

**CLARK COUNTY – SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION
COORDINATING COMMITTEE**

Regular Audit

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024





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Columbus, Ohio 43215
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Board of Chiefs
Clark County - Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee
3130 East Main Street
Springfield, Ohio 45505

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Clark County - Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee, Clark County, prepared by Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Clark County - Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

April 04, 2025

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CLARK COUNTY-SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CLARK COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Clark County – Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee
Clark County
3130 East Main Street
Springfield, Ohio 45505

To the Members and Board of Directors:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Clark County-Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee, Clark County, Ohio (the Committee), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Committee'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 and each major fund of the Clark County-Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee, Clark County, Ohio as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position for the year 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 Committee, 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.

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 Committee'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 Committee'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 Committee'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.

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 liabilities and other post-employment benefit liabilities/assets 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 sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual financial report. The other information comprises the supporting schedule of revenues and expenses and supporting schedule of indirect costs and schedule of members, but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 27, 2024, on our consideration of the Committee'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 Committee'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 Committee's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc.
November 27, 2024

**CLARK COUNTY – SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CLARK COUNTY**

**MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(UNAUDITED)**

The management’s discussion and analysis of Clark County - Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee’s (CCSTCC) financial performance provides an overall review of CCSTCC’s financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at CCSTCC’s financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of CCSTCC’s overall financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2024 are as follows:

Overall:

- CCSTCC’s net position from governmental activities increased \$ 35,579 or 39% from \$ 91,098 to \$ 126,677.
- CCSTCC had \$ 899,614 in expenses related to governmental activities and pensions with 104% of those being offset by program revenues.
- CCSTCC’s revenues from governmental activities increased \$ 158,275 or 20.4% to \$ 935,193.
- In summary, the CCSTCC’s net position continued to improve because of increased grant activity and extra CAP reimbursement while net changes in GASB 68 & 75 related expenses and account balances improved over last year.

Using this Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand Clark County - Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee as a financial whole, the entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

The *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities* provide information about the activities of the CCSTCC while presenting both an aggregate view of CCSTCC’s finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term and what remains for future spending.

Reporting the CCSTCC as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains both funds used by CCSTCC to provide for its programs, the view of the CCSTCC as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, “How did we do financially during fiscal year 2024”? The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include *all assets / deferred outflows of resources* and *liabilities / deferred inflows of resources* using the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This method takes into account all of the current year’s revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

**CLARK COUNTY – SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CLARK COUNTY**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(UNAUDITED)**

Continued

These two statements report CCSTCC's *net position* and *changes* in that position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for CCSTCC as a whole, the *financial position* of CCSTCC has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the continued availability of grants at the federal, state and local levels.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, CCSTCC is presented as engaging in one activity - governmental.

- Governmental Activities – All of CCSTCC's programs deal with transportation related planning.

The CCSTCC follows GASB Statement 75 - *Accounting and Financial Report for Postemployment Benefits Other than OPEBs* – which significantly revises accounting for other post-employment benefits (OBEP) other than OPEB costs and liabilities. For reason discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the CCSTCC's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to OPEB and by subtracting the net OPEB asset and deferred outflows related to OPEB.

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

Under GASB 75, the net OPEB liability / asset equals the CCSTCC's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

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 OPEB liability / asset. Changes in OPEB benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of the net OPEB liability / asset but are outside the control of the local government. Due to the unique nature of how the net OPEB liability / asset is satisfied, the liability is identified within the long-term liabilities section and the asset within the total assets section of the statement of net position.

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

CLARK COUNTY – SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CLARK COUNTY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(UNAUDITED)
Continued

Reporting CCSTCC's Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the CCSTCC's major funds begins on page 12. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the CCSTCC's major funds. CCSTCC uses two (2) funds to account for all financial transactions and both funds are considered major funds.

Governmental Funds: All of CCSTCC'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*, 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 CCSTCC's general governmental operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps to determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance planning activities. The relationship (or difference) between governmental *activities* (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the financial statements.

**CLARK COUNTY – SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CLARK COUNTY**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(UNAUDITED)
*Continued***

The CCSTCC as a Whole

Table 1 shows net position for fiscal years 2024 and 2023.

Table 1	6/30/2024	6/30/2023
	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
Assets:		
Current and Other Assets	\$ 392,171	\$ 412,903
Capital Assets <i>(net)</i>	39,854	29,982
Net OPEB Asset	<u>10,614</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Assets	442,639	442,885
Deferred Outflows Resources:		
DOR - Pension	83,027	169,612
DOR - OPEB	<u>9,118</u>	<u>21,533</u>
Total Deferred Outflows Resources	<u>92,145</u>	<u>191,145</u>
Total Assets & DOR	<u>534,784</u>	<u>634,030</u>
Liabilities:		
Long-Term Liabilities	52,273	52,450
Other Liabilities	36,066	56,088
Net Pension Liability	263,636	423,604
Net OPEB Liability	<u>0</u>	<u>7,257</u>
Total Liabilities	351,975	539,399
Deferred Inflows Resources:		
DIR - Pension	49,902	0
DIR - OPEB	<u>6,230</u>	<u>3,533</u>
Total Deferred Inflows Resources	<u>56,132</u>	<u>3,533</u>
Total Liabilities & DIR	408,107	542,932
Net Position:		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	39,854	29,982
Restricted for Transportation Planning	110,683	138,372
Unrestricted Net Position	<u>(23,860)</u>	<u>(77,256)</u>
Total Net Position	<u>126,677</u>	<u>91,098</u>
Total Liabilities, DIR & Net Position	<u>\$ 534,784</u>	<u>\$ 634,030</u>

As a result of GASB 68 / 75, CCSTCC is reporting net Pension & OPEB liability / asset and deferred inflows / outflows of resources as related to pensions and postemployment benefits on an accrual basis of accounting.

