Columbus and Franklin County Metropolitan Parks District

Franklin County, Ohio

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

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COLUMBUS AND FRANKLIN COUNTY
METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT
Franklin County, Ohio
Table of Contents

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, 2023. 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 $283 million (net position). Of this amount, approximately $18.0 million (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations.

The District's net position increased approximately $9.0 million during the year.

At the close of the current year, the District reported combined ending fund balances of approximately $29.7 million, a decrease of $242,002 in comparison with the prior year.

At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance in the General Fund was approximately $19.5 million.

USING THIS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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

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

REPORTING THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

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

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 2023 compared to 2022.

Table 1
Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2023	2022	Increase (Decrease)
Assets			
Current and Other Assets	$ 63,972,319	$ 68,002,520	$ (4,030,201)
Capital Assets, Net	264,973,736	253,434,183	11,539,553
Total Assets	328,946,055	$ 321,436,703	7,509,352
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension	9,235,320	3,436,660	5,798,660
OPEB	1,379,834	173,040	1,206,794
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	10,615,154	3,609,700	7,005,454
Liabilities			
Current and Other Liabilities	1,559,083	1,439,170	119,913
Long-Term Liabilities			
Due Within One Year	394,339	203,500	190,839
Due In More Than One Year:			
Net Pension Liability	22,255,849	7,252,102	15,003,747
Net OPEB Liability	464,644	-	464,644
Other Amounts	841,208	935,091	(93,883)
Total Liabilities	25,515,123	9,829,863	15,685,260
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	29,670,886	29,451,312	219,574
Pension	846,027	8,785,168	(7,939,141)
OPEB	158,301	2,640,195	(2,481,894)
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	30,675,214	40,876,675	(10,201,461)
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	264,180,038	252,708,004	11,472,034
Restricted	1,224,395	1,117,213	107,182
Unrestricted	17,966,439	20,514,648	(2,548,209)
Total Net Position	$ 283,370,872	$ 274,339,865	$ 9,031,007

Current and Other Assets decreased significantly in comparison with the prior year-end. This decrease is the result of a decrease in intergovernmental receivables. During the prior year, the District had multiple intergovernmental receivables related to the purchase of land and several projects.

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

The Net Pension Liability and Net Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability and related Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources all fluctuated significantly in comparison with the prior fiscal year-end. These fluctuations are primarily the result of changes in benefit terms and actuarial assumptions.

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Table 2 shows the changes in net position for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Table 2
Changes in Net Positions

	2023	2022	Increase/ (Decrease)
Revenues:			
Program Revenues:			
Charges For Services	$ 2,379,808	$ 2,107,930	$ 271,878
Operating Grants, Contributions, and Interest	169,667	636,903	(467,236)
Capital Grants, Contributions, and Interest	3,510,727	2,078,101	1,432,626
Total Program Revenues	6,060,202	4,822,934	1,237,268
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	30,668,955	30,134,583	534,372
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	1,802,892	75,930	1,726,962
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted To Specific Programs	3,127,252	3,206,284	(79,032)
Contributions and Donations	25,233	24,479	754
Gain on Sale of Capital Asset	51,926	57,382	(5,456)
Miscellaneous	99,840	512,682	(412,842)
Total General Revenues	35,776,098	34,011,340	1,764,758
Total Revenues	41,836,300	38,834,274	3,002,026
Program Expenses			
Administration	4,601,825	3,597,509	1,004,316
Education	3,569,620	2,761,202	808,418
Park Operations	17,775,418	14,260,503	3,514,915
Park Promotion	351,226	280,807	70,419
Rental Property	162,852	170,817	(7,965)
Natural Resource Management	1,012,413	699,600	312,813
Golf Course	1,297,103	946,149	350,954
Park Safety	4,034,836	2,646,355	1,388,481
Total Expenses	32,805,293	25,362,942	7,442,351
Change in Net Position	9,031,007	13,471,332	$ (4,440,325)
Net Position At Beginning Of Year	274,339,865	260,868,533	
Net Position At End of Year	$ 283,370,872	$ 274,339,865	

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Unrestricted Investment Earnings increased significantly in comparison with the prior year. This increase is the result of the District earning a higher rate of return in comparison with the prior year.

