



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Prepared by Management:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis – December 31, 2021	5
Statement of Net Position – December 31, 2021	14
Statement of Activities – December 31, 2021	16
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds – December 31, 2021	18
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities – December 31, 2021	19
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds – December 31, 2021	20
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities – December 31, 2021	21
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) - General Fund – December 31, 2021	22
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements – December 31, 2021	23
Schedule of District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – December 31, 2021	60
Schedule of District Pension Contributions – December 31, 2021	62
Schedule of District Proportionate Share of the Net Other Postemployment Benefits Liabilities/(Assets) – December 31, 2021	64
Schedule of District's Other Postemployment Benefits Contributions – December 31, 2021	
Notes to the Requires Supplementary Information – December 31, 2021	
Management's Discussion and Analysis – December 31, 2020	71
Statement of Net Position – December 31, 2020	80
Statement of Activities – December 31, 2020	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds – December 31, 2020	
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities – December 31, 2020	85

# TABLE OF CONTENTS – Continued

E P.	AGE
atement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund 3alances – Governmental Funds – December 31, 2020	86
econciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities – December 31, 2020	87
atement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) - General Fund – December 31, 2020	88
otes to the Basic Financial Statements – December 31, 2020	89
chedule of District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – December 31, 2020	. 126
chedule of District Pension Contributions – December 31, 2020	. 128
chedule of District Proportionate Share of the Net Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – December 31, 2020	. 131
chedule of District's Other Postemployment Benefits Contributions – December 31, 2020	. 132
otes to the Requires Supplementary Information – December 31, 2020	. 134
pendent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on appliance and Other Matters Required by <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	. 137

# TITLE



88 East Broad Street Columbus, Ohio 43215 ContactUs@ohioauditor.gov (800) 282-0370

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Mill Creek Metropolitan Park District Mahoning County 7574 Columbiana-Canfield Road P.O. Box 596 Canfield, Ohio 44406

To the Board of Commissioners:

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Mill Creek Metropolitan Park District, Mahoning County, Ohio (the Park District), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Park District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Park District, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General fund for the years then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards,* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Park District, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

#### Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 14 for 2021 and Note 13 for 2020 to the financial statements, during 2021, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the Park District. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Mill Creek Metropolitan Park District Mahoning County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

#### **Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements**

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Park District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
  fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures
  include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial
  statements.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Park District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Park District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Mill Creek Metropolitan Park District Mahoning County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

#### **Required Supplementary Information**

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

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 12, 2023, on our consideration of the Park District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Park District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Park District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

June 12, 2023

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# Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

The discussion and analysis of the Mill Creek Metropolitan Park District's (the District) financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2021. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

### **Financial Highlights**

### Key financial highlights for 2021 are as follows:

- □ Net position increased \$7,194,029, which represents a 43% increase from 2020.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$8,915,932 in revenue or 72% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services, grants and contributions accounted for \$3,501,565 or 28% of total revenues of \$12,417,497.
- □ The District had \$5,223,468 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$3,501,565 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants, or contributions. General revenues (primarily property taxes and unrestricted intergovernmental revenues) of \$8,915,932 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$11,144,930 in revenues and \$9,714,474 in expenditures. The general fund's fund balance increased \$1,430,456 to \$5,627,981.

## **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This annual report consists of two parts – *management's discussion and analysis and* the *basic financial statements*. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District:

These statements are as follows:

- 1. <u>*The Government-Wide Financial Statements*</u> These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the District's overall financial status.
- 2. <u>*The Fund Financial Statements*</u> These statements focus on individual parts of the District, reporting the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### **Government-wide Statements**

The government-wide statements report information about the District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the government's assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the District's net position and how it has changed. Netposition is one way to measure the District's financial health.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net position is an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating.
- To assess the overall health of the District you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as the District's tax base and the condition of the District's capital assets.

The government-wide financial statements of the District are reported in the following category:

• <u>Governmental Activities</u> – All of the District's basic services are reported here, including administration, park operations, golf course operations and law enforcement. State and federal grants, property taxes and user fees finance most of these activities.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's most significant funds, not the District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

*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 available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be 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 you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

# Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

The following table provides a comparison of the District's net position at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

1	Govern	mental
	Activ	vities
	2021	2020
Current and Other Assets	\$15,644,679	\$17,516,147
Net OPEB Asset	454,622	0
Capital Assets, Net	26,094,596	21,564,592
Total Assets	42,193,897	39,080,739
Deferred Outflows of Resources	730,328	1,418,836
Net Pension Liability	3,706,843	5,567,995
Net OPEB Liability	0	3,967,393
Long-Term Liabilities	3,697,871	3,908,429
Other Liabilities	465,399	1,262,513
Total Liabilities	7,870,113	14,706,330
Deferred Inflows of Resources	10,978,130	8,911,292
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	22,776,506	20,381,089
Restricted	846,813	1,191,097
Unrestricted	452,663	(4,690,233)
Total Net Position	\$24,075,982	\$16,881,953

The net pension liability (NPL) is reported by the District pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net OPEB liability (NOL) is reported by the District pursuant to GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability* or *net OPEB liability*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

# Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to equal the District's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

- 1. Present value of estimated future pension/OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service
- 2. Minus plan assets available to pay these benefits

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the District is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan *as against the public employer*. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. As explained above, changes in benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities, but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the District's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

### Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Changes in Net Position – The following table provides the change in net position for fiscal years 2021 and 2020:

	Governmental Activities		
	2021	2020	
Revenues			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services and Sales	\$2,006,389	\$1,567,134	
Operating Grants and Contributions	391,626	170,838	
Capital Grants and Contributions	1,103,550	202,872	
Total Program Revenues	3,501,565	1,940,844	
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	7,321,379	7,369,556	
Intergovernmental Revenue, Unrestricted	1,268,739	1,490,215	
Investment Earnings	77,090	118,434	
Miscellaneous	248,724	189,091	
Total General Revenues	8,915,932	9,167,296	
Total Revenues	12,417,497	11,108,140	
Program Expenses			
Administration	1,558,862	2,259,163	
Park Operations	2,412,024	4,073,115	
Golf Course	894,449	1,518,401	
Law Enforcement	252,320	1,489,181	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	105,813	67,732	
Total Expenses	5,223,468	9,407,592	
Change in Net Position	7,194,029	1,700,548	
Beginning Net Position	16,881,953	15,181,405	
Ending Net Position	\$24,075,982	\$16,881,953	

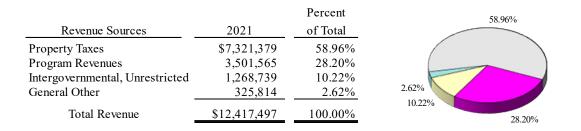
#### **Governmental** Activities

The District's net position increased \$7,194,029 in 2021. A decrease in District activities in the prior year due to the pandemic resulted in a subsequent increase in charges for services in the current year. An increase in operating grants can be attributed to amounts received from the Foundation for debt service payments. Capital grants and contributions included Ohio Public Works Commission Clean Ohio Conservation Fund grants for purchases of land near the Mill Creek Wildlife Sanctuary and Springfield Township.

A substantial decrease in expenses was the result of changes in the Net Pension and OPEB liabilities.

# Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Property taxes made up 59% of revenues for the District in fiscal year 2021. The District's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph:



The District's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

General Fund original estimated revenues, final estimated revenues, and actual budget basis revenues were not materially different. Original and final budgeted expenditures were not materially different. Actual budget basis expenditures were 21% less than final budget appropriations, which can be attributed to controlling costs across all departments.

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$6,473,913, which is a decrease from last year's balance of \$7,705,119. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	Increase
	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	(Decrease)
General	\$5,627,981	\$4,197,525	\$1,430,456
Ford Nature Center Project	0	2,316,497	(2,316,497)
Other Governmental	845,932	1,191,097	(345,165)
Total	\$6,473,913	\$7,705,119	(\$1,231,206)

### Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

General Fund – The District's General Fund balance change is due to several factors. The tables that follow assist in illustrating the financial activities of the General Fund:

	2021 Revenues	2020 Revenues	Increase (Decrease)
Property Taxes	\$7,328,473	\$7,352,894	(\$24,421)
Intergovernmental Revenues	1,266,957	1,515,278	(248,321)
Fines and Forfeitures	2,847	6,536	(3,689)
Charges for Services	2,001,344	1,557,909	443,435
Donations	367,455	110,161	257,294
Investment Earnings	75,631	109,926	(34,295)
All Other Revenue	102,223	151,100	(48,877)
Total	\$11,144,930	\$10,803,804	\$341,126

General Fund revenues increased 3% in 2021. Refunds received in the prior year from the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation resulted in a subsequent decrease in intergovernmental revenues in the current year. A decrease in District activities in the prior year due to the pandemic resulted in a subsequent increase in charges for services in the current year. An increase in donations can be attributed to amounts received from the Foundation and Friends of Fellows Riverside Gardens for various projects.

	2021	2020	Increase
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)
Administration	\$2,191,161	\$2,132,068	\$59,093
Park Operations	4,782,007	4,586,092	195,915
Golf Course	1,481,005	1,742,004	(260,999)
Law Enforcement	1,260,301	1,368,223	(107,922)
Total	\$9,714,474	\$9,828,387	(\$113,913)

General Fund expenditures decreased \$113,913, or 1% when compared with the previous year. A golf cart path improvement project in the prior year resulted in a subsequent decrease in golf course expenditures in the current year. The purchase of a police vehicle in the prior year resulted in a subsequent decrease in law enforcement expenditures in the current year.

*Ford Nature Center Project Fund* – This fund reported \$2.3 million in outlays for the Ford Nature Center improvement project, and a year end fund balance of \$0.

### Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT

#### Capital Assets

At the end of 2021 the District had \$26,094,596 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure. The following table shows fiscal year 2021 and 2020 balances:

	Governm Activit	Increase (Decrease)			
	2021	2021 2020			
Land	\$4,370,716	\$4,158,887	\$211,829		
Construction In Progress	741,533	822,585	(81,052)		
Land Improvements	4,519,354	4,519,354	0		
Buildings and Improvements	21,657,442	17,951,686	3,705,756		
Infrastructure	13,566,215	12,022,180	1,544,035		
Machinery and Equipment	5,696,886	5,313,072	383,814		
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(24,457,550)	(23,223,172)	(1,234,378)		
Totals	\$26,094,596	\$21,564,592	\$4,530,004		

Capital asset additions included renovations to the Ford Nature Center, golf cart path improvements, construction of a new maintenance building, bike path improvements, an outdoor education building, improvements to East Newport Drive, and various machinery and equipment. Land additions included land purchases near the Mill Creek Wildlife Sanctuary and Springfield Township.

Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in Note 6.

#### Debt and Other Long-Term Obligations

The following table summarizes the District's debt and other long-term obligations outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
Governmental Activities:		
Long-Term Note	\$3,318,090	\$3,500,000
Compensated Absences	379,781	408,429
Total Governmental Activities	\$3,697,871	\$3,908,429

Additional information on the District's long term liabilities can be found in Note 9.

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

### **REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to reflect the District's accountability for the monies it receives. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to Kevin Smith, Finance Director/Treasurer, Mill Creek Metropolitan Park District, 7574 Columbiana-Canfield Road, Canfield, Ohio 44406, or by calling 330-702-3000.