**CLARK COUNTY – SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CLARK COUNTY**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(UNAUDITED)**

Continued

CCSTCC'S Funds

What are CCSTCC's Revenue Sources? CCSTCC receives 100% of its revenue from operating grants and local membership contributions. Sources of these grants are federal, state and local. CCSTCC has one function, transportation planning, all revenue is used to support its mission.

Table 2 shows revenues and expenses for fiscal years 2024 and 2023.

Table 2

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<i>Expenses:</i>		
Personnel	\$ 488,537	\$ 451,763
Other Program Expenses	398,670	276,289
Depreciation	<u>12,407</u>	<u>8,136</u>
<i>Total Program Expenses</i>	899,614	736,188
<i>Program Revenues:</i>		
Federal Grants	620,321	472,129
State Grants	107,296	89,531
Local Grants	<u>207,576</u>	<u>215,258</u>
<i>Operating Grants</i>	<u>935,193</u>	<u>776,918</u>
Change in Net Position	35,579	40,730
Net Position – July 1	<u>91,098</u>	<u>50,368</u>
Net Position – June 30	<u>\$ 126,677</u>	<u>\$ 91,098</u>

Information about CCSTCC's major funds starts on page 12. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The general fund had revenues of \$ 89,250 and expenses of \$ 62,139 which resulted in an increase to the fund balance of \$ 27,111. Also, the area transportation fund had revenues of \$ 845,943 and expenses of \$ 873,764 which resulted in a decrease to the fund balance of \$ (27,821).

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

Although the CCSTCC is not required to comply with budgetary regulations in the Ohio Revised Code, they prepare one internally for quality control purposes. The CCSTCC's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a GAAP basis of accounting. Budgets are prepared for both funds. During the course of fiscal year 2024 the CCSTCC amended its budgets several times.

**CLARK COUNTY – SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CLARK COUNTY**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(UNAUDITED)**

Continued

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2023, the CCSTCC had \$ 39,854 (net) invested in equipment and furniture.

Long-Term Liabilities

On June 30, 2024, CCSTCC had long-term liabilities of \$ 52,273 (not including Net Pension and OPEB liabilities which are discussed below). These long-term liabilities are for compensated absences (vacation and sick leave).

Pensions

CCSTCC has implemented GASB Statement 68 as required with its responsible fiscal agent – the local county government of Clark County, Ohio – calculating and assigning a portion of the county's net Pension liability / asset to the CCSTCC. Those results are incorporated into this report. Please see the note after the above Table 1 and Note 7 below for further discussion of GASB Statement 68.

OPEB

CCSTCC has implemented GASB Statement 75 as required with its responsible fiscal agent – the local county government of Clark County, Ohio – calculating and assigning a portion of the county's net OPEB liability / asset to the CCSTCC. Those results are incorporated into this report. Please see the note after the above Table 1 and Note 8 below for further discussion of GASB Statement 75.

Current Financial Related Activities

CCSTCC receives its funding from the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Transit Administration, the Ohio Department of Transportation, the Ohio Public Works Commission, Clark County, the City of Springfield and the West Central Port Authority. Grants for fiscal year 2024 are stable and have come in as expected. Grants for fiscal year 2025 are dependent on Federal, State and Local budgets which always face challenges. At this time, the CCSTCC does not expect there to be significant restrictions on the future availability of fund resources.

Contacting the CCSTCC's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers and grantors with a general overview of CCSTCC's finances and to show CCSTCC's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Louis Agresta, Transportation Director at Clark County - Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee, Springview Government Center, 3130 East Main Street, Springfield, Ohio 45505.

**CLARK COUNTY - SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CLARK COUNTY**

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2024**

Assets:

Cash	\$ 233,191
Grants receivable	141,921
Prepaid Expenses	17,059
Capital Assets, net of Accumulated Depreciation	39,854
Net OPEB Asset	<u>10,614</u>

Total Assets 442,639

Deferred Outflows of Resources:

Pension	83,027
OPEB	<u>9,118</u>

Total DOR 92,145

Liabilities:

Accounts Payable	26,508
Accrued Personnel Costs	9,558

Long-Term Liabilities (Due in more than 1 year):

Compensated Absences	52,273
Net Pension Liability	<u>263,636</u>

Total Liabilities 351,975

Deferred Inflows of Resources:

Pension	49,902
OPEB	<u>6,230</u>

Total DIR 56,132

Net Position:

Net Investment in Capital Assets	39,854
Restricted for Transportation Planning	110,683
Unrestricted	<u>(23,860)</u>

Total Net Position \$ 126,677

See notes to the basic financial statements.