Capital Grants, Contributions, and Interest increased significantly in comparison with the prior year. This increase is the result of grants received during the year for both ongoing and closed District projects as well as donated land.

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

THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

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

The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance by major fund and other governmental funds as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

	Fund Balance 12/31/2023	Fund Balance 12/31/2022	Increase (Decrease)
General Fund	$ 21,841,642	$ 20,167,848	$ 1,673,794
Capital Improvement Fund	5,993,347	8,071,937	(2,078,590)

General Fund

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

Capital Improvement Fund

At year end, the fund balance in the District Capital Improvement Fund decreased in comparison with the prior year end. This decrease represents the amount in which capital outlays exceeded capital grants, investment earnings, and transfers in from the General Fund. 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.

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 primarily the result of an increase in transfers to the Capital Improvements Fund for funding projects. The difference between actual expenditures and other financing uses and the final budgeted amount were insignificant.

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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Columbus and Franklin County Metropolitan Park District
Franklin County, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2023

		Governmental Activities
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	$	29,344,715
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents		414,560
Receivables:		
Property Taxes		31,890,578
Accounts Receivable		84,839
Due From Other Governments		2,046,147
Interest		59,016
Prepaid Items		132,464
Capital Assets:		
Nondepreciable Capital Assets		194,895,847
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net		70,077,889
Total Assets		328,946,055
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pension		9,235,320
OPEB		1,379,834
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		10,615,154
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		221,695
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		481,381
Due To Other Governments		78,706
Retainage Payable		413,535
Contracts Payable		341,283
Security Deposits		22,483
Long-term Liabilities:		
Due Within One Year		394,339
Due in More Than One Year:		
Net Pension Liability		22,255,849
Net OPEB Liability		464,644
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year		841,208
Total Liabilities		25,515,123
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property Taxes		29,670,886
Pension		846,027
OPEB		158,301
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		30,675,214
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets		264,180,038
Restricted for:		
Capital and Maintenance Projects:		
Expendable		947,200
Nonexpendable		22,808
Educational Programs:		
Expendable		156,591
Nonexpendable		97,796
Other Purposes		
Unrestricted		17,966,439
Total Net Position	$	283,370,872

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

Columbus and Franklin County Metropolitan Park District
Franklin County, Ohio
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
					Primary Government
Governmental Activities:	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Administration:					
Salaries and Benefits	$ 3,047,178	$ -	$ 18,114	$ -	$ (3,029,064)
All Other	1,554,647	-	40,918	-	(1,513,729)
Education	3,569,620	188,403	22,217	-	(3,359,000)
Park Operations	17,775,418	504,552	55,516	3,510,727	(13,704,623)
Park Promotion	351,226	-	514	-	(350,712)
Rental Property	162,852	145,034	-	-	(17,818)
Natural Resource Management	1,012,413	-	4,417	-	(1,007,996)
Golf Course	1,297,103	1,541,169	7,572	-	251,638
Park Safety	4,034,836	650	20,399	-	(4,013,787)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 32,805,293	$ 2,379,808	$ 169,667	$ 3,510,727	(26,745,091)

General Revenues:	
Property Taxes	30,668,955
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs	3,127,252
Gifts and Donations	25,233
Investment Earnings	1,802,892
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	51,926
Miscellaneous	99,840
Total General Revenues	35,776,098
Change in Net Position	9,031,007
Net Position at Beginning of Year	274,339,865
Net Position at End of Year	$ 283,370,872

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

Columbus and Franklin County Metropolitan Park District
Franklin County, Ohio
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2023