# Statement of Net Position December 31, 2021

	Governmenta Activities	Component Unit Mill Creek I MetroParks Foundation
Assets: Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 6,486,40	7 \$ 0
		0 177,443
Cash and Cash Equivalents Investments		0 177,443 0 2,418,450
Receivables:		2,410,430
Property Taxes	8,442,30	8 0
Accounts	89,73	
	619,92	
Intergovernmental Restricted Assets:	019,92	0 U
	6.20	0 629.279
Cash and Cash Equivalents Investments	6,30	
Net OPEB Asset		
	454,62	
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	5,112,24	
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net Total Assets	20,982,34	
I otal Assets	42,193,89	7 5,345,017
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Pension	506,83	0 0
OPEB	223,49	8 0
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	730,32	8 0
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	97,72	5 0
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	217,70	
Intergovernmental Payable	4,55	8 0
Unearned Revenue	139,10	
Refundable Deposits	6,30	
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Due Within One Year	493,19	8 0
Due in More Than One Year:		
Net Pension Liability	3,706,84	3 0
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	3,204,67	
Total Liabilities	7,870,11	
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year	7,286,96	4 0
Pension	2,031,82	
OPEB	1,659,33	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	10,978,13	

		Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Mill Creek MetroParks Foundation
Net Position:		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	22,776,506	0
Restricted For:		
Capital Projects	829,316	0
Other Purposes	17,497	0
Unrestricted	452,663	0
Without Donor Restrictions:		
Board Designated	0	830,720
Undesignated	0	335,361
With Donor Restrictions	0	4,178,936
Total Net Position	\$ 24,075,982	\$ 5,345,017

# Statement Of Activities For The Year Ended December 31, 2021

		Program Revenues					
			Tharges for ervices and	Oper	ating Grants and	Ca	pital Grants and
	 Expenses		Sales	Co	ntributions	Co	ontributions
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>							
Administration	\$ 1,558,862	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
Park Operations	2,412,024		765,682		282,956		1,096,885
Golf Course	894,449		1,235,662		0		0
Law Enforcement	252,320		5,045		2,857		6,665
Interest and Fiscal Charges	105,813		0		105,813		0
Total Primary Government	\$ 5,223,468	\$	2,006,389	\$	391,626	\$	1,103,550
Component Unit:							
Mill Creek MetroParks Foundation	\$ 481,458	\$	0	\$	821,784	\$	0

#### **General Revenues:**

Property Taxes

Intergovernmental Revenues, Unrestricted

Investment Earnings

M iscellaneous

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Position

Net Position Beginning of Year Net Position End of Year

N-4 (E		C	omponent	
Net (Expense) Revenue			Unit	
and Changes	s in Net Position			
			fill Creek	
C	ntal Activities		etroParks	
Governme	ntal Activities	F	oundation	
\$	(1,558,862)			
	(266,501)			
	341,213			
	(237,753)			
	0			
\$	(1,721,903)			
		\$	340,326	
	7,321,379		0	
	1,268,739		0	
	77,090		265,810	
	248,724		0	
	8,915,932	_	265,810	
	7,194,029		606,136	
	16,881,953		4,738,881	
\$	24,075,982	\$	5,345,017	

# Balance Sheet Governmental Funds

D	eceml	ber 3.	1, 20	21

		General	Go	Other vernmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:						
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	5,670,940	\$	815,467	\$	6,486,407
Receivables:						
Property Taxes		8,442,308		0		8,442,308
Accounts		58,392		31,346		89,738
Intergovernmental		619,926		0		619,926
Restricted Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents		6,300		0		6,300
Total Assets	\$	14,797,866	\$	846,813	\$	15,644,679
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	\$	97,725	\$	0	\$	97,725
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		217,707		0		217,707
Intergovernmental Payable		4,558		0		4,558
Unearned Revenue		139,109		0		139,109
Refundable Deposits		6,300		0		6,300
Total Liabilities		465,399		0		465,399
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Unavailable Amounts		1,417,522		881		1,418,403
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year		7,286,964		0		7,286,964
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	_	8,704,486		881		8,705,367
Fund Balances:						
Nonspendable		3,172		0		3,172
Restricted		0		845,932		845,932
Assigned		4,295,369		0		4,295,369
Unassigned		1,329,440		0		1,329,440
Total Fund Balances		5,627,981		845,932		6,473,913
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of						
<b>Resources and Fund Balances</b>	\$	14,797,866	\$	846,813	\$	15,644,679

# Reconciliation Of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net Position Of Governmental Activities December 31, 2021

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 6,473,913
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because		
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not		
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		26,094,596
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-		
period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		1,418,403
The net pension/OPEB liability is not due and payable in the	e current period;	
therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows	•	
reported in governmental funds:		
Deferred Outflows - Pension	506,830	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(2,031,827)	
Net Pension Liability	(3,706,843)	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	223,498	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(1,659,339)	
Net OPEB Asset	454,622	(6,213,059)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current		
period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Long Term Note Payable	(3,318,090)	
Compensated Absences Payable	(379,781)	 (3,697,871)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 24,075,982

# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	General	Ford Nature Center Project	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:	• - • • • · - •			* - · · · · · ·
Property Taxes	\$ 7,328,473	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 7,328,473
Intergovernmental Revenues	1,266,957	0	741,533	2,008,490
Fines and Forfeitures	2,847	0	2,198	5,045
Charges for Services	2,001,344	0	0	2,001,344
Gas Royalties	0	0	92,319	92,319
Donations	367,455	287,723	62,699	717,877
Investment Earnings	75,631	0	1,459	77,090
All Other Revenue	102,223	0	53,301	155,524
Total Revenues	11,144,930	287,723	953,509	12,386,162
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Administration	2,191,161	0	0	2,191,161
Park Operations	4,782,007	0	0	4,782,007
Golf Course	1,481,005	0	0	1,481,005
Law Enforcement	1,260,301	0	0	1,260,301
Capital Outlay	0	2,316,497	1,298,674	3,615,171
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	0	181,910	0	181,910
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	105,813	0	105,813
Total Expenditures	9,714,474	2,604,220	1,298,674	13,617,368
Net Change in Fund Balance	1,430,456	(2,316,497)	(345,165)	(1,231,206)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	4,197,525	2,316,497	1,191,097	7,705,119
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 5,627,981	\$ 0	\$ 845,932	\$ 6,473,913

The Year Ended December 31, 2021		
Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ (1,231,200
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. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.		
Capital Outlay Depreciation Expense	5,767,580 (1,237,576)	4,530,004
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	() - ) )	31,33
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension OPEB	506,830 0	506,83
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension OPEB	219,683 2,926,825	3,146,50
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. notes, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		
Long Term Note Principal Retirement		181,91
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 the governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences		28,64
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 7,194,02

# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 7,146,907	\$ 7,146,907	\$ 7,319,866	\$ 172,959
Intergovernmental Revenues	1,404,966	1,399,162	1,449,483	50,321
Fines and Forfeitures	2,500	2,500	2,737	237
Charges for Services	1,967,265	1,967,265	2,089,579	122,314
Donations	310,000	310,000	349,949	39,949
Investment Earnings	55,500	55,500	75,631	20,131
All Other Revenue	85,000	85,000	101,210	16,210
Total Revenues	10,972,138	10,966,334	11,388,455	422,121
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Administration	3,107,199	3,115,306	2,450,594	664,712
Park Operations	7,344,363	7,363,524	5,792,371	1,571,153
Golf Course	2,323,377	2,329,439	1,832,407	497,032
Law Enforcement	1,754,548	1,759,125	1,383,781	375,344
Total Expenditures	14,529,487	14,567,394	11,459,153	3,108,241
Net Change in Fund Balance	(3,557,349)	(3,601,060)	(70,698)	3,530,362
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	3,284,183	3,284,183	3,284,183	0
Prior Year Encumbrances	1,092,491	1,092,491	1,092,491	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 819,325	\$ 775,614	\$ 4,305,976	\$ 3,530,362

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### A. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

The constitution and laws of the State of Ohio Revised Code Section 1545 establish the rights and privileges of the Mill Creek Metropolitan Park District, Mahoning County, (the District) as a body corporate and politic. The probate judge of Mahoning County appoints a five member Board of Commissioners to govern the Park District. The Commissioners are authorized to acquire, develop, protect, maintain, and improve park lands and facilities. The Commissioners may convert acquired land into forest reserves. The Commissioners are also responsible for activities related to conserving natural resources, including streams, lakes, submerged lands, and swamp lands. The Board may also create parks, parkways, and other reservations and may afforest, develop, improve and protect, and promote the use of these assets conducive to the general welfare.

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that were included to ensure the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the District.

The accompanying basic financial statements comply with the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, "*The Financial Reporting Entity*," as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "*Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units*," and GASB Statement No. 61, "*The Financial Reporting Entity - Omnibus*" in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the District (the reporting entity) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of a legally separate organization's governing body and either the District's ability to impose its will over the organization or the possibility that the organization will provide a financial benefit to, or impose a financial burden on, the District. Based on the foregoing, the District has one component unit, the Mill Creek MetroParks Foundation.

<u>Discretely Presented Component Unit</u> - The component unit column in the government-wide financial statements includes the financial data of the District's component unit. It is reported in a separate column to emphasize that it is legally separate from the District. The Mill Creek MetroParks Foundation was created in March of 1979 and is operated exclusively for charitable and educational purposes, to wit, for the purpose of making capital improvements within the District. The Foundation is a tax exempt trust as determined by 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Foundation Board includes two members from the District Board, three members selected by the District Board, and two members selected by the Mahoning County Probate Judge.

Financial information on the Foundation can be obtained by contacting the Mill Creek Metropolitan Park District.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### A. <u>Reporting Entity</u> (Continued)

The accounting policies and financial reporting practices of the District conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of its significant accounting policies.

#### B. <u>Basis of Presentation</u> - <u>Fund Accounting</u>

The accounting system is organized and operated on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses.

*Governmental Funds* - These are funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the District's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of "financial flow" (sources, uses and balances of financial resources). The following are the District's major governmental funds:

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

<u>Ford Nature Center Project Fund</u> – To account for costs associated with improvements to the Ford Nature Center, which are being funded by debt proceeds and donations.

The other governmental funds of the District account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

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### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### C. <u>Basis of Presentation</u> – <u>Financial Statements</u>

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> – The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This approach differs from the manner in which governmental fund 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.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program 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 and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of 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** – Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets, current liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

### D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting represents the methodology utilized in the recognition of revenues and expenditures or expenses reported in the financial statements. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available. The term "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period, which for the District is considered to be 60 days after fiscal year end.

Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due.

Revenue considered susceptible to accrual at year end includes interest on investments and grants and entitlements. Other revenue, including fines, fees, sales, certain charges for services and miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because generally these revenues are not measurable until received.

Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2021 but which are not intended to finance 2021 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred inflows of resources. Property taxes are further described in Note 4.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the government-wide financial statements. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

**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.

Nonexchange 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 fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### **NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

# D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal 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 a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

### E. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. 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 certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year.

All governmental funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control is at the fund level. Budgetary modifications must be approved by the District Board.

#### 1. Tax Budget

The District Treasurer/Administrative Services Director submits an annual tax budget for the following fiscal year to the District Board of Commissioners by July 15 for consideration and passage. The adopted budget is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year. This requirement is waived by the County Budget Commission.

#### 2. Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission reviews estimated revenue and determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes. The Budget Commission then certifies its actions to the District by September 1 of each year. As part of the certification process, the District receives an official certificate of estimated resources stating the projected receipts by fund. Prior to December 31, the District must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year do not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or if actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2021.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### E. <u>Budgetary Process</u> (Continued)

### 3. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation resolution to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. An annual appropriation resolution must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 through December 31. The appropriation resolution establishes spending controls at object level within each fund, and may be modified during the year by resolution of the District Board of Commissioners. Total fund appropriations may not exceed the current estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed line-item budgets. The budgetary figures which appear in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) for the General Fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results to the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

### 4. <u>Lapsing of Appropriations</u>

At the close of each fiscal year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year and need not be reappropriated.

#### 5. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The District's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a basis other than generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The major differences between the budgetary basis and the GAAP basis lie in the manner in which revenues and expenditures are recorded. Under the budgetary basis, revenues and expenditures are recognized on a cash basis. Utilizing the cash basis, revenues are recorded when received in cash and expenditures when paid. Under the GAAP basis, revenues and expenditures are recorded on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

#### 5. Budgetary Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statement to the budgetary basis statement for the General Fund:

Net Change in Fund Bala	nce
	General Fund
GAAP Basis (as reported) Increase (Decrease):	\$1,430,456
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2021	
received during 2022 Accrued Revenues at	(416,140)
December 31, 2020	
received during 2021 Accrued Expenditures at	570,343
December 31, 2021 paid during 2022	465,399
Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2020	
paid during 2021	(751,349)
Outstanding Encumbrances Perspective Difference:	(1,368,092)
Activity of Funds Reclassified	(1.215)
for GAAP Reporting Purposes Budget Basis	(1,315) (\$70,698)

#### F. Cash and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits, a money market account, and the State Treasury Asset Reserve (STAR Ohio). The amounts in STAR Ohio are considered cash equivalents because they are highly liquid investments with original maturity dates of three months or less.

The District pools its cash for investment and resource management purposes. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and investments represents the balance on hand as if each fund maintained its own cash and investment account. See Note 3, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### G. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution and the Ohio Revised Code. The District allocates interest among certain funds based upon the fund's cash balance at the date of investment. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools" and GASB Statement No. 72, "Fair Value Measurement and Application," the District records all its investments at fair value except for nonparticipating investment contracts which are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. All investment income, including changes in the fair value of investments, is recognized as revenue in the operating statements.

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. See Note 3, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

The District's investment in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company and is recognized as an external investment pool by the District. The District measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value. For fiscal year 2021, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$100 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### H. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$3,000.