CLARK COUNTY - SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CLARK COUNTY

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Expenses:

Transportation:

Personnel	\$	488,537
Other Program Expenses		398,670
Depreciation		<u>12,407</u>
Total Program Expenses		899,614

Program Revenues:

Federal Grants	620,321
State Grants	107,296
Local Grants	<u>207,576</u>
Total Program Revenues	<u>935,193</u>
Change in Net Position	35,579
Net position - July 1, 2023	<u>91,098</u>
Net position - June 30, 2024	<u>\$ 126,677</u>

See notes to the basic financial statements.

**CLARK COUNTY - SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CLARK COUNTY**

**BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2024**

	General Fund	Area Transportation Trust Fund	Total
Assets			
Cash	\$ 233,191	\$ -	\$ 233,191
Grants Receivable	-	141,921	141,921
Prepays / Inventory	<u>592</u>	<u>16,467</u>	<u>17,059</u>
Total Current Assets	<u>233,783</u>	<u>158,388</u>	<u>392,171</u>
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	635	25,873	26,508
Accrued Personnel Costs	<u>4,193</u>	<u>5,365</u>	<u>9,558</u>
Total Current Liabilities	4,828	31,238	36,066
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable	592	16,467	17,059
Restricted	-	110,683	110,683
Unassigned	<u>228,363</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>228,363</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>228,955</u>	<u>127,150</u>	356,105
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 233,783</u>	<u>\$ 158,388</u>	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because :

Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources therefore they are not reported in the funds	39,854
Long-Term Liabilities (Compensated Absences) are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds	(52,273)
Net Pension Liability / Asset is not due and payable in the current period therefore the liability / asset and related deferred outflows / inflows are not reported in the funds	
Deferred Outflows – Pension	83,027
Deferred Inflows – Pension	(49,902)
Net Pension Liability	(263,636)
Net OPEB Liability / Asset is not due and payable in the current period therefore the liability and related deferred outflows / inflows are not reported in the funds	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	9,118
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(6,230)
Net OPEB Liability	<u>10,614</u>
Net Position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 126,677</u>

See notes to the basic financial statements.

**CLARK COUNTY - SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CLARK COUNTY**

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	General Fund	Area Transportation Trust Fund	Total
Grant Revenues:			
Federal Funds	\$ -	\$ 620,321	\$ 620,321
State Funds	-	107,296	107,296
Local Funds	<u>89,250</u>	<u>118,326</u>	<u>207,576</u>
Total Revenues	89,250	845,943	935,193
Expenditures:			
Personnel	26,866	318,492	345,358
Other	-	381,926	381,926
Indirect Costs	<u>35,273</u>	<u>173,346</u>	<u>208,619</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>62,139</u>	<u>873,764</u>	<u>935,903</u>
Change in Fund Balances	27,111	(27,821)	(710)
Fund Balance July 1, 2023	<u>201,844</u>	<u>154,971</u>	
Fund Balance June 30, 2024	\$ <u>228,955</u>	\$ <u>127,150</u>	

The change in fund balances differs from the change in net position because:

Increases in compensated absences (long-term liabilities) are not recognized as expenses in the entity-wide statements but are additions to long-term liabilities. 177

Capital assets are expensed when purchased in the statements;
however in the entity-wide statements they are capitalized. 22,279

Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows / outflows, changes in the net Pension liability / asset are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities. 23,481

Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows / outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability / asset are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities. 2,759

Depreciation expense and disposal of assets do not require the use of current financial resources therefore it is not reported in the fund's statements. (12,407)

Change in net position \$ 35,579

**CLARK COUNTY - SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CLARK COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

Note 1 – Description of the Clark County – Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee

The Clark County – Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee (CCSTCC) was organized in 1964 by a resolution of the Clark County Board of Commissioners to initiate and guide activities necessary for a comprehensive transportation plan in the Clark County – Springfield, Ohio metropolitan region. Effectively, the Transportation Coordinating Committee appointed a committee coordinator and staffed the Clark County – Springfield Transportation Coordinating Study. The Committee is the main policy making body which establishes all non- technical policies, reviews staff proposals and approves budgets and work programs.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

A. Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes CCSTCC's financial statements include all funds and component units for which the CCSTCC is financially accountable based upon criteria set forth in GASB Statement 14, 39, and 61. Generally, component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government (i.e. the CCSTCC) are financially accountable. CCSTCC would consider an organization to be a component unit if:

1. the CCSTCC appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body AND (a) is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization OR (b) is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; or
2. the organization is fiscally dependent upon the CCSTCC in that the CCSTCC approves the budget and issuance of debt and there is the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or burdens on the CCSTCC; or
3. the nature of the relationship between the CCSTCC and the organization is such that the exclusion from the financial reporting entity would render the financial statements of the CCSTCC misleading.

For the fiscal year 2024, CCSTCC does not have any component units.

B. Fund Accounting

CCSTCC uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain CCSTCC functions or activities. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.