	General Fund	Capital Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	$ 21,047,466	$ 6,764,726	$ 1,532,523	$ 29,344,715
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents	50,971	-	363,589	414,560
Receivables:				
Property Taxes	31,890,578	-	-	31,890,578
Accounts Receivable	66,556	5,864	12,419	84,839
Due From Other Governments	1,706,147	340,000	-	2,046,147
Interest	59,016	-	-	59,016
Prepaid Items	132,278	-	186	132,464
Total Assets	$ 54,953,012	$ 7,110,590	$ 1,908,717	$ 63,972,319
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	$ 157,385	$ 22,425	$ 41,885	$ 221,695
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	461,720	-	19,661	481,381
Due To Other Governments	75,491	-	3,215	78,706
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	6,771	-	793	7,564
Contracts Payable	-	341,283	-	341,283
Retainage Payable	-	413,535	-	413,535
Security Deposits	15,326	-	7,157	22,483
Total Liabilities	716,693	777,243	72,711	1,566,647
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Property Taxes	29,670,886	-	-	29,670,886
Unavailable Revenue	2,723,791	340,000	10,000	3,073,791
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	32,394,677	340,000	10,000	32,744,677
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable:				
Prepaid Items	132,278	-	186	132,464
Permanent Fund Principal	-	-	120,604	120,604
Restricted for:				
Educational Programs	-	-	156,591	156,591
Inniswood Capital and Maintenance Projects	-	-	947,200	947,200
Committed for:				
Golf Course	-	-	579,811	579,811
Beck Forest Preserve Capital and Maintenance Projects	-	-	21,614	21,614
Capital Projects	-	2,499,277	-	2,499,277
Assigned for:				
Future Appropriations	2,038,217	-	-	2,038,217
Operations/Programing	131,047	-	-	131,047
Capital Projects	-	3,494,070	-	3,494,070
Unassigned	19,540,100	-	-	19,540,100
Total Fund Balances	21,841,642	5,993,347	1,826,006	29,660,995
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	$ 54,953,012	$ 7,110,590	$ 1,908,717	$ 63,972,319

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

Columbus and Franklin County Metropolitan Park District
Franklin County, Ohio
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
Net Position of Governmental Activities
December 31, 2023

Total Governmental Fund Balances		$ 29,660,995
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.		264,973,736
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are reported as unavailable in the funds.		
	Accounts Receivable	11,026
	Property Taxes Receivable	1,190,658
	Intergovernmental Receivable	1,825,503
	Interest Receivable	46,604
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
	Compensated Absences Payable	(1,227,983)
The net pension/OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:		
	Deferred Outflows - Pension	9,235,320
	Deferred Outflows - OPEB	1,379,834
	Deferred Inflows - Pension	(846,027)
	Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(158,301)
	Net Pension Liability	(22,255,849)
	Net OPEB Liability	(464,644)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 283,370,872

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

Columbus and Franklin County Metropolitan Park District
Franklin County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	General Fund	Capital Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	$ 30,628,710	$ -	$ -	$ 30,628,710
Intergovernmental	3,126,070	3,360,060	121,274	6,607,404
Charges for Services	218,418	-	965,542	1,183,960
Licenses and Permits	19,725	-	-	19,725
Fines and Forfeitures	650	-	-	650
Investment Earnings	1,333,137	381,403	61,740	1,776,280
Rent	599,846	-	585,627	1,185,473
Contributions and Donations	25,233	92,016	48,393	165,642
Refunds	39,342	-	465	39,807
Miscellaneous	55,412	14,811	760	70,983
Total Revenues	36,046,543	3,848,290	1,783,801	41,678,634
Expenditures:				
Current Operations and Maintenance:				
Administration				
Salaries and Benefits	2,926,200	-	18,114	2,944,314
All Other	1,423,362	-	-	1,423,362
Education	3,068,744	-	16,696	3,085,440
Park Operations	12,244,173	-	55,516	12,299,689
Park Promotion	350,564	-	514	351,078
Rental Property	137,563	-	-	137,563
Natural Resource Management	1,012,994	-	4,417	1,017,411
Golf Course	-	-	1,663,704	1,663,704
Park Safety	3,665,854	-	20,399	3,686,253
Capital Outlay	486,868	14,876,880	-	15,363,748
Total Expenditures	25,316,322	14,876,880	1,779,360	41,972,562
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	10,730,221	(11,028,590)	4,441	(293,928)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	43,573	-	8,353	51,926
Transfers In	-	8,950,000	150,000	9,100,000
Transfers Out	(9,100,000)	-	-	(9,100,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(9,056,427)	8,950,000	158,353	51,926
Net Change in Fund Balances	1,673,794	(2,078,590)	162,794	(242,002)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	20,167,848	8,071,937	1,663,212	29,902,997
Fund Balance at End of Year	$ 21,841,642	$ 5,993,347	$ 1,826,006	$ 29,660,995