#### 1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

Governmental activities capital assets are acquired or constructed for governmental activities and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years). These assets are reported in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Position, but they are not reported in the Fund Financial Statements.

Contributed capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date received. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings, building improvements, machinery, equipment and infrastructure. Infrastructure is defined as long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for a significant number of years. Examples of infrastructure include roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems. Estimated historical costs for governmental activities capital asset values were initially determined by identifying historical costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original cost was not obtainable, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain capital assets, the estimates were arrived at by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition.

#### 2. Depreciation

All capital assets, other than land and construction in progress, are depreciated. Depreciation has been provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Description	Estimated Lives (in Years)
Land Improvements	15 - 40
Buildings and Improvements	15 - 50
Infrastructure	10 - 30
Machinery and Equipment	5 - 15

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### I. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term liabilities are being repaid from the following fund:

Obligation	Fund		
Compensated Absences	General Fund		
Long-term Note	Ford Nature Center Project Fund		

#### J. Compensated Absences

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," vacation and compensatory time are accrued as liabilities when an employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employee will be compensated through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement. Leave time that has been earned but is unavailable for use as paid time off or as some other form of compensation because an employee has not met the minimum service time requirement, is accrued to the extent that it is considered to be probable that the conditions for compensation will be met in the future.

Sick leave is accrued using the vesting method, whereby the liability is recorded on the basis of leave accumulated by employees who are eligible to receive termination payments as of the balance sheet date, and on leave balances accumulated by other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments.

For governmental funds, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. For governmental funds, that portion of unpaid compensated absences that is expected to be paid using expendable, available resources is reported as an expenditure in the fund from which the individual earning the leave is paid, and a corresponding liability is reflected in the account "Compensated Absences Payable." In the government wide statement of net position, "Compensated Absences Payable" is recorded within the "Due within one year" account and the long-term portion of the liability is recorded within the "Due in more than one year" account.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### K. Pension/OPEB

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, 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.

#### L. <u>Net Position</u>

Net position represents the difference between assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction of improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

#### M. Interfund Activity

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

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### N. Fund Balance

In the fund financial statements, fund balance for governmental funds is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balance is reported in five components – nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

*Nonspendable* – Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally contractually required to be maintained intact.

*Restricted* – Restricted fund balance consists of amounts that have constraints placed on them either externally by third parties (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments) or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Enabling legislation authorizes the District to assess, levy, charge or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement (compelled by external parties) that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.

*Committed* – Committed fund balance consists of amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the District's highest level of decision making authority. For the District, these constraints consist of ordinances passed by the District Board of Commissioners. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the District removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed previously to commit those amounts.

*Assigned* – Assigned fund balance consists of amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.

*Unassigned* – Unassigned fund balance consists of amounts that have not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund as well as negative fund balances in all other governmental funds.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources (committed, assigned and unassigned) as they are needed.

### O. 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.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### P. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. For the District, deferred outflows of resources are reported for pension/OPEB amounts on the government-wide statement of net position. See Notes 7 and 8.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. On the government-wide statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet, property taxes that are intended to finance future fiscal periods are reported as deferred inflows. In addition, the governmental funds balance sheet reports deferred inflows which arise only under a modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable amounts*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable amounts for property taxes and state levied shared taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources related to pension/OPEB are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. See Notes 7 and 8.

#### Q. <u>Prepaid Items</u>

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2021, 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 services are consumed.

### R. <u>Restricted Assets</u>

Rental of District facilities requires a security deposit, which is held by the District and classified as restricted assets in the financial statements.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

### NOTE 2 – FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATION

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and 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	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:			
Unclaimed Funds	\$3,172	\$0	\$3,172
Total Nonspendable	3,172	0	3,172
Restricted:			
Capital Improvements	0	828,435	828,435
Law Enforcement	0	17,497	17,497
Total Restricted	0	845,932	845,932
Assigned:			
Budget Resource	3,017,594	0	3,017,594
Encumbrances	1,277,775	0	1,277,775
Total Assigned	4,295,369	0	4,295,369
Unassigned	1,329,440	0	1,329,440
Total Fund Balances	\$5,627,981	\$845,932	\$6,473,913

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### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash resources of several individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash, cash equivalents and investments.

Statutes require the classification of funds held by the District into three categories.

Category 1 consists of "active" funds - those funds required to be kept in a "cash" or "near cash" status for immediate use by the District. Such funds must be maintained either as cash in the District Treasury or in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts.

Category 2 consists of "inactive" funds - those funds not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive funds may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Category 3 consists of "interim" funds - those funds which are not needed for immediate use but, which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim funds may be invested or deposited in the following securities:

- United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
- 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, government national mortgage association, and student loan marketing association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- Interim deposits in eligible institutions applying for interim funds;
- Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in the first two bullets of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions, and
- The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

#### A. <u>Deposits</u>

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute.

Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

At year end the carrying amount of the District's deposits was \$5,418,738 and the bank balance was \$5,487,039. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) covered \$500,000 of the bank balance, and \$4,987,039 was uninsured and was collateralized with securities held in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

#### B. Investments

The District's investments at December 31, 2021 are summarized below:

			Investmen	nt Maturities (in	Years)
	Fair Value <sup>2</sup>	Credit Rating	less than 1	1-3	3-5
STAR Ohio	\$1,073,969	AAAm <sup>1</sup>	\$1,073,969	\$0	\$0
Total Investments	\$1,073,969		\$1,073,969	\$0	\$0

<sup>1</sup> Standard & Poor's

<sup>2</sup> Reported at amortized cost

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

#### B. Investments (Continued)

*Interest Rate Risk* – The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of settlement date. The District has no policy that limits investment purchases beyond the requirements of the Ohio Revised Code.

*Investment Credit Risk* – The District has no investment policy that limits its investment choices other than the limitation of State statute for "interim" funds described previously.

*Concentration of Credit Risk* – The District places no limit on the amount the District may invest in one issuer.

*Custodial Credit Risk* – For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no policy on custodial credit risk and is governed by Ohio Revised Code as described under Deposits.

#### C. <u>Component Unit</u>

The Mill Creek MetroParks Foundation's investments at December 31, 2021 were as follows:

				Inves	tment Maturitie	S
			Fair Value		(in Years)	
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	Hierarchy	Less than 1	1-3 years	3-5 years
Equities	\$48,073	NA	Level 2	\$48,073	\$0	\$0
Corporate Bonds	1,696,583	$\mathbf{A}^{1}$	Level 2	405,601	855,214	435,768
Mutual Funds <sup>2</sup>	2,784,640	NA	NA	2,784,640	0	0
Total Investments	\$4,529,296			\$3,238,314	\$855,214	\$435,768

<sup>1</sup> Standard & Poor's

<sup>2</sup> Reported at amortized cost

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

### **NOTE 4- PROPERTY TAXES**

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property located in the District. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2021 were levied after October 1, 2020 on assessed values as of January 1, 2020, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the county auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years and equalization adjustments are made in the third year following reappraisal. The last reappraisal was completed in 2018. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable by June 20.

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at 100 percent of its true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property described previously.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the Mill Creek Metropolitan Park District. The County Auditor periodically remits to the District its portion of the taxes collected. The full tax rate for all District operations for the year ended December 31, 2021 was \$2.00 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2021 levy was based was \$4,752,232,000. This amount constitutes \$4,393,847,340 in real property assessed value and \$358,384,660 in public utility assessed value.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of one percent of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the District's share is .20% (2.00 mills) of assessed value.

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### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### **NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at December 31, 2021 consisted of taxes, accounts, and intergovernmental receivables.

### **NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2021:

Historical Cost:				
Class	2020	Additions	Deletions	2021
Capital assets not being depreciated	1:			
Land	\$4,158,887	\$211,829	\$0	\$4,370,716
Construction in Progress	822,585	741,533	(822,585)	741,533
Subtotal	4,981,472	953,362	(822,585)	5,112,249
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Land Improvements	4,519,354	0	0	4,519,354
Buildings and Improvements	17,951,686	3,708,954	(3,198)	21,657,442
Infrastructure	12,022,180	1,544,035	0	13,566,215
Machinery and Equipment	5,313,072	383,814	0	5,696,886
Total Cost	\$44,787,764	\$6,590,165	(\$825,783)	\$50,552,146
Accumulated Depreciation:				
Class	2020	Additions	Deletions	2021
Land Improvements	(\$1,966,052)	(\$150,620)	\$0	(\$2,116,672)
Buildings and Improvements	(10,394,726)	(507,598)	3,198	(10,899,126)
Infrastructure	(7,695,915)	(348,734)	0	(8,044,649)
Machinery and Equipment	(3,166,479)	(230,624)	0	(3,397,103)
Total Depreciation	(\$23,223,172)	(\$1,237,576) *	\$3,198	(\$24,457,550)
Net Value:	\$21,564,592			\$26,094,596

\* Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Park Operations	\$1,052,527
Golf Course	139,921
Law Enforcement	45,128
Total Depreciation Expense	\$1,237,576

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

### NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

#### Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for pensions. Pensions 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 obligation to sacrifice resources for pensions is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

The net pension liability represents the District's proportionate share of the pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension liability 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 this liability to annually required payments. The District cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions are financed; however, the District does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension.

GASB 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

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

Plan Description - District employees participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with defined contribution features. While members (e.g. District employees) may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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

Group A 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 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit
Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35
Public Safety	Public Safety	Public Safety
Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 52 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit
Law Enforce ment	Law Enforcement	Law Enforce ment
Age and Service Requirements: Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit
Public Safety and Law Enforcement	Public Safety and Law Enforcement	Public Safety and Law Enforcement
<b>Formula:</b> 2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25	Formula: 2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25	Formula: 2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25
	- 43 -	

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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 initial amount of a member's pension benefit is vested upon receipt of the initial benefit payment for calculation of an annual cost-of-living adjustment.

When a benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA) is provided. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those retiring prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a 3.00% simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3.00%.

Benefits in the Combined Plan consist of both an age-and-service formula benefit (defined benefit) and a defined contribution element. The defined benefit element is calculated on the basis of age, FAS, and years of service. Eligibility regarding age and years of service in the Combined Plan is the same as the Traditional Pension Plan. The benefit formula for the defined benefit component of the plan for State and Local members in transition Groups A and B applies a factor of 1.00% to the member's FAS for the first 30 years of service.

A factor of 1.25% is applied to years of service in excess of 30. The benefit formula for transition Group C applies a factor of 1.0% to the member's FAS and the first 35 years of service and a factor of 1.25% is applied to years in excess of 35. Persons retiring before age 65 with less than 30 years of service credit receive a percentage reduction in benefit. The defined contribution portion of the benefit is based on accumulated member contributions plus or minus any investment gains or losses on those contributions.

Defined contribution plan benefits are established in the plan documents, which may be amended by the OPERS's Board of Trustees. Member-Directed Plan and Combined Plan members who have met the retirement eligibility requirements may apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the Combined Plan consists of the member's contributions plus or minus the investment gains or losses resulting from the member's investment selections. Combined plan members wishing to receive benefits must meet the requirements for both the defined benefit and defined contribution plans. Member-directed participants must have attained the age of 55, have money on deposit in the defined contribution plan and have terminated public service to apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the Member-Directed Plan consists of the members' contributions, vested employer contributions and investment gains or losses resulting from the members' investment selections. Employer contributions and associated investment earnings vest over a five-year period, at a rate of 20% each year. At retirement, members may select one of several distribution options for payment of the vested balance in their individual OPERS accounts. Options include the annuitization of the benefit (which includes joint and survivor options), partial lump-sum payments (subject to limitations), a rollover of the vested account balance to another financial institution, receipt of entire account balance, net of taxes withheld, or a combination of these options. For additional information, see the Plan Statement in the OPERS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Beginning in 2022, the Combined Plan will be consolidated under the Traditional Pension Plan (defined benefit plan) and the Combined Plan option will no longer be available for new hires beginning in 2022.