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**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)**

For financial statement presentation purposes, the various funds of CCSTCC are grouped into the following generic fund types under the broad fund category governmental.

Governmental Fund Types - Governmental funds focus on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The following are CCSTCC major governmental funds:

General Fund - The general fund is the operating fund of CCSTCC and 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 CCSTCC for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Special Revenue Fund (Area Transportation Trust Fund) - The special revenue fund is used to account for grants and other contract revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

CCSTCC has no other funds.

C. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about CCSTCC 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 include reconciliation with brief explanations as to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements to governmental funds.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of CCSTCC's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and are therefore, clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods and 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, which identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of CCSTCC.

Fund Financial Statements - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the CCSTCC. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is represented in a separate 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 and current liabilities, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e. revenues) and uses (i.e. expenditures) of current financial resources.

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(Continued)**

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting.

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

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

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

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

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

As required by Ohio Revised Code, the Clark County Auditor acts as the fiscal agent for CCSTCC and the cash is held and invested by the Clark County Treasurer. CCSTCC's assets are held in the County's cash and investment pool. At year-end, the reconciled carrying amount on the County Auditor's records for CCSTCC's cash balance was \$233,191.

F. Inventory

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are represented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used.

On fund financial statements, inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory in governmental funds consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund types when purchased.

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**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)**

G. Capital Assets

General capital assets result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities' column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. The capitalization threshold for capital assets is \$ 500. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the dates received. Improvements are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

All reported capital assets are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives
Furniture	10 Years
Equipment	5 Years
Fixtures	5 Years
Vehicles	5 Years
Software	3 Years

H. Compensated Absences

GASB Statement No. 16 specifies that compensated absences should be accrued as they are earned by employees if both of the following conditions are met:

1. The employee's rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered.
2. It is probable that the employer will compensate the employee for the benefits through paid time off or cash payment.

CCSTCC's policies regarding compensated absences are determined by state laws, board policy, and/or negotiated agreements. In summary the policies are as follows:

Accumulated vested vacation pay is recorded as a liability on the balance sheet at the employee's current rate of pay. A full-time employee accumulates 4.6 hours of sick pay per two weeks' pay period. Twenty-five percent of the sick pay, up to a maximum of 30 days, will be paid upon retirement after 10 years of service. Each full-time employee, at the beginning of the calendar year, receives 40 hours of personal leave time with any remaining balance forfeited at the end of the calendar year.

The total liability for vacation and severance payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at the balance sheet date and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements using the *vesting method*.

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(Continued)**

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using available expendable resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "accrued personnel" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The non-current portion of the liability is not reported.

I. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities are reported as obligations of the funds regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences and special termination benefits that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current fiscal year. In general, liabilities that mature or come due for payment during the fiscal year are considered to have been made with current available financial resources.

J. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets / deferred outflows of resources and liabilities / deferred inflows of resources. 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 or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by CCSTCC or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position is restricted for grant purposes.

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

K. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of CCSTCC's management and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2024.

L. Estimates

The preparation of the 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.

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(Continued)**

M. Indirect Costs

Fringe benefits, payroll-related, and general and administrative indirect costs are invoiced at provisional rates. During the audit period the provisional rate was 137.20 % per an "Indirect Cost Rate Agreement" with the Ohio Department of Transportation. A schedule of indirect cost rates is included in this report.

N. Budget Basis

CCSTCC prepares its budgets on the same basis of accounting as its fund's statements.

O. Deferred Outflows / Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses) until that time. For the CCSTCC, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and other post-employment benefits (OPEB). The deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are further discussed in Notes 7 and 8 – GASB Statements 68, 71 and 75.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until that time. For the CCSTCC, deferred inflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and other post-employment benefits (OPEB). The deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are further discussed in Notes 7 and 8 – GASB Statements 68, 71 and 75.

P. Fund Balance

For the year ended June 30, 2024, fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which CCSTCC is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

Non-spendable - The non-spendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash, including prepaid expenses / inventory.

Restricted – A fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions.

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

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**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)**

Assigned - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by CCSTCC for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by CCSTCC or a CCSTCC official delegated that authority by resolution, or by State Statute. The Board of Directors may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

Unassigned - This fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

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

Q. Prepaids

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2024, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of purchase and the expenditure is reported in the year in which the services are consumed.

R. Pension / Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring net Pension & OPEB liability / asset, 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.

Note 3 – Office Lease

The CCSTCC leases office space from Clark County through the County Commissioners, under an agreement expiring September 30, 2024. Lease expense for fiscal year 2024 was \$ 42,816.

Future lease agreements and payments will be negotiated on a year-to-year basis.

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**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(Continued)**

Note 4 – Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year-end June 30, 2024, was as follows:

	Balance 7/01/2023	Addition	Deletion	Balance 6/30/2024
<i>Governmental Activities</i>				
Capital Asset, being depreciated:				
Furniture and Equipment	\$ 413,472	22,279	0	\$ 435,751
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated:	<u>413,472</u>	<u>22,279</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>435,751</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Furniture and Equipment	(383,490)	(12,407)	0	(395,897)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(383,490)</u>	<u>(12,407)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(395,897)</u>
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 29,982</u>	<u>9,872</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>\$ 39,854</u>

Depreciation expense for the year was \$ 12,407. The new assets purchased were a Stalker SAM Radar Speed Trailer and 2 Tapco Pole-mounted Radar Signs while no assets were discarded.