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

Columbus and Franklin County Metropolitan Park District
Franklin County, Ohio
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		$ (242,002)
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	16,117,705
	Depreciation Expense	(5,692,402)
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	(642,705)
	Contributions and Donations	1,756,955
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(1,651,215)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the Statement of Net Position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		1,897,425
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the Statement of Activities.		(3,163,371)
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB asset are reported as OPEB expense in the Statement of Activities.		668,692
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	(89,631)
	Self-Insurance Claims	71,556
Change in Position of Governmental Activities		$ 9,031,007

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

Columbus and Franklin County Metropolitan Park District
Franklin County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Property Taxes	$ 30,353,925	$ 30,645,610	$ 30,643,206	$ (2,404)
Intergovernmental	3,219,416	3,169,416	3,156,454	(12,962)
Charges for Services	215,000	216,293	218,418	2,125
Licenses and Permits	15,000	18,250	19,725	1,475
Fines and Forfeitures	200	425	650	225
Investment Earnings	627,600	1,010,532	1,049,979	39,447
Rent	550,000	566,946	599,846	32,900
Contributions and Donations	10,115	12,178	25,233	13,055
Refunds	45,000	36,918	41,833	4,915
Miscellaneous	14,000	27,272	20,731	(6,541)
Total Revenues	35,050,256	35,703,840	35,776,075	72,235
Expenditures				
Current Operations and Maintenance:				
Administration				
Salaries and Benefits	3,020,102	3,020,102	2,915,104	104,998
All Other	1,896,745	1,896,745	1,468,732	428,013
Education	3,140,720	3,140,720	2,975,891	164,829
Park Operations	12,566,036	12,566,036	12,283,480	282,556
Park Promotion	435,825	435,825	367,280	68,545
Rental Property	151,190	151,190	137,563	13,627
Natural Resource Management	1,135,836	1,135,836	1,070,938	64,898
Park Safety	3,935,699	3,935,699	3,695,242	240,457
Capital Outlay	519,269	519,269	504,542	14,727
Total Expenditures	26,801,422	26,801,422	25,418,772	1,382,650
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	8,248,834	8,902,418	10,357,303	1,454,885
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	60,000	60,000	43,573	(16,427)
Transfers Out	(8,300,000)	(9,100,000)	(9,100,000)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(8,240,000)	(9,040,000)	(9,056,427)	(16,427)
Net Change in Fund Balance	8,834	(137,582)	1,300,876	1,438,458
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	19,367,829	19,367,829	19,367,829	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	348,462	348,462	348,462	-
Fund Balances at End of Year	$ 19,725,125	$ 19,578,709	$ 21,017,167	$ 1,438,458

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

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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.

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.

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.

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, 2023, but which were levied to finance 2024 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.

Expenses/Expenditures

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

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

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.

For 2023, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, 24 hours advance notice for deposits and withdrawals of $100 million or more is appreciated. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to $250 million per day.

Interest income is distributed to the funds according to Ohio constitutional and statutory requirements. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during 2023 amounted to $1,333,137 which includes $38,503 assigned from other funds.

Investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased, and investments of the cash management pool 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.

Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2023 are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which the services are consumed.

Capital Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

Interfund Balances

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

Compensated Absences

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

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

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

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

Fund Balance

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

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.

Restricted - 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.

Committed - 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.

Unassigned - Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is 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.

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.

Effect of Newly Issued Accounting Pronouncements

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 93, paragraphs 13 and 14, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*, GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Available Payment Arrangements,* GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, and certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*.