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

	State	Public	Law
	and Local	Safety	Enforcement
2021 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates			
Employer	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %
Employee *	10.0 %	**	***
2021 Actual Contribution Rates			
Employer:			
Pension ****	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits ****	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Employer	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %
Employee	10.0 %	12.0 %	13.0 %

- \* Member contributions within the combined plan are not used to fund the defined benefit retirement allowance.
- \*\* This rate is determined by OPERS' Board and has no maximum rate established by ORC.
- \*\*\* This rate is also determined by OPERS' Board, but is limited by ORC to not more than 2 percent greater than the Public Safety rate.
- \*\*\*\* These pension and employer health care rates are for the traditional and combined plans. The employer contributions rate for the member-directed plan is allocated 4 percent for health care with the remainder going to pension.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The District's contractually required contribution was \$506,830 for 2021. Of this amount, \$41,376 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2020, 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
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$3,706,843
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability-2021	0.025033%
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability-2020	0.028170%
Percentage Change	(0.003137%)
Pension Expense	(\$219,683)

At December 31, 2021, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	OPERS
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
District contributions subsequent to the	
measurement date	\$506,830
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$506,830
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Net difference between projected and	
actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$1,444,821
Differences between expected and	
actual experience	155,061
Change in proportionate share	431,945
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$2,031,827

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

\$506,830 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, 2022. 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
Year Ending December 31:	
2022	(\$896,432)
2023	(349,383)
2024	(588,958)
2025	(197,054)
Total	(\$2,031,827)

#### Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	December 31, 2020
Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA (Pre 1/7/13 retirees)	3 percent simple
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA (Post 1/7/13 retirees)	0.5 percent simple through 2021. 2.15 percent simple, thereafter
Investment Rate of Return	7.2 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age
	December 31, 2019
Wage Inflation	December 31, 2019 3.25 percent
Wage Inflation Future Salary Increases, including inflation	,
8	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 percent 3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
Future Salary Increases, including inflation COLA or Ad Hoc COLA (Pre 1/7/13 retirees)	3.25 percent 3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation 3 percent simple
Future Salary Increases, including inflation COLA or Ad Hoc COLA (Pre 1/7/13 retirees) COLA or Ad Hoc COLA (Post 1/7/13 retirees)	3.25 percent 3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation 3 percent simple 1.4 percent simple through 2020. 2.15 percent simple, thereafter

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

### NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2015.

The long-term 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.

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 table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2020 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	25.00 %	1.32 %
Domestic Equities	21.00	5.64
RealEstate	10.00	5.39
Private Equity	12.00	10.42
International Equities	23.00	7.36
Other investments	9.00	4.75
Total	100.00 %	5.43 %

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

### NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

**Discount Rate** The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability 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 statutorily required rates. 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 7.2 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 (6.2 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.2 percent) than the current rate:

	Current		
	1% Decrease Discount Rate 1% In		1% Increase
	(6.20%)	(7.20%)	(8.20%)
District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$7,070,821	\$3,706,843	\$909,699

### NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN

#### Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

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

The net OPEB liability (asset) represents the District's proportionate share of the OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net 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 these estimates annually.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### **NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN** (Continued)

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

GASB 75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because they benefit from employee services. OPEB contributions come from these employers and health care plan enrollees which pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net OPEB liability (asset)* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

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

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

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trust, which funds multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage and deposits to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement to qualifying benefit recipients of both the traditional pension and the combined plans. This trust is also used to fund health care for member-directed plan participants, in the form of a Retiree Medical Account (RMA). At retirement or refund, member directed plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have 20 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with a minimum age of 60, or generally 30 years of qualifying service at any age. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 75. See OPERS' Annual Comprehensive Financial Report referenced below for additional information.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

### NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN (Continued)

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 <u>https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml</u>, 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 requiring 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, health care is not being funded.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2021, 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. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan was 0 percent during calendar year 2021. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2021 was 4.0 percent.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The District's contractually required contribution was \$0 for 2021.

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

The net OPEB liability (asset) and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2020, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the District's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

### NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN (Continued)

Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	OPERS
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	(\$454,622)
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) -2021	0.025518%
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability-2020	0.028723%
Percentage Change	(0.003205%)
OPEB Expense	(\$2,926,825)

At December 31, 2021, 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 in assumptions	\$223,498
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$223,498
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Net difference between projected and	
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	\$242,141
Changes in assumptions	736,626
Differences between expected and	
actual experience	410,294
Change in proportionate share	270,278
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$1,659,339

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:	
2022	(\$773,899)
2023	(528,186)
2024	(105,224)
2025	(28,532)
Total	(\$1,435,841)

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN (Continued)

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS**

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan 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, 2019, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2020. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases,	3.25 to 10.75 percent
including inflation	including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current measurement date	6.00 percent
Prior Measurement date	3.16 percent
Investment Rate of Return:	
Current measurement date	6.00 percent
Prior Measurement date	6.00 percent
Municipal Bond Rate:	
Current measurement date	2.00 percent
Prior Measurement date	2.75 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate:	
Current measurement date	8.5 percent initial,
	3.5 percent ultimate in 2035
Prior Measurement date	10.5 percent initial,
	3.5 percent ultimate in 2030
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal

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

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2015.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

### NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a buildingblock 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.

The allocation of investment assets with 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 table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2020 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

		Weighted Average Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	34.00 %	1.07 %
Domestic Equities	25.00	5.64
Real Estate Investment Trust	7.00	6.48
International Equities	25.00	7.36
Other investments	9.00	4.02
Total	100.00 %	4.43 %

**Discount Rate** A single discount rate of 6.00 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2020. A single discount rate of 3.16 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2019. 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 2.00 percent.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

### NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN (Continued)

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 2120. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2120, 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 (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) calculated using the single discount rate of 6.00 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 (5.00 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (7.00 percent) than the current rate:

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(5.00%)	(6.00%)	(7.00%)
District's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB liability (asset)	(\$113,045)	(\$454,622)	(\$735,429)

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB liability (asset). The following table presents the net OPEB liability (asset) calculated using the assumed trend rates and the expected net OPEB liability (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 2021 is 8.50 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 that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50 percent in the most recent valuation.

	Current Health Care		
	Cost Trend Rate		
	1% Decrease Assumption 1% Increase		
District's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB liability (asset)	(\$465,704)	(\$454,622)	(\$442,227)

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

#### NOTE 9 - DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Detail of the changes in debt and other long-term obligations of the District for the year ended December 31, 2021 is as follows:

			Balance December 31, 2020	Additions	Deductions	Balance December 31, 2021	Amount Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:							
Debt:							
Long Term Note:							
Ford Nature Center	2.99%	2029	\$3,500,000	\$0	(\$181,910)	\$3,318,090	\$372,456
Other Long-term Obligation	ons:						
Compensated Absences			408,429	105,666	(134,314)	379,781	120,742
Total Debt and Other Lon	g-Term Obli	gations	\$3,908,429	\$105,666	(\$316,224)	\$3,697,871	\$493,198

*Long-Term Note* - In May 2020 the District issued a \$3,500,000 note. The note was issued for the purpose of completing certain renovations and improvements to the Ford Nature Center. The note carries an interest rate of 2.99% and matures in 2029.

Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term debt outstanding at December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Long Term Note			
Years	Principal	Interest	Totals	
2022	\$372,456	\$97,758	\$470,214	
2023	383,833	86,382	470,215	
2024	395,341	74,873	470,214	
2025	407,633	62,582	470,215	
2026	420,084	50,131	470,215	
2027-2029	1,338,743	71,902	1,410,645	
Totals	\$3,318,090	\$443,628	\$3,761,718	

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### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

### NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of property and casualty losses, and injuries to employees.

Risk Pool Membership

The District is a member of the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (The Pool). The Pool assumes the risk of loss up to the limits of the District's policy. The Pool covers the following risks:

- -General liability and casualty
- Public official's liability
- Cyber
- Law enforcement liability
- Automobile liability
- Vehicles
- Property
- Equipment breakdown

The Pool reported the following summary of assets and actuarially-measured liabilities available to pay those liabilities as of December 31:

	<u>2021</u>
Cash and investments	\$41,996,850
Actuarial liabilities	\$14,974,099

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverages from coverages in the prior year. In addition, settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverages in any of the past three fiscal years.

Workers' Compensation claims are covered through the District's participation in the State of Ohio's program. The District pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based upon a rate per \$100 of payroll. The rate is determined based on accident history and administrative costs.

#### NOTE 11 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The District receives financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the District at December 31, 2021.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

### **NOTE 12 - SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS**

At December 31, 2021 the District had encumbrance commitments in the Governmental Funds as follows:

Fund	Encumbrances
General Fund	\$1,368,089
Other Governmental Funds	302,592
Total Governmental Funds	\$1,670,681

The District had the following contractual commitments at December 31, 2021:

	Remaining	
	Contractual	Expected Date
Project	Commitment	of Completion
Ford Nature Center Redevelopment	\$262,642	May 2022
Fellows Riverside Gardens Outdoor Education Center	115,926	May 2022
East Newport Drive Improvements	225,000	October 2022
Parking Lot Improvements	120,637	May 2022
Annual Pavilion Improvements	32,500	May 2022
Ford Nature Center Exhibit Construction	360,000	September 2022
Wick Warming House Redevelopment	1,192,000	November 2022
East Park Hike and Bike Trail Phase II	170,000	October 2022
	\$2,478,705	

#### NOTE 13 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

For 2021, the District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 89, "Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period."

GASB Statement No. 89 establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. The implementation of this statement had no effect on beginning of year net position/fund balance.

#### NOTE 14 - COVID-19

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

**R**EQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### Schedule of District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Eight Years

# Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Fiscal Year	2014	2015	2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.037853%	0.037853%	0.034535%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$4,462,376	\$4,565,496	\$5,981,919
District's covered payroll	\$4,622,537	\$4,509,778	\$4,133,194
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	96.54%	101.24%	144.73%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	86.36%	86.45%	81.08%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Notes: The District implemented GASB Statement 68 in 2015.

The schedule is intended to show ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. Information prior to 2014 is not available. The schedule is reported as of the measurement date of the Net Pension Liability, which is the prior year end.

See notes to the required supplementary information

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
0.029901%	0.028331%	0.028230%	0.028170%	0.025033%	
\$6,789,915	\$4,444,554	\$7,731,627	\$5,567,995	\$3,706,843	
\$3,626,331	\$3,561,397	\$3,634,434	\$3,768,218	\$3,340,740	
187.24%	124.80%	212.73%	147.76%	110.96%	
77.25%	84.66%	74.70%	82.17%	86.88%	

### Schedule of District Pension Contributions Last Nine Years

### **Ohio Public Employees Retirement System**

Fiscal Year	2013	2014	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$624,967	\$564,746	\$519,817
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	624,967	564,746	519,817
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0
District's covered payroll	\$4,622,537	\$4,509,778	\$4,133,194
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.52%	12.52%	12.58%

Source: Treasurer and the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Notes: The District implemented GASB Statement 68 in 2015. Information prior to 2013 is not available. See notes to the required supplementary information

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
\$466,233	\$487,362	\$534,021	\$554,606	\$493,337	\$506,830
466,233	487,362	534,021	554,606	493,337	506,830
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$3,626,331	\$3,561,397	\$3,634,434	\$3,768,218	\$3,340,740	\$3,433,703
12.86%	13.68%	14.69%	14.72%	14.77%	14.76%

### Schedule of District's Proportionate Share of the Net Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability (Asset) Last Five Years

### **Ohio Public Employees Retirement System**

Year	2017	2018	2019
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.029725%	0.028423%	0.028412%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$3,002,328	\$3,086,498	\$3,704,255
District's covered payroll	\$3,626,331	\$3,561,397	\$3,634,434
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	82.79%	86.67%	101.92%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	54.50%	54.14%	46.33%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Notes: The District implemented GASB Statement 75 in 2018.

Information prior to 2017 is not available.

The schedule is reported as of the measurement date of the Net OPEB Liability. See notes to the required supplementary information

2020	2021
0.028723%	0.025518%
\$3,967,393 \$3,768,218	(\$454,622) \$3,340,740
105.29%	(13.61%)
47.80%	115.57%

### Schedule of District's Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Contributions Last Nine Years

### **Ohio Public Employees Retirement System**

Year	2013	2014	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$46,225	\$90,196	\$82,664
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	46,225	90,196	82,664
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0
District's covered payroll	\$4,622,537	\$4,509,778	\$4,133,194
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.00%	2.00%	2.00%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Notes: The District implemented GASB Statement 75 in 2018. Information prior to 2013 is not available. See notes to the required supplementary information

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
\$72,527	\$35,614	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
70 50 5		0	0	0	0
72,527	35,614	0	0	0	0
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$3,626,331	\$3,561,397	\$3,634,434	\$3,768,218	\$3,340,740	\$3,433,703
2.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

### Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

### **NET PENSION LIABILITY**

### **OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)**

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for the period 2014-2021.

Changes in assumptions:

2014-2016: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

2017: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Reduction in actuarial assumed rate of return from 8.00% to 7.50%

- Decrease in wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.25%

- Change in future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-10.02% to 3.25%-10.75%

- Amounts reported beginning in 2017 use mortality rates based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality Table.