Note 5 - Receivables

Receivables on June 30, 2024, consisted of grants receivable. All receivables are considered collectible in full because these funds have already been appropriated by State and Local programs and the current fiscal year's guarantee of federal funds.

Note 6 – Long-term Obligations

The changes in CCSTCC's long-term obligations during fiscal year 2024 were as follows:

	Beginning Balance <u>6/30/23</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	Ending Balance <u>6/30/24</u>	Due In One Year
<i>Governmental Activities</i>					
Compensated Absences	\$ 52,450	\$ 0	\$ 177	\$ 52,273	\$ 0
Net Pension Liability	<u>423,604</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>159,968</u>	<u>263,636</u>	0
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 476,054</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 160,145</u>	<u>\$ 315,909</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>

**CLARK COUNTY - SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
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**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)**

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 CCSTCC's proportionate share of each 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.

The Ohio Revised Code limits the CCSTCC's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The CCSTCC cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions are financed; however, the CCSTCC 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 excess 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 accrued personnel costs on both the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting.

Plan Description

Plan Description - CCSTCC employees participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administer 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. CCSTCC 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.

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(Continued)**

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

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

Group A	Group B	Group C
Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Members not in the 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

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 percent 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 percent.

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**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)**

Note 7 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan *(continued)*

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

Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	State and Local
Employer	14.0%
Employee	10.0%
 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	14.0%
Post-employment Health Care Benefits *	<u>0.0%</u>
Total Employer	<u>14.0%</u>
Employee	<u>10.0%</u>

*Rate is for the traditional plan

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The CCSTCC's contractually required contribution for the period ended June 30, 2024 was \$ 47,885 and 98% of that has been contributed for 2024. Of this amount \$ 1,003 is reported as accrued salaries payable.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The CCSTCC's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the CCSTCC'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:

Traditional Pension Plan

Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 263,636
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.001007%
Increase / (decrease) in % from prior proportion measured	-0.000427%
Pension Expense	\$ 461

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**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)**

Note 7 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan *(continued)*

At June 30, 2024, the CCSTCC reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Traditional Pension Plan</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Net difference between projected & actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 53,213
Differences between expected & actual experience	4,309
Changes in proportion & differences between contributions & proportionate share of contributions	1,563
CCSTCC contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>23,942</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 83,027</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Net difference between projected & actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 0
Differences between expected & actual experience	0
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions & proportionate share of contributions	<u>49,902</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 49,902</u>

\$ 23,942 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from CCSTCC contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal year ending June 30:	<u>Traditional Pension Plan</u>
2025	\$ (19,900)
2026	2,704
2027	33,958
2028	<u>(7,579)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 9,183</u>

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**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(Continued)**

Note 7 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan *(continued)*

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

OPERS' total pension asset and liability was determined by their actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual actuarial valuation for each defined benefit retirement plan. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations.

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. For a newly hired employee, actuarial calculations will consider the employee's entire career with the employer and also take into consideration the benefits, if any, paid to the employee after termination of employment until the death of the employee and any applicable contingent annuitant. In many cases actuarial calculations reflect several decades of service with the employer and the payment of benefits after termination.

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of December 31, 2023, are presented below:

Key Methods & Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total Pension Liability	
Actuarial Information	Traditional Pension Plan
Valuation Date	December 31, 2023
Experience Study	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2020
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Investment Rate of Return	6.90%
Wage Inflation	2.75%
Projected Salary Increases	2.75% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 2.75%)
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	Pre - 1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple Post - 1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple through 2024, then 2.05% Simple

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**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)**

Note 7 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan *(continued)*

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130% of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170% of the Pub-2010 Safety Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for the Public Safety and Law Enforcement divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based 115% of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality tables (males and females) for all divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality table (males and females) for all divisions. For all of the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all of these tables.

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

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

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 2022 and the long-term expected real rates of return :

Asset Class	Target Allocation for 2023	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
		(Geometric)
Fixed Income	22.00%	2.62%
Domestic Equities	22.00%	4.60%
Real Estate	13.00%	3.27%
Private Equity	15.00%	7.53%
International Equities	21.00%	5.51%
Risk Parity	2.00%	4.37%
Other Investments	5.00%	3.27%
Total	100.00%	

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**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)**

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

Sensitivity of the CCSTCC's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the CCSTCC's proportionate share of the net pension liability or asset calculated using the discount rate assumption of 6.9%, the expected net pension liability or asset if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher than the current rate:

<u>Employer's Net Pension Liability</u>	1% Decrease 5.9%	Current Discount Rate 6.9%	1% Increase 7.9%
Traditional Pension Plan	\$ 415,035	\$ 263,636	\$ 137,717

Note 8 – Defined Benefit OPEB Plan

Net OPEB Liability / (Asset)

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 net OPEB liability / (asset) represents CCSTCC's proportionate share of each 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.