GASB Statement No. 93, paragraphs 13 and 14, provide an exception to the lease modifications guidance in GASB Statement No. 87, as amended, for certain lease contracts that are amended solely to replace an IBOR as the rate upon which variable payments depend. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 93 paragraphs 13 and 14, did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 94 improves financial reporting by establishing the definitions of public-private and public-public partnership arrangements and availability payment arrangements as well as provides uniform guidance on accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet the definitions. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 94 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 96 improves financial reporting by establishing a definition for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) and providing uniform guidance for accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet that definition. The statement also enhances the relevance and reliability of the financial statements by requiring a government to report a subscription asset and subscription liability for a SBITA and discloses essential information about the arrangement. The note disclosures also allow the users to understand the scale and important aspects of the SBITA activities and evaluate the obligations and assets resulting from the SBITAs. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 96 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

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

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	$	1,673,794
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals		(270,468)
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals		(304,517)
Adjustment for Encumbrances		202,067
Budget Basis	$	1,300,876

NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

1. United States Treasury notes, bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;

2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

3. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;

4. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;

5. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio and certain limitations of bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio;

6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio and STAR Ohio Plus);

7. Certain banker's acceptances and commercial paper notes in an amount not to exceed 25% of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,

8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

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

Deposits: At year-end, the bank balance of all of the District's deposits was $0. In addition to deposits, the District had $50,971 on deposit with Franklin County and $825 in petty cash.

Investments: As of December 31, 2023, 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)					
	Rating	Percentage of Total	Measurement Value	Less than 1	More than 1
STAR Ohio	AAAm	26%	$ 7,611,692	$ 7,611,692	$ -
Money Market Funds	AAAm	0%	72,518	72,518	-
US Treasury Notes	AAA	18%	5,304,826	1,683,422	3,621,404
Federal Agency Securities	AA+	17%	5,157,304	1,300,807	3,856,497
Federal Agency Securities	N/A	1%	279,319	-	279,319
Commercial Paper	A-1	1%	153,951	153,951	-
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	NR	1%	383,662	-	383,662
PNC Government Mortgage Fund - Class I Mutual Fund	N/A	1%	363,589	363,589	-
Fidelity Government Portfolio (III)	N/A	35%	10,380,618	10,380,618	-
Totals		100%	$ 29,707,479	$ 21,566,597	$ 8,140,882

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, 2023.

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

Credit Risk: The District has no policy regarding credit risk. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of December 31, 2023, was 46 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, 2023. 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 2023 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of 2022 taxes.

2023 real property taxes were levied after October 1, 2022, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2023, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2023 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2024.

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. 2023 public utility property taxes which became a lien December 31, 2022, are levied after October 1, 2023, and are collected in 2023 with real property taxes.

The full tax rate for all District operations for the year ended December 31, 2023, was $0.95 per $1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2023 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

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, 2023, and for which there was an enforceable legal claim. In the governmental funds, the portion of the receivable not levied to finance 2023 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, 2023, 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.

NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended December 31, 2023, was as follows:

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Transfers	Ending Balance
Nondepreciable Capital Assets					
Land	$ 160,635,199	$ 4,256,955	$ -	$ -	$ 164,892,154
Wetlands	3,981,412	-	-	995,298	4,976,710
Land Restoration	15,619,614	129,915	-	109,760	15,859,289
Construction in Progress	3,374,861	9,596,667	(292,315)	(3,511,519)	9,167,694
Total Nondepreciable Assets	183,611,086	13,983,537	(292,315)	(2,406,461)	194,895,847
Depreciable Capital Assets					
Land Improvements	26,139,579	876,659	-	2,097,253	29,113,491
Buildings	37,504,623	410,813	(378,800)	-	37,536,636
Equipment	6,191,543	1,002,700	(175,150)	-	7,019,093
Furnishings	341,693	1,099	(4,244)	-	338,548
Radios	539,576	-	-	-	539,576
Vehicles	3,510,825	508,259	(175,102)	-	3,843,982
Computer Equipment	195,689	5,044	-	-	200,733
Infrastructure	63,195,416	1,086,549	-	309,208	64,591,173
Total Depreciable Assets	137,618,944	3,891,123	(733,296)	2,406,461	143,183,232
Less accumulated depreciation					
Land Improvements	(15,820,612)	(1,929,032)	-	-	(17,749,644)
Buildings	(17,312,442)	(891,851)	28,410	-	(18,175,883)
Equipment	(4,952,609)	(461,175)	175,150	-	(5,238,634)
Furnishings	(309,320)	(15,637)	4,244	-	(320,713)
Radios	(515,735)	(9,313)	-	-	(525,048)
Vehicles	(2,608,760)	(417,275)	175,102	-	(2,850,933)
Computer Equipment	(166,908)	(10,545)	-	-	(177,453)
Infrastructure	(26,109,461)	(1,957,574)	-	-	(28,067,035)
Total accumulated depreciation	(67,795,847)	(5,692,402)	382,906	-	(73,105,343)
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net of accumulated depreciation	69,823,097	(1,801,279)	(350,390)	2,406,461	70,077,889
Total Capital Assets, Net	$ 253,434,183	$ 12,182,258	$ (642,705)	$ -	$ 264,973,736