2018: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

2019: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Reduction in actuarial assumed rate of return from 7.50% to 7.20%

2020: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Change in COLA from 3.00% to 1.4% for post 1/7/13 retirees.

2021: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Change in COLA from 1.4% to 0.5% for post 1/7/13 retirees.

## Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

## **NET OPEB LIABILITY** (ASSET)

## **OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)**

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for the periods 2018-2021.

Changes in assumptions:

For 2018, the single discount rate changed from 4.23% to 3.85%.

2019: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The single discount rate changed from 3.85% to 3.96%.
- Reduction in actuarial assumed rate of return from 6.50% to 6.00%
- Change in health care cost trend rate from 7.5% to 10%
- The Municipal Bond Rate changed from 3.31% to 3.71%

2020: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The single discount rate changed from 3.96% to 3.16%.
- Change in health care cost trend rate from 10.0% to 10.5%
- The Municipal Bond Rate changed from 3.71% to 2.75%

2021: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The single discount rate changed from 3.16% to 6.00%.
- Change in health care cost trend rate from 10.5% to 8.5%
- The Municipal Bond Rate changed from 2.75% to 2.00%

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## Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

The discussion and analysis of the Mill Creek Metropolitan Park District's (the District) financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2020. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

### **Financial Highlights**

### Key financial highlights for 2020 are as follows:

- □ Net position increased \$1,700,548, which represents an 11% increase from 2019.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$9,167,296 in revenue or 83% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services, grants and contributions accounted for \$1,940,844 or 17% of total revenues of \$11,108,140.
- □ The District had \$9,407,592 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$1,940,844 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants, or contributions. General revenues (primarily property taxes and unrestricted intergovernmental revenues) of \$9,167,296 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$10,803,804 in revenues and \$9,828,387 in expenditures. The general fund's fund balance increased \$975,417 to \$4,197,525.

## **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This annual report consists of two parts – *management's discussion and analysis and* the *basic financial statements*. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District:

These statements are as follows:

- 1. <u>*The Government-Wide Financial Statements*</u> These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the District's overall financial status.
- 2. <u>*The Fund Financial Statements*</u> These statements focus on individual parts of the District, reporting the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### **Government-wide Statements**

The government-wide statements report information about the District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the government's assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the District's net position and how it has changed. Netposition is one way to measure the District's financial health.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net position is an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating.
- To assess the overall health of the District you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as the District's tax base and the condition of the District's capital assets.

The government-wide financial statements of the District are reported in the following category:

• <u>Governmental Activities</u> – All of the District's basic services are reported here, including administration, park operations, golf course operations and law enforcement. State and federal grants, property taxes and user fees finance most of these activities.

### **Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's most significant funds, not the District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

*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 available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be 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 you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

The following table provides a comparison of the District's net position at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

Correspondente 1

	Governmental			
	Activities			
	2020	2019		
Current and Other Assets	\$17,516,147	\$13,244,098		
Capital Assets, Net	21,564,592	19,011,720		
Total Assets	39,080,739	32,255,818		
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,418,836	2,567,920		
Net Pension Liability	5,567,995	7,731,627		
Net OPEB Liability	3,967,393	3,704,255		
Long-Term Liabilities	3,908,429	390,328		
Other Liabilities	1,262,513	455,329		
Total Liabilities	14,706,330	12,281,539		
Deferred Inflows of Resources	8,911,292	7,360,794		
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	20,381,089	19,011,720		
Restricted	1,191,097	1,072,455		
Unrestricted	(4,690,233)	(4,902,770)		
Total Net Position	\$16,881,953	\$15,181,405		

The net pension liability (NPL) is reported by the District pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net OPEB liability (NOL) is reported by the District pursuant to GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability* or *net OPEB liability*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to equal the District's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

- 1. Present value of estimated future pension/OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service
- 2. Minus plan assets available to pay these benefits

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the District is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan *as against the public employer*. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. As explained above, changes in benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities, but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the District's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Changes in Net Position – The following table provides the changes in net position for fiscal years 2020 and 2019:

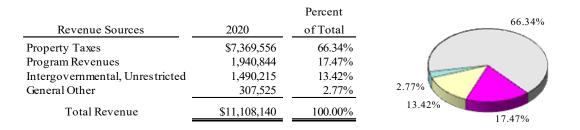
	Governmental Activities		
	2020	2019	
Revenues			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services and Sales	\$1,567,134	\$1,586,703	
Operating Grants and Contributions	170,838	331,540	
Capital Grants and Contributions	202,872	674,930	
Total Program Revenues	1,940,844	2,593,173	
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	7,369,556	6,840,395	
Intergovernmental Revenue, Unrestricted	1,490,215	1,353,539	
Investment Earnings	118,434	110,207	
Miscellaneous	189,091	186,364	
Total General Revenues	9,167,296	8,490,505	
Total Revenues	11,108,140	11,083,678	
Program Expenses			
Administration	2,259,163	2,268,946	
Park Operations	4,073,115	5,021,845	
Golf Course	1,518,401	1,833,106	
Law Enforcement	1,489,181	1,670,505	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	67,732	0	
Total Expenses	9,407,592	10,794,402	
Change in Net Position	1,700,548	289,276	
Beginning Net Position	15,181,405	14,892,129	
Ending Net Position	\$16,881,953	\$15,181,405	

#### **Governmental** Activities

The District's net position increased \$1,700,548 in 2020. Overall, revenues remained consistent with the prior year. A decrease in park operations and law enforcement expense can be attributed to changes in the net pension and net OPEB liabilities. In 2020, the District began paying interest charges on a long term note liability.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Property taxes made up 66% of revenues for the District in fiscal year 2020. The District's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph:



The District's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

The General Fund original budget included \$3,000,000 of donations from the Mill Creek Metroparks Foundation for renovations to the Ford Nature Center. These donations were not received in 2020, which resulted in adjustments to final budget figures. Final budgeted and actual budget basis revenues were not materially different. Actual budget basis expenditures were 22% less than final budget appropriations, which can be attributed to controlling costs across all departments.

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$7,705,119, which is an increase from last year's balance of \$4,294,563. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	Fund Balance December 31, 2020	Fund Balance December 31, 2019	Increase (Decrease)
General	\$4,197,525	\$3,222,108	\$975,417
Ford Nature Center Project	2,316,497	0	2,316,497
Other Governmental	1,191,097	1,072,455	118,642
Total	\$7,705,119	\$4,294,563	\$3,410,556

## Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

General Fund – The District's General Fund balance change is due to several factors. The tables that follow assist in illustrating the financial activities of the General Fund:

	2020	2019	Increase
	Revenues	Revenues	(Decrease)
Property Taxes	\$7,352,894	\$7,054,175	\$298,719
Intergovernmental Revenues	1,515,278	1,352,887	162,391
Fines and Forfeitures	6,536	3,122	3,414
Charges for Services	1,557,909	1,579,478	(21,569)
Donations	110,161	319,276	(209,115)
Investment Earnings	109,926	85,989	23,937
All Other Revenue	151,100	127,381	23,719
Total	\$10,803,804	\$10,522,308	\$281,496

General Fund revenues remained stable in 2020, increasing 3% when compared to revenues in 2019.

	2020	2019	Increase		
	Expenditures	Expenditures	(Decrease)		
Administration	\$2,132,068	\$2,059,766	\$72,302		
Park Operations	4,586,092	5,089,788	(503,696)		
Golf Course	1,742,004	1,815,419	(73,415)		
Law Enforcement	1,368,223	1,315,721	52,502		
Total	\$9,828,387	\$10,280,694	(\$452,307)		

General Fund expenditures decreased \$452,307, or 4% when compared with the previous year. An increase in park operations in the prior year due to various capital projects and increases in salaries and benefits resulted in a subsequent decrease in park operations expenditures in the current year.

*Ford Nature Center Project Fund* – This fund reported \$3.5 million of long-term note proceeds for renovations to the Ford Nature Center, and year end fund balance of \$2,316,497.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT

### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2020 the District had \$21,564,592 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure. The following table shows fiscal year 2020 and 2019 balances:

	Governm Activit	Increase (Decrease)	
	2020	2019	
Land	\$4,158,887	\$4,158,887	\$0
Construction In Progress	822,585	0	822,585
Land Improvements	4,519,354	4,234,983	284,371
Buildings and Improvements	17,951,686	16,598,404	1,353,282
Infrastructure	12,022,180	11,454,019	568,161
Machinery and Equipment	5,313,072	4,753,468	559,604
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(23,223,172)	(22,188,041)	(1,035,131)
Totals	\$21,564,592	\$19,011,720	\$2,552,872

Capital asset additions included renovations to the Ford Nature Center, golf cart path improvements, construction of a new maintenance building, bike path and parking lot improvements, and various machinery and equipment.

Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in Note 6.

#### **Debt and Other Long-Term Obligations**

The following table summarizes the District's debt and other long-term obligations outstanding as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
Governmental Activities:		
Long-Term Note	\$3,500,000	\$0
Compensated Absences	408,429	390,328
Total Governmental Activities	\$3,908,429	\$390,328

Additional information on the District's long term liabilities can be found in Note 9.

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Unaudited For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

## **REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to reflect the District's accountability for the monies it receives. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to Kevin Smith, Finance Director/Treasurer, Mill Creek Metropolitan Park District, 7574 Columbiana-Canfield Road, Canfield, Ohio 44406, or by calling 330-702-3000.

## Statement of Net Position December 31, 2020

			Component Unit	
	Governmer Activitie	Mill Creek MetroParks Foundation		
Assets:	¢ 0.200	1.4.5	¢ 0	
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 8,388,		\$ 0	
Cash and Cash Equivalents		0	429,245	
Investments		0	2,228,385	
Receivables:	0.215	270	0	
Property Taxes	8,315,		0	
Accounts		575	0	
Intergovernmental	791,	149	0	
Restricted Assets:		0	005 505	
Cash and Cash Equivalents		0	925,507	
Investments		0	1,155,744	
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	4,981,		0	
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	16,583,		0	
Total Assets	39,080,	739	4,738,881	
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Pension	790,	734	0	
OPEB	628,	102	0	
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	1,418,	836	0	
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	1,014,	341	0	
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	185,		0	
Intergovernmental Payable	7,	481	0	
Unearned Revenue		772	0	
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Due Within One Year	316,	224	0	
Due in More Than One Year:				
Net Pension Liability	5,567,	995	0	
Net OPEB Liability	3,967,		0	
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	3,592,		0	
Total Liabilities	14,706,		0	
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year	7,161,	447	0	
Pension	1,181,		0	
OPEB	568,		0	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	8,911,		0	
i otal Deletteu milows of Resources	0,911,	17L	0	

	Governmental Activities	Component Unit Mill Creek MetroParks Foundation			
Net Position:					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	20,381,089	0			
Restricted For:					
Capital Projects	1,175,798	0			
Other Purposes	15,299	0			
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(4,690,233)	0			
Without Donor Restrictions:					
Board Designated	0	356,054			
Undesignated	0	800,743			
With Donor Restrictions	0	3,582,084			
Total Net Position	\$ 16,881,953	\$ 4,738,881			

## Statement Of Activities For The Year Ended December 31, 2020

			Program Revenues					
	Expenses		Charges for Services and Sales		Operating Grants and Contributions		1	al Grants and ntributions
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>								
Administration	\$	2,259,163	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
Park Operations		4,073,115		444,796		95,507		202,872
Golf Course		1,518,401		1,113,113		0		0
Law Enforcement		1,489,181		9,225		7,599		0
Interest and Fiscal Charges		67,732		0		67,732		0
Total Primary Government	\$	9,407,592	\$	1,567,134	\$	170,838	\$	202,872
Component Unit:								
Mill Creek MetroParks Foundation	\$	369,117	\$	0	\$	1,748,344	\$	0

#### **General Revenues:**

Property Taxes

Intergovernmental Revenues, Unrestricted

Investment Earnings

Miscellaneous

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Position

Net Position Beginning of Year Net Position End of Year

Net (Expense) Revenue	Component
and Changes in Net Position	Unit
	Mill Creek
	MetroParks
Governmental Activities	Foundation
¢ (2.250.1(2)	
\$ (2,259,163)	
(3,329,940)	
(405,288)	
(1,472,357) 0	
\$ (7,466,748)	
	\$ 1,379,227
7,369,556	0
1,490,215	0
118,434	307,629
189,091	83
9,167,296	307,712
1 700 549	1 (0( 020
1,700,548	1,686,939
15,181,405	3,051,942
\$ 16,881,953	\$ 4,738,881

## Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2020

		General		ord Nature nter Project	Go	Other overnmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:	¢	4 250 521	¢	0.007.((1	¢	1 101 050	¢	0.000.1.45
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	4,378,531	\$	2,827,661	\$	1,181,953	\$	8,388,145
Receivables:		0.015.050		0		0		0.015.050
Property Taxes		8,315,278		0		0		8,315,278
Accounts		12,431		0		9,144		21,575
Intergovernmental		791,149		0		0	-	791,149
Total Assets	\$	13,497,389	\$	2,827,661	\$	1,191,097	\$	17,516,147
Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable	\$	503,177	\$	511,164	\$	0	\$	1,014,341
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		185,919		0		0		185,919
Intergovernmental Payable		7,481		0		0		7,481
Unearned Revenue		54,772		0		0		54,772
Total Liabilities		751,349		511,164		0		1,262,513
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Unavailable Amounts		1,387,068		0		0		1,387,068
Property Tax Levy for Next Fiscal Year		7,161,447		0		0		7,161,447
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		8,548,515		0		0		8,548,515
Fund Balances:								
Nonspendable		1,857		0		0		1,857
Restricted		0		2,316,497		1,191,097		3,507,594
Assigned		3,060,659		0		0		3,060,659
Unassigned		1,135,009		0		0		1,135,009
Total Fund Balances		4,197,525		2,316,497		1,191,097		7,705,119
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of		, ,		<u>,- •, •, ·, ·</u>		,,,		
<b>Resources and Fund Balances</b>	\$	13,497,389	\$	2,827,661	\$	1,191,097	\$	17,516,147

## Reconciliation Of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net Position Of Governmental Activities December 31, 2020

	\$	7,705,119
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because		
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not		
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		21,564,592
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-		
period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		1,387,068
The net pension/OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current p	period;	
therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not	,	
reported in governmental funds:		
Deferred Outflows - Pension	790,734	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(1,181,092)	
Net Pension Liability	(5,567,995)	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	628,102	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(568,753)	
Net OPEB Liability	(3,967,393)	(9,866,397)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current		
period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Long Term Note Payable	(3,500,000)	
Compensated Absences Payable	(408,429)	(3,908,429)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u> </u> \$	16,881,953

## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	General	Ford Nature Center Project	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 7,352,894	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 7,352,894
Intergovernmental Revenues	1,515,278	3 0	23,205	1,538,483
Fines and Forfeitures	6,536	ō 0	2,689	9,225
Charges for Services	1,557,909	) 0	0	1,557,909
Gas Royalties	(	) 0	37,991	37,991
Donations	110,161	67,732	165,013	342,906
Investment Earnings	109,926	ō 0	8,508	118,434
All Other Revenue	151,100	)0	0	151,100
Total Revenues	10,803,804	67,732	237,406	11,108,942
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Administration	2,132,068	3 0	0	2,132,068
Park Operations	4,586,092	2 0	0	4,586,092
Golf Course	1,742,004	4 0	0	1,742,004
Law Enforcement	1,368,223	3 0	910	1,369,133
Capital Outlay	(	1,183,503	117,854	1,301,357
Debt Service:				
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(	67,732	0	67,732
Total Expenditures	9,828,387	1,251,235	118,764	11,198,386
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	975,417	(1,183,503)	118,642	(89,444)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Long Term Note Issuance	(		0	3,500,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(	) 3,500,000	0	3,500,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	975,417	2,316,497	118,642	3,410,556
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	3,222,108	80	1,072,455	4,294,563
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 4,197,525	5 \$ 2,316,497	\$ 1,191,097	\$ 7,705,119

conciliation Of The Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures d Changes In Fund Balances Of Governmental Funds The Statement Of Activities r The Year Ended December 31, 2020		
Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ 3,410,5
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. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.		
Capital Outlay Depreciation Expense	3,620,818 (1,052,011)	2,568,8
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. disposals and donations) is to increase net position. The statement of activities reports losses arising from the disposal of capital assets. Conversely, the governmental funds do not report any	(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	_,_ , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
loss on the disposal of capital assets.		(15,9
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(8
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension OPEB	493,337 0	493,3
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.	(700,518)	
Pension OPEB	(799,518) (437,796)	(1,237,3
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. notes, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		
Long Term Note Issuance		(3,500,0
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 the governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences		(18,1
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 1,700,5

## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Ori	ginal Budget	F	inal Budget	 Actual	Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
Revenues:							
Property Taxes	\$	7,369,875	\$	7,071,653	\$ 7,189,283	\$	117,630
Intergovernmental Revenues		1,362,456		1,307,324	1,329,070		21,746
Fines and Forfeitures		6,813		6,537	6,646		109
Charges for Services		1,515,820		1,454,482	1,478,676		24,194
Donations		3,000,000		125,876	127,970		2,094
Investment Earnings		112,687		108,127	109,926		1,799
All Other Revenue		156,918		150,570	153,073		2,503
Total Revenues		13,524,569		10,224,569	 10,394,644		170,075
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Administration		3,120,171		2,660,060	2,252,344		407,716
Park Operations		8,826,508		7,524,920	5,052,915		2,472,005
Golf Course		2,186,726		1,864,264	1,793,959		70,305
Law Enforcement		1,817,868		1,549,798	1,442,767		107,031
Total Expenditures		15,951,273		13,599,042	 10,541,985		3,057,057
Net Change in Fund Balance		(2,426,704)		(3,374,473)	(147,341)		3,227,132
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		2,731,263		2,731,263	2,731,263		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		700,261		700,261	700,261		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	1,004,820	\$	57,051	\$ 3,284,183	\$	3,227,132

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

## NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## A. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

The constitution and laws of the State of Ohio Revised Code Section 1545 establish the rights and privileges of the Mill Creek Metropolitan Park District, Mahoning County, (the District) as a body corporate and politic. The probate judge of Mahoning County appoints a five member Board of Commissioners to govern the Park District. The Commissioners are authorized to acquire, develop, protect, maintain, and improve park lands and facilities. The Commissioners may convert acquired land into forest reserves. The Commissioners are also responsible for activities related to conserving natural resources, including streams, lakes, submerged lands, and swamp lands. The Board may also create parks, parkways, and other reservations and may afforest, develop, improve and protect, and promote the use of these assets conducive to the general welfare.

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that were included to ensure the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the District.

The accompanying basic financial statements comply with the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, "*The Financial Reporting Entity*," as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "*Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units*," and GASB Statement No. 61, "*The Financial Reporting Entity - Omnibus*" in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the District (the reporting entity) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of a legally separate organization's governing body and either the District's ability to impose its will over the organization or the possibility that the organization will provide a financial benefit to, or impose a financial burden on, the District. Based on the foregoing, the District has one component unit, the Mill Creek MetroParks Foundation.

<u>Discretely Presented Component Unit</u> - The component unit column in the government-wide financial statements includes the financial data of the District's component unit. It is reported in a separate column to emphasize that it is legally separate from the District. The Mill Creek MetroParks Foundation was created in March of 1979 and is operated exclusively for charitable and educational purposes, to wit, for the purpose of making capital improvements within the District. The Foundation is a tax exempt trust as determined by 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Foundation Board includes two members from the District Board, three members selected by the District Board, and two members selected by the Mahoning County Probate Judge.

Financial information on the Foundation can be obtained by contacting the Mill Creek Metropolitan Park District.

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

## NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## A. <u>Reporting Entity</u> (Continued)

The accounting policies and financial reporting practices of the District conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of its significant accounting policies.

#### B. <u>Basis of Presentation</u> - <u>Fund Accounting</u>

The accounting system is organized and operated on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses.

*Governmental Funds* - These are funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the District's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of "financial flow" (sources, uses and balances of financial resources). The following are the District's major governmental funds:

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

<u>Ford Nature Center Project Fund</u> – To account for costs associated with improvements to the Ford Nature Center, which are being funded by debt proceeds and donations.

The other governmental funds of the District account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

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## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### C. <u>Basis of Presentation</u> – <u>Financial Statements</u>

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> – The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This approach differs from the manner in which governmental fund 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.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program 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 and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of 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** – Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets, current liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

### D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting represents the methodology utilized in the recognition of revenues and expenditures or expenses reported in the financial statements. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus.

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available. The term "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period, which for the District is considered to be 60 days after fiscal year end.

Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due.

Revenue considered susceptible to accrual at year end includes interest on investments and grants and entitlements. Other revenue, including fines, fees, sales, certain charges for services and miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because generally these revenues are not measurable until received.

Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2020 but which are not intended to finance 2020 operations and delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred inflows of resources. Property taxes are further described in Note 4.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the government-wide financial statements. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

**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.

Nonexchange 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 fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

#### **NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

## D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal 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 a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

### E. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. 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 certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year.

All governmental funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control is at the fund level. Budgetary modifications must be approved by the District Board.

#### 1. Tax Budget

The District Treasurer/Administrative Services Director submits an annual tax budget for the following fiscal year to the District Board of Commissioners by July 15 for consideration and passage. The adopted budget is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year. This requirement is waived by the County Budget Commission.

#### 2. Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission reviews estimated revenue and determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes. The Budget Commission then certifies its actions to the District by September 1 of each year. As part of the certification process, the District receives an official certificate of estimated resources stating the projected receipts by fund. Prior to December 31, the District must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year do not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or if actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2020.

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### E. <u>Budgetary Process</u> (Continued)

### 3. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation resolution to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. An annual appropriation resolution must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 through December 31. The appropriation resolution establishes spending controls at object level within each fund, and may be modified during the year by resolution of the District Board of Commissioners. Total fund appropriations may not exceed the current estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed line-item budgets. The budgetary figures which appear in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) for the General Fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results to the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

### 4. <u>Lapsing of Appropriations</u>

At the close of each fiscal year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year and need not be reappropriated.

#### 5. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The District's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a basis other than generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The major differences between the budgetary basis and the GAAP basis lie in the manner in which revenues and expenditures are recorded. Under the budgetary basis, revenues and expenditures are recognized on a cash basis. Utilizing the cash basis, revenues are recorded when received in cash and expenditures when paid. Under the GAAP basis, revenues and expenditures are recorded on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

#### 5. Budgetary Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statement to the budgetary basis statement for the General Fund:

Net Change in Fund Balance				
	General Fund			
GAAP Basis (as reported)	\$975,417			
Increase (Decrease):				
Accrued Revenues at				
December 31, 2020				
received during 2021	(570,343)			
Accrued Revenues at				
December 31, 2019				
received during 2020	244,898			
Accrued Expenditures at				
December 31, 2020				
paid during 2021	751,349			
Accrued Expenditures at				
December 31, 2019				
paid during 2020	(455,329)			
Outstanding Encumbrances	(1,092,491)			
Perspective Difference:				
Activity of Funds Reclassified				
for GAAP Reporting Purposes	(842)			
Budget Basis	(\$147,341)			

#### F. Cash and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits, a money market account, and the State Treasury Asset Reserve (STAR Ohio). The amounts in STAR Ohio are considered cash equivalents because they are highly liquid investments with original maturity dates of three months or less.

The District pools its cash for investment and resource management purposes. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and investments represents the balance on hand as if each fund maintained its own cash and investment account. See Note 3, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## G. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution and the Ohio Revised Code. The District allocates interest among certain funds based upon the fund's cash balance at the date of investment. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools" and GASB Statement No. 72, "Fair Value Measurement and Application," the District records all its investments at fair value except for nonparticipating investment contracts which are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. All investment income, including changes in the fair value of investments, is recognized as revenue in the operating statements.

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. See Note 3, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

The District's investment in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company and is recognized as an external investment pool by the District. The District measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value. For fiscal year 2020, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### H. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$3,000.

#### 1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

Governmental activities capital assets are acquired or constructed for governmental activities and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years). These assets are reported in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Position, but they are not reported in the Fund Financial Statements.

Contributed capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date received. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings, building improvements, machinery, equipment and infrastructure. Infrastructure is defined as long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for a significant number of years. Examples of infrastructure include roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems. Estimated historical costs for governmental activities capital asset values were initially determined by identifying historical costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original cost was not obtainable, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain capital assets, the estimates were arrived at by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition.