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

GASB 75 assumes the liability / (asset) 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.

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**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)**

Note 8 – Defined Benefit OPEB Plan *(continued)*

Plan Description

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate pension plans: (1) the Traditional pension plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; (2) the Member-directed plan, a defined contribution plan; (3) 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. The 115 Health Care Trust (115 Trust or Health Care Trust) was established in 2014, under Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). The purpose of the 115 Trust is to fund health care for the Traditional Pension, Combined Member-Directed plans. Medicare-enrolled retirees in the Traditional Pension and Combined plans may have an allowance deposited into a health reimbursement arrangement (HRA) account to be used toward the health care program of their choice selected with assistance of an OPERS vendor. Non-Medicare retirees have converted to an arrangement similar to the Medicare-enrolled retirees and are no longer participating in OPERS provided self-insured group plans.

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

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

OPERS members enrolled in the Traditional Pension Plan or the Combined Plan and retiring with an effective date of January 01, 2022, or later must meet the following health care eligibility requirements to receive an HRA allowance:

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

Non-Medicare Retirees – are eligible based on the following age and service criteria:

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

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

Group C – 32 years of qualifying service credit and a minimum age of 55; or

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

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

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**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)**

Note 8 – Defined Benefit OPEB Plan *(continued)*

Members with a retirement date prior to January 01, 2022, who were eligible to participate in the OPERS health care program will continue to be eligible after January 01, 2022.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disclosures for the health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting <https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml> by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, OH 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 800-222-7277.

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2023, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0% of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1%. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

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**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(Continued)**

Note 8 – Defined Benefit OPEB Plan *(continued)*

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2023, OPERS did not allocate any employer contribution to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and beginning July 01, 2022, there was a two percent allocation to health care for the Combined Plan. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the member-directed plan for 2022 was 4.0%; however effective July 01, 2022, a portion of the health care rate was funded with reserves.

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

Net OPEB Liability / (Asset)

The net OPEB liability / (asset) was measured as of December 31, 2023, and the total OPEB liability / (asset) used to calculate the net OPEB liability / (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2022, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2023. The CCSTCC's proportion of the net OPEB liability / (asset) was based on CCSTCC's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

Following is information related to the proportionate share:

	<u>OPERS</u>
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability / (Asset)	\$ (10,614)
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability / (Asset)	0.001176%
Increase/(decrease) in % from prior proportion measured	0.000025%
OPEB Expense / (Revenue)	\$ (2,759)

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(Continued)**

At June 30, 2024, the CCSTCC reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>OPERS</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Net difference between projected & actual earnings pension plan investments	\$ 6,374
Changes in assumptions	2,732
Changes in proportion & differences between committee contributions & proportionate share of contributions	<u>\$ 12</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u><u>\$ 9,118</u></u>

Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected & actual experience	\$ 1,511
Changes in assumptions	\$ 4,563
Changes in proportion & differences between committee contributions & proportionate share of contributions	<u>\$ 156</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u><u>\$ 6,230</u></u>

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	<u>OPERS</u>
2025	\$ (361)
2026	437
2027	4,962
2028	<u>(2,150)</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 2,888</u></u>

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(Continued)**

Note 8 – Defined Benefit OPEB Plan *(continued)*

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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:

Key Methods & Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total OPEB Liability	
Actuarial Information	Traditional Pension Plan
Valuation Date	December 31, 2022
Rolled-forward measurement date	December 31, 2032
Experience Study	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2020
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Single Discount Rate	5.70%
Investment Rate of Return	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	3.77%
Wage Inflation	2.75%
Projected Salary Increases	2.75% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 2.75%)
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2038

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130% of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170% of the Pub-2010 Safety Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for the Public Safety and Law Enforcement divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based 115% of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality tables (males and females) for all divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality table (males and females) for all divisions. For all of the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all of these tables.

A single discount rate of 5.70% was used to measure the OPEB liability / (asset) on the measurement date of December 31, 2023; however, the single discount rate used at the beginning of the year was 5.22%. 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) a 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 the actuarial assumed rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00% and a municipal bond rate of 3.77%. 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 the year 2070. As a result, the actuarial assumed long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through 2070, and the municipal bond rates was applied to all health care costs after that date.

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(Continued)**

Note 8 – Defined Benefit OPEB Plan *(continued)*

The following table presents the OPEB liability / (asset) calculated using the single discount rate of 5.70%, and the expected net OPEB liability / (asset) if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.0% lower or 1.0% higher than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
	<u>4.70%</u>	<u>5.70%</u>	<u>6.70%</u>
CCSTCC proportionate share of the Net OPEB liability / (asset)	\$ 5,833	\$ (10,614)	\$ (24,237)

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% lower or 1.0% higher than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Health Care Cost Trend	1% Increase
CCSTCC proportionate share of the Net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ (11,054)	\$ (10,614)	\$ (10,114)

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost trend assumption with changes over several years built into that assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2024 is 5.50%. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project that 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% in the most recent valuation.

The allocation of investment assets within the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board 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. The System's primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2023 and the long-term expected real rates of return.