Depreciation expense was charged to the governmental programs as follows:

Administration	$ 99,473
Education	364,013
Park Operations	4,956,690
Rental Property	22,164
Natural Resource Management	37,413
Park Safety	212,649
Total depreciation expense	$ 5,692,402

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, 2022, 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, 2022 and 2021:

Casualty & Property Coverage	2022	2021
Assets	$61,537,313	$59,340,305
Liabilities	(18,643,081)	(17,071,953)
Net Position	$42,894,232	$42,268,352

At December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively, the liabilities above include approximately $15.0 million and $15.7 million of estimated incurred claims payable. The assets above also include approximately $13.9 million and $14.4 million of unpaid claims to be billed to approximately 589 and 608 member governments in the future, as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively. These amounts will be included in future contributions from members when the related claims are due for payment.

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	
2022	$ 203,897
2021	194,721

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.

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. 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 https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml, by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 800-222-7377.

Senate Bill (SB) 343 was enacted into law with an effective date of January 7, 2013. In the legislation, members 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):

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

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

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

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

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

	State and Local
2023 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %
2023 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	14.0 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.0
Total Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The District's contractually required contribution was $1,897,425 for 2023. Of this amount, $67,393 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, 2022, 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 Traditional Plan
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:	
Current Measurement Date	0.07534129%
Prior Measurement Date	0.08335362%
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.0080123%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 22,255,849
Pension Expense	$ (3,163,371)

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, 2023, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	OPERS Traditional Plan
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 739,246
Changes of assumptions	235,118
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	6,343,616
Change in proportionate share	19,915
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,897,425
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 9,235,320
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Change in proportionate share	$ 846,027
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 846,027

$1,897,425 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, 2024. 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:	
2024	$ 308,347
2025	1,208,739
2026	1,867,237
2027	3,107,545
Total	$ 6,491,868

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:

	OPERS Traditional Plan
Wage Inflation	2.75 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	2.75 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:	
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3.00 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3.00 percent, simple through 2023, then 2.05 percent, simple
Investment Rate of Return	6.90 percent
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.

During 2022, 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 loss of 12.10 percent for 2022.

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The long-term expected rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of geometric rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant. For each major class that is included in the Defined Benefit portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2022, these best estimates are summarized below:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Geometric)
Fixed Income	22.00%	2.62%
Domestic Equities	22.00	4.60
Real Estate	13.00	3.27
Private Equity	15.00	7.53
International Equities	21.00	5.51
Risk Parity	2.00	4.37
Other investments	5.00	3.27
Total	100.00%	

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

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability 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:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 33,338,521	$ 22,255,849	$ 13,037,057

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. Medicare-enrolled retirees may have an allowance deposited into a health reimbursement arrangement (HRA) account to be used toward the health care program of their choice selected with the assistance of an OPERS vendor. Non-Medicare retirees have converted to an arrangement similar to the Medicare-enrolled retirees, and are no longer participating in OPERS provided self-insured group plans.