#### 2. Depreciation

All capital assets, other than land and construction in progress, are depreciated. Depreciation has been provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Description	Estimated Lives (in Years)
Land Improvements	15 - 40
Buildings and Improvements	15 - 50
Infrastructure	10 - 30
Machinery and Equipment	5 - 15

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## I. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term liabilities are being repaid from the following fund:

Obligation	Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund
Long-term Note	Ford Nature Center Project Fund

#### J. Compensated Absences

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," vacation and compensatory time are accrued as liabilities when an employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employee will be compensated through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement. Leave time that has been earned but is unavailable for use as paid time off or as some other form of compensation because an employee has not met the minimum service time requirement, is accrued to the extent that it is considered to be probable that the conditions for compensation will be met in the future.

Sick leave is accrued using the vesting method, whereby the liability is recorded on the basis of leave accumulated by employees who are eligible to receive termination payments as of the balance sheet date, and on leave balances accumulated by other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments.

For governmental funds, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. For governmental funds, that portion of unpaid compensated absences that is expected to be paid using expendable, available resources is reported as an expenditure in the fund from which the individual earning the leave is paid, and a corresponding liability is reflected in the account "Compensated Absences Payable." In the government wide statement of net position, "Compensated Absences Payable" is recorded within the "Due within one year" account and the long-term portion of the liability is recorded within the "Due in more than one year" account.

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## K. Pension/OPEB

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, 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.

### L. <u>Net Position</u>

Net position represents the difference between assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction of improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

#### M. Interfund Activity

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

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### **NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

### N. Fund Balance

In the fund financial statements, fund balance for governmental funds is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balance is reported in five components – nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

*Nonspendable* – Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally contractually required to be maintained intact.

*Restricted* – Restricted fund balance consists of amounts that have constraints placed on them either externally by third parties (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments) or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Enabling legislation authorizes the District to assess, levy, charge or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement (compelled by external parties) that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.

*Committed* – Committed fund balance consists of amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the District's highest level of decision making authority. For the District, these constraints consist of ordinances passed by the District Board of Commissioners. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the District removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed previously to commit those amounts.

*Assigned* – Assigned fund balance consists of amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.

*Unassigned* – Unassigned fund balance consists of amounts that have not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund as well as negative fund balances in all other governmental funds.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources (committed, assigned and unassigned) as they are needed.

#### O. 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.

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

## NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### P. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. For the District, deferred outflows of resources are reported for pension/OPEB amounts on the government-wide statement of net position. See Notes 7 and 8.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. On the government-wide statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet, property taxes that are intended to finance future fiscal periods are reported as deferred inflows. In addition, the governmental funds balance sheet reports deferred inflows which arise only under a modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable amounts*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable amounts for property taxes and state levied shared taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources related to pension/OPEB are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. See Notes 7 and 8.

## Q. <u>Prepaid Items</u>

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2020, 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 services are consumed.

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

## NOTE 2 – FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATION

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and 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	Ford Nature Center Project	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:				
Unclaimed Funds	\$1,857	\$0	\$0	\$1,857
Total Nonspendable	1,857	0	0	1,857
Restricted:				
Capital Improvements	0	2,316,497	1,175,798	3,492,295
Law Enforcement	0	0	15,299	15,299
Total Restricted	0	2,316,497	1,191,097	3,507,594
Assigned:				
Budget Resource	2,464,861		0	2,464,861
Encumbrances	595,798	0	0	595,798
Total Assigned	3,060,659	0	0	3,060,659
Unassigned	1,135,009	0	0	1,135,009
Total Fund Balances	\$4,197,525	\$2,316,497	\$1,191,097	\$7,705,119

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## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash resources of several individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash, cash equivalents and investments.

Statutes require the classification of funds held by the District into three categories.

Category 1 consists of "active" funds - those funds required to be kept in a "cash" or "near cash" status for immediate use by the District. Such funds must be maintained either as cash in the District Treasury or in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts.

Category 2 consists of "inactive" funds - those funds not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive funds may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Category 3 consists of "interim" funds - those funds which are not needed for immediate use but, which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim funds may be invested or deposited in the following securities:

- United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
- 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, government national mortgage association, and student loan marketing association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- Interim deposits in eligible institutions applying for interim funds;
- Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in the first two bullets of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions, and
- The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

### A. <u>Deposits</u>

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute.

Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

At year end the carrying amount of the District's deposits was \$7,315,054 and the bank balance was \$7,386,762. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) covered \$2,325,528 of the bank balance, and \$5,061,234 was uninsured and was collateralized with securities held in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

#### B. Investments

The District's investments at December 31, 2020 are summarized below:

			Investment Maturities (in Years)			
	Fair Value <sup>2</sup>	Credit Rating	less than 1	1-3	3-5	
STAR Ohio	\$1,073,091	AAAm <sup>1</sup>	\$1,073,091	\$0	\$0	
Total Investments	\$1,073,091		\$1,073,091	\$0	\$0	

<sup>1</sup> Standard & Poor's

<sup>2</sup> Reported at amortized cost

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### NOTE 3 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

### B. Investments (Continued)

*Interest Rate Risk* – The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of settlement date. The District has no policy that limits investment purchases beyond the requirements of the Ohio Revised Code.

*Investment Credit Risk* – The District has no investment policy that limits its investment choices other than the limitation of State statute for "interim" funds described previously.

*Concentration of Credit Risk* – The District places no limit on the amount the District may invest in one issuer.

*Custodial Credit Risk* – For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no policy on custodial credit risk and is governed by Ohio Revised Code as described under Deposits.

### C. <u>Component Unit</u>

The Mill Creek MetroParks Foundation's investments at December 31, 2020 were as follows:

				Investment Maturities		
			Fair Value	(in Years)		
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	Hierarchy	Less than 1	1-3 years	3-5 years
Corporate Bonds	\$1,249,211	$A^1$	Level 2	\$305,216	\$726,866	\$217,129
Mutual Funds <sup>2</sup>	2,134,918	NA	NA	2,134,918	0	0
Total Investments	\$3,384,129			\$2,440,134	\$726,866	\$217,129

<sup>1</sup> Standard & Poor's

<sup>2</sup> Reported at amortized cost

# Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

# NOTE 4- PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property located in the District. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2020 were levied after October 1, 2019 on assessed values as of January 1, 2019, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the county auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years and equalization adjustments are made in the third year following reappraisal. The last reappraisal was completed in 2018. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable by June 20.

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at 100 percent of its true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property described previously.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the Mill Creek Metropolitan Park District. The County Auditor periodically remits to the District its portion of the taxes collected. The full tax rate for all District operations for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$2.00 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2020 levy was based was \$4,688,598,010. This amount constitutes \$4,355,157,180 in real property assessed value and \$333,440,830 in public utility assessed value.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of one percent of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the District's share is .20% (2.00 mills) of assessed value.

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# Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

## **NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at December 31, 2020 consisted of taxes, accounts, and intergovernmental receivables.

## **NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2020:

Historical Cost:				
Class	2019	Additions	Deletions	2020
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$4,158,887	\$0	\$0	\$4,158,887
Construction in Progress	0	822,585	0	822,585
Subtotal	4,158,887	822,585	0	4,981,472
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Land Improvements	4,234,983	284,371	0	4,519,354
Buildings and Improvements	16,598,404	1,368,489	(15,207)	17,951,686
Infrastructure	11,454,019	568,161	0	12,022,180
Machinery and Equipment	4,753,468	577,212	(17,608)	5,313,072
Total Cost	\$41,199,761	\$3,620,818	(\$32,815)	\$44,787,764
Accumulated Depreciation:				
Class	2019	Additions	Deletions	2020
Land Improvements	(\$1,809,172)	(\$156,880)	\$0	(\$1,966,052)
Buildings and Improvements	(10,013,358)	(396,575)	15,207	(10,394,726)
Infrastructure	(7,396,657)	(299,258)	0	(7,695,915)
Machinery and Equipment	(2,968,854)	(199,298)	1,673	(3,166,479)
Total Depreciation	(\$22,188,041)	(\$1,052,011) *	\$16,880	(\$23,223,172)
Net Value:	\$19,011,720			\$21,564,592

\* Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Park Operations	\$891,337
Golf Course	123,373
Law Enforcement	37,301
Total Depreciation Expense	\$1,052,011

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

# NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

# Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for pensions. Pensions 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 obligation to sacrifice resources for pensions is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

The net pension liability represents the District's proportionate share of the pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension liability 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 this liability to annually required payments. The District cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions are financed; however, the District does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension.

GASB 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

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

Plan Description - District employees participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with defined contribution features. While members (e.g. District employees) may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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

Group A 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 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit	
Formula:	Formula:	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	
Public Safety	Public Safety	Public Safety	
Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 52 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit	
Law Enforce ment	Law Enforcement	Law Enforce ment	
Age and Service Requirements: Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 15 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 48 with 25 years of service credit or Age 56 with 15 years of service credit	
Public Safety and Law Enforcement	Public Safety and Law Enforcement	Public Safety and Law Enforcement	
Formula: 2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25	Formula: 2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25	Formula: 2.5% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 25 years and 2.1% for service years in excess of 25	
	- 109 -		

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount.

When a benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA) is provided. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those retiring prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a 3.00% simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3.00%.

Benefits in the Combined Plan consist of both an age-and-service formula benefit (defined benefit) and a defined contribution element. The defined benefit element is calculated on the basis of age, FAS, and years of service. Eligibility regarding age and years of service in the Combined Plan is the same as the Traditional Pension Plan. The benefit formula for the defined benefit component of the plan for State and Local members in transition Groups A and B applies a factor of 1.00% to the member's FAS for the first 30 years of service.

A factor of 1.25% is applied to years of service in excess of 30. The benefit formula for transition Group C applies a factor of 1.0% to the member's FAS and the first 35 years of service and a factor of 1.25% is applied to years in excess of 35. Persons retiring before age 65 with less than 30 years of service credit receive a percentage reduction in benefit. The defined contribution portion of the benefit is based on accumulated member contributions plus or minus any investment gains or losses on those contributions. Members retiring under the Combined Plan receive a 3.00% COLA adjustment on the defined benefit portion of their benefit.

Defined contribution plan benefits are established in the plan documents, which may be amended by the OPERS's Board of Trustees. Member-Directed Plan and Combined Plan members who have met the retirement eligibility requirements may apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the Combined Plan consists of the member's contributions plus or minus the investment gains or losses resulting from the member's investment selections. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the Member-Directed Plan consists of the members' contributions, vested employer contributions and investment gains or losses resulting from the members' investment selections. Employer contributions and associated investment earnings vest over a five-year period, at a rate of 20% each year. For additional information, see the Plan Statement in the OPERS CAFR.

# Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

## NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

	State	Public	Law	
	and Local	Safety	Enforcement	
2020 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates				
Employer	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %	
Employee *	10.0 %	**	***	
2020 Actual Contribution Rates				
Employer:				
Pension ****	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %	
Post-employment Health Care Benefits ****	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total Employer	14.0 %	18.1 %	18.1 %	
Employee	10.0 %	12.0 %	13.0 %	

\* Member contributions within the combined plan are not used to fund the defined benefit retirement allowance.

\*\* This rate is determined by OPERS' Board and has no maximum rate established by ORC.

\*\*\* This rate is also determined by OPERS' Board, but is limited by ORC to not more than 2 percent greater than the Public Safety rate.

\*\*\*\* These pension and employer health care rates are for the traditional and combined plans. The employer contributions rate for the member-directed plan is allocated 4 percent for health care with the remainder going to pension.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The District's contractually required contribution was \$493,337 for 2020. Of this amount, \$38,676 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2019, 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
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$5,567,995
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability-2020	0.028170%
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability-2019	0.028230%
Percentage Change	(0.000060%)
Pension Expense	\$799,518

At December 31, 2020, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

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	OPERS
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Changes in assumptions	\$297,397
District contributions subsequent to the	
measurement date	493,337
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$790,734
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$1,110,692
Differences between expected and	
actual experience	70,400
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$1,181,092

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

\$493,337 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, 2021. 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
Year Ending December 31:	
2021	(\$129,959)
2022	(358,710)
2023	45,993
2024	(441,019)
Total	(\$883,695)

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS**

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	December 31, 2019
Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA (Pre 1/7/13 retirees)	3 percent simple
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA (Post 1/7/13 retirees)	1.4 percent simple through 2020. 2.15 percent simple, thereafter
Investment Rate of Return	7.2 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age
	December 31, 2018
Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA (Pre 1/7/13 retirees)	3 percent simple
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA (Post 1/7/13 retirees)	3 percent simple through 2018. 2.15 percent simple, thereafter
Investment Rate of Return	7.2 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2015.

The long-term 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.

During 2019, 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 17.2% for 2019.