Asset Class	Target Allocation for 2023	Weighted Average Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Geometric)
Fixed Income	34.00%	2.56%
Domestic Equities	26.00%	4.60%
REITs	7.00%	4.70%
International Equities	25.00%	5.51%
Risk Parity	2.00%	4.37%
Other Investments	6.00%	1.84%
Total	100.00%	

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**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)**

The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future 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 2023, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plan 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 a loss of 14.0% for 2023.

Note 9 – Risk Management

CCSTCC is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of or damage to, and destruction of assets, errors or omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. Clark County provides insurance coverage for CCSTCC through County policies. Clark County maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with the County Risk Sharing Authority (CORSAs) for liability, property and crime insurance that covers CCSTCC. CORSA was formed as an Ohio non-profit corporation for the purpose of establishing a group primary and excess insurance / self-insurance and risk management program. Member counties agree to jointly participate in coverage of losses and pay all contributions necessary for the specified insurance coverage provided by CORSA.

Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three years, and there has been no significant reduction in coverage from the prior fiscal year.

Note 10 – Contingencies

Under the terms of federal grants, periodic audits are required, and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures under the terms of the grants. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount or expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although CCSTCC expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Note 11 – Cost Allocation Plan

A cost allocation plan is prepared annually by CCSTCC. The plan, which includes fringe benefit and indirect costs, is used for the purpose of determining provisional allocation rates and is prepared in accordance with provisions of the Uniform Guidance and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Circular ASMB C-10. The plan is submitted to the Federal Highway Administration through the Ohio Department of Transportation, for approval and authorization of negotiated provisional rates, which are used for billing purposes during the fiscal year. These provisional rates are subject to audit at the end of each fiscal year. If the actual rates are less than the provisional rates, CCSTCC must credit and / or repay any over-billed amounts within 3 months of the end of the fiscal year. Conversely, CCSTCC may recover any under-billed amounts also within 3 months after the end of the fiscal year.

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(Continued)**

Adjustments as a result of a change in the rates are recognized for financial reporting purposes at the end of the fiscal year for which they apply.

Following are summaries of the accounting treatment and rate experience for fringe benefit and indirect cost for 2024.

Fringe Benefits – Fringe benefit costs are recorded in the general fund and allocated to the special revenue funds in accordance with the approved cost allocation plan, based upon a provisional rate approved by an oversight grantor agency. The 2024 fringe benefit costs were allocated at a provisional rate 75.0% of the productive direct labor dollars. The actual fringe benefit cost rate was 86.993%.

Indirect Costs – Administrative costs are recorded in the general fund as indirect costs and allocated to the special revenue funds in accordance with approved cost allocation plan, based upon a provisional rate approved by an oversight agency. The 2024 indirect costs were allocated at a provisional rate of 62.2% of direct labor dollars. The actual indirect cost rate was 66.62%.

Note 12 – Fund Balances

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

Fund Balances on June 30, 2024:		Area	
<u>Fund Balances</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Transportation Trust Fund</u>	
Non-spendable			
Prepays / Inventory	\$ 592	\$ 16,467	\$ 17,059
Total Non-spendable	592	16,467	17,059
Restricted for:			
Transportation Planning	0	110,683	110,683
Total Restricted	0	110,683	110,683
Unassigned	228,363	0	228,363
Total Unassigned	228,363	0	228,363
Total	\$ 228,955	\$ 127,150	\$ 356,105

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**NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)**

Note 13 – GASB 87 Leases

In prior years, GASB Statement 87 and the GASB Implementation Guide 2019-3 was designed to enhance the relevance and consistency of the information regarding the government's leasing activities. It establishes requirements for lease accounting based upon the principle that leases are the financing of the right to use an underlying asset. A lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right to use a leased asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources.

The CCSTCC has begun to implement this standard but currently holds no leases, except one, that extend beyond the one-year threshold for reporting such leases. The office rent agreement with Clark County and all current software licenses only extend for one year and are only then subject to possible renewal. The only exception is an agreement for use of an office color copier for an amount so immaterial that it is not worthy of inclusion within the financial statements nor to the understanding of the CCSTCC's financial condition.

CLARK COUNTY-SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
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Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System
Last Ten Calendar Years (1)
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
CCSTCC's Proportion of the Net Pension (Asset) / Liability	0.001007%	0.001434%	0.001388%	0.001299%	0.001946%	0.002024%	0.002402%	0.002309%	0.002322%	0.002377%
CCSTCC's Proportioned Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 263,636	\$ 423,604	\$ 120,788	\$ 192,370	\$ 384,640	\$ 554,333	\$ 376,827	\$ 524,326	\$ 402,182	\$ 286,681
CCSTCC's Covered Payroll	\$ 326,146	\$ 338,255	\$ 339,844	\$ 330,572	\$ 310,512	\$ 314,332	\$ 310,823	\$ 303,632	\$ 294,252	\$ 294,063
CCSTCC's Proportioned Share of Net Pension (Asset) / Liability as Percentage of its Covered Payroll	80.83 %	125.23 %	35.54 %	58.19 %	123.87 %	176.35 %	121.24 %	172.68 %	136.68 %	97.49 %
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as Percentage Total Pension Liability	79.01 %	75.74 %	92.62 %	82.17 %	82.17 %	74.70 %	88.46 %	77.25 %	81.08 %	86.45 %

(1) Information is presented on a calendar year basis, consistent with measurement year used by OPERS.

