100.00%	

**Discount Rate** The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for the current year was 6.9 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 to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability 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 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		
	1% Decrease	1% Increase	
District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$ 35,615,064	\$ 22,623,241	\$ 11,817,824

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

## NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEN PLAN

## Net OPEB Liability

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

## 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. Substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trust. The 115 Health Care Trust (115 Trust or Health Care Trust) was established in 2014, under Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). The purpose of the 115 Trust is to fund health care. 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. Retirees may have an allowance deposited into a health reimbursement arrangement (HRA) account to be used toward the health care program of their choice and other eligible expenses. An OPERS vendor is available to assist with the selection of a health care program.

With one exception, OPERS-provided health care coverage is neither guaranteed nor statutorily required. Ohio law currently requires Medicare Part A equivalent coverage or Medicare Part A premium reimbursement for eligible retirees and their eligible dependents.

OPERS offers a health reimbursement arrangement (HRA) allowance to benefit recipients meeting certain age and service credit requirements. The HRA is an account funded by OPERS that provides tax free reimbursement for qualified medical expenses such as monthly post-tax insurance premiums, deductibles, coinsurance, and co-pays incurred by eligible benefit recipients and their dependents.

OPERS members retiring with an effective date of January 1, 2022, or after must meet the following health care eligibility requirements to receive an HRA allowance:

Age 65 or older Retirees Minimum of 20 years of qualifying service credit

Age 60 to 64 Retirees Based on the following age-and-service criteria:

**Group** A 30 years of total service with at least 20 years of qualified health care service credit;

**Group B** 31 years of total service credit with at least 20 years of qualified health care service credit; or

**Group** C 32 years of total service cred with at least 20 years of qualified health care service credit.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Age 59 or younger Based on the following age-and-service criteria:

**Group** A 30 years of qualified health care service credit;

**Group B** 32 years of qualified health care service credit at any age or 31 years of qualified heath care service credit and at least age 52; or

**Group** C 32 years of qualified health care service credit and at least page 55.

A retiree from groups A, B or C who qualifies for an unreduced pension, but a portion of their service credit is not health care qualifying service, can still qualify for health care at age 60 if they have at least 20 years of qualifying health care service credit.

Retirees who don't meet the requirement for coverage as a non-Medicare participant can become eligible for coverage at age 65 if they have at least 20 years of qualifying service.

Members with a retirement date prior to January 1, 2022, who were eligible to participate in the OPERS health care program will continue to be eligible after January 1, 2022, as summarized in the following table:

Group A	Group B	Group C
Age and Service Requirements  December 1, 2014 or Prior  Any Age with 10 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements  December 1, 2014 or Prior  Any Age with 10 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements  December 1, 2014 or Prior  Any Age with 10 years of service credit
January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2021	January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2021	January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2021
Age 60 with 20 years of service credit or Any Age with 30 years of service credit	Age 52 with 31 years of service credit or Age 60 with 20 years of service credit or Any Age with 32 years of service credit	Age 55 with 32 years of service credit or Age 60 with 20 years of service credit

See the Age and Service Retirement section of the OPERS ACFR for a description of Groups A, B and C.

Eligible retirees may receive a monthly HRA allowance for reimbursement of health care coverage premiums and other qualified medical expenses. Monthly allowances, based on years of service and the age at which the retiree first enrolled in OPERS coverage, are provided to eligible retirees, and are deposited into their HRA account.

The base allowance is determined by OPERS and is currently \$1,200 per month for non-Medicare retirees and \$350 per month for Medicare retirees. The retiree receives a percentage of the base allowance, calculated 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 for both non-Medicare and Medicare retirees.

Retirees will have access to the OPERS Connector, which is a relationship with a vendor selected by OPERS to assist retirees participating in the health care program. The OPERS Connector may assist retirees in selecting and enrolling in the appropriate health care plan.

When members become Medicare-eligible, recipients enrolled in OPERS health care programs must enroll in Medicare Part A (hospitalization) and Medicare Part B (medical).

No assurance is provided on these financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

OPERS reimburses retirees who are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A (hospitalization) for their Part A premiums as well as any applicable surcharges (late-enrollment fees). Retirees within this group must enroll in Medicare Part A and select medical coverage, and may select prescription coverage, through the OPERS Connector. OPERS also will reimburse 50 percent of the Medicare Part A premium and any applicable surcharges for eligible spouses. Proof of enrollment in Medicare Part A and confirmation that the retiree is not receiving reimbursement or payment from another source must be submitted. The premium reimbursement is added to the monthly pension benefit.