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, co-insurance, 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:

Medicare Retirees Medicare-eligible with a minimum of 20 years of qualifying service credit

Non-Medicare Retirees Non-Medicare retirees qualify based on the following age-and-service criteria:

Group A 30 years of qualifying service credit at any age;

Group B 32 years of qualifying service credit at any age or 31 years of qualifying service credit and minimum age 52;

Group C 32 years of qualifying service credit and minimum age 55; or, 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.

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.

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).

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.

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

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

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority 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 2023, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2023, OPERS did not allocate any employer contribution to health care for members. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The District's contractually required contribution was $0 for 2023.

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, 2021, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2022, 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 (Asset)	
Current Measurement Date	0.0736923%
Prior Measurement Date	0.0815845%
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.0078922%
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 464,644
OPEB Expense	$ 668,692

At December 31, 2023, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	OPERS
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Changes of assumptions	$ 453,828
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	922,801
Change in proportionate share	3,205
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 1,379,834
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 115,900
Change in proportionate share	5,058
Changes of assumptions	37,343
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 158,301

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:	
2024	$ 152,412
2025	335,573
2026	287,761
2027	445,787
Total	$ 1,221,533

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 total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2022. 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:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Wage Inflation	2.75 percent	2.75 percent
Projected Salary Increases,	2.75 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation	2.75 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate	5.22 percent	6.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	6.00 percent	6.00 percent
Municipal Bond Rate	4.05 percent	1.84 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.50 percent, initial 3.50 percent, ultimate in 2036	5.50 percent, initial 3.50 percent, ultimate in 2034
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	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 2022, 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 mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was a loss of 15.6 percent for 2022.

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, 2022, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Geometric)
Fixed Income	34.00%	2.56%
Domestic Equities	26.00	4.60
Real Estate Investment Trust	7.00	4.70
International Equities	25.00	5.51
Risk Parity	2.00	4.37
Other Investments	6.00	1.84
Total	100.00%	

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 5.22 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2022; however, the single discount rate used at the beginning of the year was 6 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 4.05 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 2054. As a result, the actuarial assumed long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2054, 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 5.22 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 (4.22 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (6.22 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ 1,581,437	$ 464,644	$ (456,892)

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 2023 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.

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB Liability	$ 435,522	$ 464,644	$ 497,423

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 2023.

NOTE 12 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

Types / Issues	Balance 12/31/2022	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2023	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
Compensated Absences	$ 1,138,591	$ 1,151,006	$ (1,054,050)	$ 1,235,547	$ 394,339
Net Pension Liability	7,252,102	15,003,747	-	22,255,849	-
Net OPEB Liability	-	464,644	-	464,644	-
Total Governmental Activities	$ 8,390,693	$ 16,619,397	$ (1,054,050)	$ 23,956,040	$ 394,339

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

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

NOTE 13 – INTERFUND ACTIVITY

The transfer made during the year ended December 31, 2023, was as follows:

Fund	Transfers In	Transfers Out
General Fund	$ -	$ 9,100,000
Capital Improvement Fund	8,950,000	-
Other Governmental Funds	150,000	-
Total Transfers	$ 9,100,000	$ 9,100,000

The transfers from the General Fund to the Capital Improvement Fund were made to fund capital projects of the District. The transfer made from the General Fund to the Golf Course fund was made to help fund operations of the Golf Course.

NOTE 14 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Federal and State Grants

For the period January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023, the District received federal and State grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies or their designees. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the District believes such disallowance, if any, would be immaterial.

Litigation

The District is not party to any legal proceedings.