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 table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2019 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

		Weighted Average
		Long-Term Expected
	Target	Real Rate of Return
Asset Class	Allocation	(Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	25.00 %	1.83 %
Domestic Equities	19.00	5.75
Real Estate	10.00	5.20
Private Equity	12.00	10.70
International Equities	21.00	7.66
Other investments	13.00	4.98
Total	100.00 %	5.61 %

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

## NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

**Discount Rate** The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability 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 statutorily required rates. 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 7.2 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 (6.2 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.2 percent) than the current rate:

	Current		
	1% Decrease Discount Rate 1% Inc		
	(6.20%)	(7.20%)	(8.20%)
District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$9,183,420	\$5,567,995	\$2,317,828

## NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN

### Net OPEB Liability

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

The net OPEB liability represents the District's proportionate share of the OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net OPEB liability 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 these estimates annually.

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

## NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN (Continued)

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

GASB 75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because they benefit from employee services. OPEB contributions come from these employers and health care plan enrollees which pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB liability. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net OPEB liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

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

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

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trust, which funds multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage and deposits to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement to qualifying benefit recipients of both the traditional pension and the combined plans. This trust is also used to fund health care for member-directed plan participants, in the form of a Retiree Medical Account (RMA). At retirement or refund, member directed plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 75. See OPERS' CAFR referenced below for additional information.

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

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

## NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN (Continued)

Disclosures for the health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting <u>https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml</u>, 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 requiring 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, health care is not being funded.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2020, 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. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan was 0 percent during calendar year 2020. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2020 was 4.0 percent

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The District's contractually required contribution was \$0 for 2020.

## **OPEB** Liabilities, **OPEB** Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred 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, 2018, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2019, 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.

# Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN (Continued)

Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	OPERS
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$3,967,393
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability-2020	0.028723%
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability-2019	0.028412%
Percentage Change	0.000311%
OPEB Expense	\$437,796

At December 31, 2020, 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 in assumptions	\$627,997
Differences between expected and	
actual experience	105
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$628,102
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Net difference between projected and	
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	\$202,018
Differences between expected and	
actual experience	\$362,838
Change in proportionate share	3,897
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$568,753

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:			
2021	\$97,858		
2022	47,653		
2023	162		
2024	(86,324)		
Total	\$59,349		

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN (Continued)

#### Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan 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, 2018, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2019. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases,	3.25 to 10.75 percent
including inflation	including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current measurement date	3.16 percent
Prior Measurement date	3.96 percent
Investment Rate of Return:	
Current measurement date	6.00 percent
Prior Measurement date	6.00 percent
Municipal Bond Rate:	
Current measurement date	2.75 percent
Prior Measurement date	3.71 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate:	
Current measurement date	10.5 percent initial,
	3.5 percent ultimate in 2030
Prior Measurement date	10.0 percent, initial
	3.25 percent, ultimate in 2029
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal

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

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2015.

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

## NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a buildingblock 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.

During 2019, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was 19.7 percent for 2019.

The allocation of investment assets with 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 table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2019 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

		Weighted Average Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	36.00 %	1.53 %
Domestic Equities	21.00	5.75
Real Estate Investment Trust	6.00	5.69
International Equities	23.00	7.66
Other investments	14.00	4.90
Total	100.00 %	4.55 %

**Discount Rate** A single discount rate of 3.16 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2019. A single discount rate of 3.96 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2018. 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 2.75 percent.

### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN (Continued)

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 2034. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2034, 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 3.16 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (2.16 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (4.16 percent) than the current rate:

	Current			
	1% Decrease (2.16%)	Discount Rate (3.16%)	1% Increase (4.16%)	
District's proportionate share				
of the net OPEB liability	\$5,191,969	\$3,967,393	\$2,986,905	

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. The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability 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 2020 is 10.50 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 that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50 percent in the most recent valuation.

	Current Health Care		
	Cost Trend Rate		
	1% Decrease	Assumption	1% Increase
District's proportionate share			
of the net OPEB liability	\$3,850,318	\$3,967,393	\$4,082,974

### Changes between Measurement Date and Reporting Date

On January 15, 2020, the Board approved several changes to the health care plan offered to Medicare and pre-Medicare retirees in efforts to decrease costs and increase the solvency of the health care plan. These changes are effective January 1, 2022, and include changes to base allowances and eligibility for Medicare retirees, as well as replacing OPERS-sponsored medical plans for pre-Medicare retirees with monthly allowances, similar to the program for Medicare retirees. These changes are not reflected in the current year financial statements but are expected to decrease the associated OPEB liability.

# Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### NOTE 9 - DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Detail of the changes in debt and other long-term obligations of the District for the year ended December 31, 2020 is as follows:

	December 31, December 31,			December 31,		Amount Due Within One Year	
Governmental Activities:							
Debt:							
Long Term Note: Ford Nature Center	2.99%	2029	\$0	\$3,500,000	\$0	\$3,500.000	\$181.910
		2029	φU	\$3,500,000	<b>\$</b> 0	\$5,500,000	\$181,910
Other Long-term Obligations:							
Compensated Absences			390,328	142,022	(123,921)	408,429	134,314
Total Debt and Other Lon	g-Term Obli	gations	\$390,328	\$3,642,022	(\$123,921)	\$3,908,429	\$316,224

*Long-Term Note* - In May 2020 the District issued a \$3,500,000 note. The note was issued for the purpose of completing certain renovations and improvements to the Ford Nature Center. The note carries an interest rate of 2.99% and matures in 2029.

Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term debt outstanding at December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	Long Term Note			
Years	Principal	Interest	Totals	
2021	\$181,910	\$105,813	\$287,723	
2022	372,456	97,758	470,214	
2023	383,833	86,382	470,215	
2024	395,341	74,873	470,214	
2025	407,633	62,582	470,215	
2026-2029	1,758,827	122,033	1,880,860	
Totals	\$3,500,000	\$549,441	\$4,049,441	

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## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

# NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of property and casualty losses, and injuries to employees.

Risk Pool Membership

The District is a member of the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (The Pool). The Pool assumes the risk of loss up to the limits of the District's policy. The Pool covers the following risks:

- -General liability and casualty
- Public official's liability
- Cyber
- Law enforcement liability
- Automobile liability
- Vehicles
- Property
- Equipment breakdown

The Pool reported the following summary of assets and actuarially-measured liabilities available to pay those liabilities as of December 31:

### 2020

Cash and investments	\$ 40,318,971
Actuarial liabilities	\$14,111,510

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverages from coverages in the prior year. In addition, settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverages in any of the past three fiscal years.

Workers' Compensation claims are covered through the District's participation in the State of Ohio's program. The District pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based upon a rate per \$100 of payroll. The rate is determined based on accident history and administrative costs.

## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

### **NOTE 11 - SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS**

At December 31, 2020 the District had encumbrance commitments in the Governmental Funds as follows:

Fund	Encumbrances
General Fund	\$1,092,491
Ford Nature Center Project Fund	2,417,355
Other Governmental Funds	683,079
Total Governmental Funds	\$4,192,925

The District had the following contractual commitments at December 31, 2020:

	Remaining	
	Contractual	Expected Date
Project	Commitment	of Completion
Ford Nature Center Renovation Project	\$2,827,662	December 2021
	\$2,827,662	

## **NOTE 12 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

The District receives financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the District at December 31, 2020.

### NOTE 13 - COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the District. The investments of the pension and other employee benefit plan in which the District participates have incurred a significant decline in fair value, consistent with the general decline in financial markets. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the District's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated. **R**EQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# Schedule of District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Seven Years

# **Ohio Public Employees Retirement System**

Fiscal Year	2014	2015	2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.037853%	0.037853%	0.034535%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$4,462,376	\$4,565,496	\$5,981,919
District's covered payroll	\$4,622,537	\$4,509,778	\$4,133,194
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	96.54%	101.24%	144.73%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	86.36%	86.45%	81.08%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Notes: The District implemented GASB Statement 68 in 2015.

The schedule is intended to show ten years of information. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. Information prior to 2014 is not available. The schedule is reported as of the measurement date of the Net Pension Liability, which is the prior year end.

See notes to the required supplementary information

2017	2018	2019	2020
0.029901%	0.028331%	0.028230%	0.028170%
\$6,789,915	\$4,444,554	\$7,731,627	\$5,567,995
\$3,626,331	\$3,561,397	\$3,634,434	\$3,768,218
187.24%	124.80%	212.73%	147.76%
77.25%	84.66%	74.70%	82.17%

# Schedule of District Pension Contributions Last Eight Years

# **Ohio Public Employees Retirement System**

Fiscal Year	2013	2014	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$624,967	\$564,746	\$519,817
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	624,967	564,746	519,817
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0
District's covered payroll	\$4,622,537	\$4,509,778	\$4,133,194
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.52%	12.52%	12.58%

Source: Treasurer and the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Notes: The District implemented GASB Statement 68 in 2015. Information prior to 2013 is not available. See notes to the required supplementary information

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
\$466,233	\$487,362	\$534,021	\$554,606	\$493,337
466.000	407.262	524.001	554 606	402 225
466,233	487,362	534,021	554,606	493,337
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$3,626,331	\$3,561,397	\$3,634,434	\$3,768,218	\$3,340,740
12.86%	13.68%	14.69%	14.72%	14.77%

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# Schedule of District's Proportionate Share of the Net Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability

Last Four Years

#### **Ohio Public Employees Retirement System**

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.029725%	0.028423%	0.028412%	0.028723%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$3,002,328	\$3,086,498	\$3,704,255	\$3,967,393
District's covered payroll	\$3,626,331	\$3,561,397	\$3,634,434	\$3,768,218
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	82.79%	86.67%	101.92%	105.29%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	54.50%	54.14%	46.33%	47.80%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Notes: The District implemented GASB Statement 75 in 2018.

Information prior to 2017 is not available.

The schedule is reported as of the measurement date of the Net OPEB Liability. See notes to the required supplementary information

# Schedule of District's Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Contributions Last Eight Years

# **Ohio Public Employees Retirement System**

Year	2013	2014	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$46,225	\$90,196	\$82,664
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	46,225	90,196	82,664
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0
District's covered payroll	\$4,622,537	\$4,509,778	\$4,133,194
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.00%	2.00%	2.00%

Source: Finance Director's Office and the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Notes: The District implemented GASB Statement 75 in 2018. Information prior to 2013 is not available. See notes to the required supplementary information

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
\$72,527	\$35,614	\$0	\$0	\$0
72,527	35,614	0	0	0
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$3,626,331	\$3,561,397	\$3,634,434	\$3,768,218	\$3,340,740
2.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

# Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

# **NET PENSION LIABILITY**

## **OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)**

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for the period 2014-2020.

Changes in assumptions:

2014-2016: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

2017: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Reduction in actuarial assumed rate of return from 8.00% to 7.50%

- Decrease in wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.25%

- Change in future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-10.02% to 3.25%-10.75%

- Amounts reported beginning in 2017 use mortality rates based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality Table.

2018: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

2019: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Reduction in actuarial assumed rate of return from 7.50% to 7.20%

2020: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Change in COLA from 3.00% to 1.4% for post 1/7/13 retirees.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

# NET OPEB LIABILITY

# **OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)**

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for the periods 2018-2020.

Changes in assumptions:

For 2018, the single discount rate changed from 4.23% to 3.85%.

2019: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The single discount rate changed from 3.85% to 3.96%.
- Reduction in actuarial assumed rate of return from 6.50% to 6.00%
- Change in health care cost trend rate from 7.5% to 10%
- The Municipal Bond Rate changed from 3.31% to 3.71%

2020: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The single discount rate changed from 3.96% to 3.16%.
- Change in health care cost trend rate from 10.0% to 10.5%
- The Municipal Bond Rate changed from 3.71% to 2.75%

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER

88 East Broad Street Columbus, Ohio 43215 ContactUs@ohioauditor.gov (800) 282-0370

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Mill Creek Metropolitan Park District Mahoning County 7574 Columbiana-Canfield Road P.O. Box 596 Canfield, Ohio 44406

To the Board of Commissioners:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Mill Creek Metropolitan Park District, Mahoning County, (the Park District) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Park District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 12, 2023, wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures which may impact subsequent periods of the Park District.

### Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Park District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purposes of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Park District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Park District's internal control.

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

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

Mill Creek Metropolitan Park District Mahoning County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards Page 2

#### **Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

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

#### Purpose of This Report

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

June 12, 2023



## MILL CREEK METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT

MAHONING COUNTY

## AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

This is a true and correct copy of the report, which is required to be filed pursuant to Section 117.26, Revised Code, and which is filed in the Office of the Ohio Auditor of State in Columbus, Ohio.



Certified for Release 7/25/2023

88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370