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 2024, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary. 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 2024, OPERS did not allocate any employer contribution to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan. Beginning July 1, 2022, there was a two percent allocation to health care for the Combined Plan which has continued through 2024. 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 2024 was 4.0 percent. Effective July 1, 2022, a portion of the health care rate was funded with reserves which has continued through 2024.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The District's contractually required contribution was \$0 for 2024.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

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

The net OPEB liability and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2022, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2023, 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 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		0.0835289%
Prior Measurement Date		0.0736923%
Change in Proportionate Share		0.0098366%
Proportionate Share of the Net		
OPEB Asset	\$	(753,869)
OPEB Expense	\$	148,886

At December 31, 2024, 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>	
Changes of assumptions	\$ 194,084
Net difference between projected and	
actual earnings on pension plan investments	452,743
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 646,827
	 _
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and	
actual experience	\$ 107,299
Change in proportionate share	63,558
Changes of assumptions	324,064
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 494,921

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

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:		
2025	\$ (60,667)	
2026	13,026	
2027	352,420	
2028	(152,873)	
Total	\$ 151,906	

## 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. The actuarial valuation used the following key actuarial assumptions and methods applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

Wage Inflation	2.75 percent
Projected Salary Increases,	2.75 to 10.75 percent
	including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate	5.70 percent
Prior Year Single Discount Rate	5.22 percent
Investment Rate of Return	6.00 percent
Municipal Bond Rate	3.77 percent
Prior Year Municipal Bond Rate	4.05 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.5 percent, initial
	3.50 percent, ultimate in 2038
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

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.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

During 2023, 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 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 midyear. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was a gain of 14.0 percent for 2023.

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, 2023, 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	37.00%	2.82%
Domestic Equities	25.00	4.27
Real Estate Investment Trust	5.00	4.68
International Equities	25.00	5.16
Risk Parity	3.00	4.38
Other investments	5.00	2.43
Total	100.00%	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 5.70 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2023; however, the single discount rate used at the beginning of the year was 5.22 percent. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00 percent and a municipal bond rate of 3.77 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 2070. As a result, the actuarial assumed long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2070, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following table presents the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 5.70 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (4.70 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (6.70 percent) than the current rate:

				Current				
	1%	6 Decrease	Dis	count Rate	1% Increase			
District's proportionate share								
of the net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	414,304	\$	(753,869)	\$	(1,721,531)		

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB liability or asset. The following table presents the net liability or asset calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability or 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 2024 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%	6 Decrease	T	rend Rate	1% Increase		
District's proportionate share							
of the net OPEB Asset	\$	(785, 172)	\$	(753,869)	\$	(718,349)	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

## **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 2024.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

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

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

	Restated									
	Balance							Balance	Du	e Within
Types / Issues	12/31/2023	Increases		Decreases			12/31/2024	One Year		
Governmental Activities		'								
Compensated Absences	\$ 3,493,874	\$	181,992	*	\$	-	\$	3,675,866	\$	915,982
Net Pension Liability	22,255,849		367,392			-		22,623,241		-
Net OPEB Liability	464,644			_		(464,644)		_		
Total Governmental Activities	\$26,214,367	\$	549,384	_	\$	(464,644)	\$	26,299,107	\$	915,982

<sup>\*</sup> The change in the compensated absences liability is presented as a net change.

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, 2024, was as follows:

Fund	Transfers In	Transfers Out
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 10,000,000
Capital Improvement Fund	10,000,000	
Total Transfers	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000

The transfers from the General Fund to the Capital Improvement Fund were made to fund capital projects of the District.

## **NOTE 14 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

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

For the period January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024, 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

## **NOTE 15 – SIGNIFICANT COMMITTMENTS**

#### **Contractual Commitments**

At December 31, 2024, the District's significant contractual commitments consisted of:

	Contract	Amount	Balance at
Project	Amount	Complete	12/31/24
BLN Nature Center Remodel	\$ 153,053	\$ 142,399	\$ 10,654
BLN Water Service	353,854	300,659	53,195
SHN Trail along Park Road	1,633,241	874,391	758,850
SSH Phase 1	276,990	275,778	1,212
QUA Office/Maintenance Building	2,084,593	2,059,304	25,289
QUA South-End Development	1,215,674	343,378	872,296
Security Cameras at Multiple Parks	535,778	511,798	23,980
QUA Railroad Bridge Repair	907,814	771,904	135,910
HVY Optimus Lodge Remodel	693,788	357,694	336,094
HVY Shelter	819,025	459,358	359,667
HVY Remodel Ingram Building	358,908	310,665	48,243
HVY Phase One Site Development	1,784,233	1,468,299	315,934
Total Project Balances	\$10,816,951	\$ 7,875,627	\$ 2,941,324