NOTE 15 – SIGNIFICANT COMMITTMENTS

Contractual Commitments

At December 31, 2023, the District's significant contractual commitments consisted of:

Project	Contract Amount	Amount Complete	Balance at 12/31/23
BLK Canopy Walk	$ 3,494,732	$ 3,175,853	$ 318,879
Big Darby Crek Wetland Project	750,000	644,465	105,535
Cherry Bottom Connector Trail	154,202	141,367	12,835
SHN Trail along Park Road	271,638	249,035	22,603
Nature Center Remodel Phase I	187,415	187,415	-
PKN Precast Restroom at Burning Lake	406,595	406,595	-
QUA Office/Maintenance Building	2,046,551	1,995,640	50,911
Security Cameras at Multiple Parks	259,212	245,355	13,857
HVY Culvert Engineering and Replacement	229,476	220,488	8,988
HVY Shelter	512,955	154,789	358,166
HVY Phase One Site Development	1,327,835	1,093,128	234,707
Total Project Balances	$ 9,640,611	$ 8,514,130	$ 1,126,481

Encumbrances

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

Governmental Funds	
General Fund	$ 202,067
Capital Improvement Fund	2,840,560
Golf Course Fund	40,141
Total	$ 3,082,768

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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				
Prepaids	$ 132,278	$ -	$ 186	$ 132,464
Inniswood Capital Improvements	-	-	22,808	22,808
E.S. Thomas Educational Fund	-	-	89,011	89,011
J.C. Hambleton Memorial Fund	-	-	8,785	8,785
Total Nonspendable	132,278	-	120,790	253,068
Restricted for				
Educational Programs	-	-	156,591	156,591
Inniswood Capital and Maintenance Projects	-	-	947,200	947,200
Total Restricted	-	-	1,103,791	1,103,791
Committed to				
Beck Forest Preserve Capital and Maintenance Projects	-	-	21,614	21,614
Capital Projects	-	2,499,277	-	2,499,277
Golf Course	-	-	579,811	579,811
Total Committed	-	2,499,277	601,425	3,100,702
Assigned				
Future Appropriations	2,038,217	-	-	2,038,217
Operations/Programming	131,047	-	-	131,047
Capital Projects	-	3,494,070	-	3,494,070
Total Assigned	2,169,264	3,494,070	-	5,663,334
Unassigned	19,540,100	-	-	19,540,100
Total Fund Balances	$ 21,841,642	$ 5,993,347	$ 1,826,006	$ 29,660,995

NOTE 17 - DONOR RESTRICTED ENDOWMENTS

The District's permanent funds include donor restricted endowments of $254,387. 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 $156,591 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 also has restricted funds of $363,589 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 $340,781 and is held for Inniswood Park capital and maintenance projects.

Columbus and Franklin County Metropolitan Parks District
Franklin County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Nine Years (1)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)									
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	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	$ 22,255,849	$ 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	$ 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	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	94.79%	92.62%	86.88%	82.17%	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%

'(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2015 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Columbus and Franklin County Metropolitan Parks District
Franklin County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the District's Contributions - Pension
Last Ten Years

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)										
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 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	$ 1,077,811
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	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	1,077,811
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
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
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Columbus and Franklin County Metropolitan Parks District
Franklin County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)
Last Seven Years (1)

Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**
District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.0736923%	0.0815845%	0.0810309%	0.0760296%	0.0800930%	0.0727659%	0.0723774%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ 464,644	$ (2,555,352)	$ (1,443,631)	$ 10,501,660	$ 10,442,239	$ 7,901,842	$ 7,310,367
District's Covered Payroll	$ 12,455,193	$ 11,551,529	$ 11,364,357	$ 10,837,304	$ 10,111,177	$ 9,325,436	$ 9,924,033
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	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)	94.79%	128.23%	115.57%	47.80%	46.33%	54.14%	54.05%

'(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.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Columbus and Franklin County Metropolitan Parks District
Franklin County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the District's Contributions - OPEB
Last Ten Years

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)										
Contractually Required Contribution	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 93,255	$ 198,481	$ 182,866	$ 82,909
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,255	198,481	182,866	82,909
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's Covered Payroll (1)	$ 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
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	2.00%	2.00%	1.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

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:

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
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:

Assumption	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Discount Rate	5.22%	6.00%	6.00%	3.16%	3.96%	3.85%
Municipal Bond Rate	4.05%	1.84%	2.00%	2.75%	3.71%	3.31%
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.50%	5.50%	8.50%	10.50%	10.00%	7.50%

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

Changes in Benefit Terms – OPERS

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

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