#### **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:

<b>Governmental Funds</b>	
General Fund	\$ 143,393
Capital Improvement Fund	5,743,680
Total	\$ 5,887,073

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

## **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:

Fund Balances	(	General	Capital Improvement	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total	
Nonspendable		Jeneral	miprovement	1 unus	1 Otal	
Prepaids	\$	222,616	\$ -	\$ 186	\$ 222,80	)2
Inniswood Capital Improvements	•	,·	-	22,808	22,80	
E.S. Thomas Educational Fund		_	_	89,011	89,01	
J.C. Hambleton Memorial Fund		_	_	8,785	8,78	
Total Nonspendable		222,616		120,790	343,40	
Restricted for						
Educational Programs		-	-	175,256	175,25	6
Inniswood Capital and Maintenance						
Projects		-		1,048,663	1,048,66	53
Total Restricted				1,223,919	1,223,91	9
Committed to Beck Forest Preserve						
Capital and Maintenance Projects		_	_	22,704	22,70	14
Capital Projects		_	5,490,342	22,704	5,490,34	
Golf Course		_	5, 150,512	816,269	816,26	
Total Committed		_	5,490,342	838,973	6,329,31	
Assigned						
Future Appropriations		2,742,487	-	-	2,742,48	;7
Operations/Programming		140,158	-	-	140,15	8
Capital Projects		_	810,694		810,69	)4
Total Assigned		2,882,645	810,694		3,693,33	9
Unassigned	1	7,652,660			17,652,66	0
Total Fund Balances	\$ 2	0,757,921	\$ 6,301,036	\$ 2,183,682	\$ 29,242,63	9

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

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

The District's permanent funds include donor restricted endowments of \$273,052. 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 \$175,256 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.

The District has restricted funds of \$391,161 for the Columbus Foundation. \$22,808 represents the principal portion. The amount of net appreciation in restricted investments that is available for expenditures by the District is \$368,353 and is held for Inniswood Park capital and maintenance projects.

The District also has restricted funds of \$680,310 for the Marian K. and Albert H. Thomas Inniswood Fund that is to be used only for the Inniswood Garden Center per the establishing resolution in 1978.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Ten Years

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)										
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.08641287%	0.07534129%	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	\$ 22,623,241	\$ 22,255,849	\$ 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	\$ 13,553,036	\$ 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
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	166.92%	178.69%	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	79.01%	94.79%	92.62%	86.88%	82.17%	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%

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 Ten Years

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (Ol	PERS)									
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 2,064,229	\$ 1,897,425	\$ 1,743,727	\$ 1,617,214	\$ 1,591,010	\$ 1,517,223	\$ 1,415,565	\$ 1,212,307	\$ 1,190,884	\$ 1,097,194
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	2,064,229	1,897,425	1,743,727	1,617,214	1,591,010	1,517,223	1,415,565	1,212,307	1,190,884	1,097,194
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 14,744,493	\$ 13,553,036	\$ 12,455,193	\$ 11,551,529	\$ 11,364,357	\$ 10,837,304	\$ 10,111,177	\$ 9,325,436	\$ 9,924,033	\$ 9,143,281
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%

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

Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.0835289%	0.0736923%	0.0815845%	0.0810309%	0.0760296%	0.0800930%	0.0727659%	0.0723774%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ (753,869)	\$ 464,644	\$ (2,555,352)	\$ (1,443,631)	\$ 10,501,660	\$ 10,442,239	\$ 7,901,842	\$ 7,310,367
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 13,553,036	\$ 12,455,193	\$ 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	-5.56%	3.73%	-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)	107.76%	94.79%	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 Ten Years

	2024		2023		2022		2021		2020		2019	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015
Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)															
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 93,255	\$ 198,481	\$ 182,866
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution			-	·							_		 93,255	198,481	 182,866
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
District's Covered Payroll (1)	\$ 14,744,49	93	\$ 13,553,036	\$	12,455,193	\$	11,551,529	\$	11,364,357	\$	10,837,304	\$ 10,111,177	\$ 9,325,436	\$ 9,924,033	\$ 9,143,281
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00	)%	0.00%	6	0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	2.00%	2.00%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

#### **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>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u> 2019</u>
Discount Rate	5.70%	5.22%	6.00%	6.00%	3.16%	3.96%
Municipal Bond Rate	3.77%	4.05%	1.84%	2.00%	2.75%	3.71%
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	8.50%	10.50%	10.00%

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 2023, the cost of living adjustments increased from 2.20 percent simple to 2.30 percent simple.

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

Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

For cal	lendar	year 2	2021,	the cost	of living	adjustments	decreased	from 3	3.00 perce	nt simple	to 2.20	percent
simple	·.											