See notes to the Required supplemental Information

**CLARK COUNTY-SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CLARK COUNTY**

**Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Contributions
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System
Last Ten Fiscal Years (1)
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30**

	FY 2024	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2020	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2017	FY 2016	FY 2015
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 47,885	\$ 46,099	\$ 46,307	\$ 47,578	\$ 46,280	\$ 43,316	\$ 42,742	\$ 37,227	\$ 36,436	\$ 35,310
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 47,885	\$ 46,099	\$ 46,307	\$ 47,578	\$ 46,280	\$ 43,316	\$ 42,742	\$ 37,227	\$ 36,436	\$ 35,310
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Committee Covered Payroll	\$ 344,339	\$ 326,146	\$ 338,255	\$ 339,844	\$ 330,572	\$ 310,512	\$ 314,332	\$ 310,823	\$ 303,632	\$ 294,252
Contributions as Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00 %	14.00 %	14.00 %	14.00 %	14.00 %	14.00 %	14.00 %	12.00 %	12.00 %	12.00 %

(1) Information is presented on a fiscal year basis, consistent with the Committee's financial statements.

See notes to the Required Supplemental Information

**CLARK COUNTY-SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
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**Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability / (Asset)
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System
Last Eight Fiscal Years (1)
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30**

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
CCSTCC's Proportion of Net OPEB Liability / (Asset)	0.001176%	0.001151%	0.001102%	0.001299%	0.001911%	0.001965%	0.002402%	0.002309%
CCSTCC's Proportionate Share Net OPEB Liability / (Asset)	\$ (10,614)	\$ 7,257	\$ (34,508)	\$ (23,143)	\$ 263,959	\$ 256,190	\$ 260,840	\$ 233,217
CCSTCC's Covered Payroll	\$ 326,146	\$ 338,255	\$ 339,844	\$ 330,572	\$ 310,512	\$ 314,332	\$ 310,823	\$ 303,632
CCSTCC's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability / (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	(3.25) %	2.15 %	(10.15) %	(7.00) %	85.01 %	81.50 %	83.92 %	76.81 %
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total OPEB Liability / (Asset)	107.76 %	94.79 %	128.23 %	115.57 %	47.80 %	46.33 %	54.14 %	N/A

(1) Information prior to 2016 is not available.

(2) Information is presented on a calendar year basis, consistent with measurement year used by OPERS

See notes to the Required Supplemental Information.

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Contributions
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System – OPEB Plan
Last Nine Fiscal Years (1)
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30

	FY 2024	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2020	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2017	FY 2016
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,224	\$ 6,205	\$ 5,943
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (1,224)	\$ (6,205)	\$ (5,943)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Committee's Covered Payroll	\$ 344,339	\$ 326,146	\$ 338,255	\$ 339,844	\$ 330,572	\$ 310,512	\$ 314,332	\$ 310,823	\$ 303,632
Contributions as Percentage of Covered	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.39 %	2.00 %	2.00 %

(1) Information prior to 2016 is not available.

(2) Information is presented on a fiscal year basis, consistent with the Committee's financial statements.

See notes to the Required Supplemental Information.

CLARK COUNTY-SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Notes to the Required Supplemental Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

RSI Note 1 - Changes in Assumptions – OPERS Pension

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2017 (Measurement Period 2016) incorporate changes in assumptions used by OPERS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2016 (Measurement Period 2015) and prior are presented below:

Changes in assumptions were made based upon an updated experience study that was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2015. Significant changes included a reduction of the discount rate from 8.0% to 7.5%, a reduction in the wage inflation rate from 3.75% to 3.25%, and transition from RP-2000 mortality tables to the RP-2014 mortality tables.

There are no changes in actuarial valuation for measurement period 2017 versus measurement period 2016.

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total Pension Liability		
Actuarial Information	Traditional Pension Plan	Traditional Pension Plan
Valuation Date	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Experience Study	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2015	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2015
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age	Individual entry age
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Investment Rate of Return	7.20%	7.50%
Wage Inflation	3.25%	3.25%
Projected Salary Increases	3.25% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 3.25%)	3.25% to 8.25% (Includes wage inflation of 3.25%)
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	Pre - 1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple; Post - 1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple through 2018, then 2.15% Simple	Pre - 1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple; Post - 1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple through 2018, then 2.15% Simple

Changes for the period 2018 versus the measurement period 2017 included a reduction of the discount rate from 7.5% to 7.2%.

There were no significant changes for the measurement period 2019 versus the measurement period 2018.

There were also no significant changes for the measurement period 2020 versus the measurement period 2019.

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2022 (Measurement Period 2021) incorporate changes in assumptions used by OPERS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2021 (Measurement Period 2020) and prior are presented below:

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total Pension Liability		
Actuarial Information	Traditional Pension Plan	Traditional Pension Plan
Valuation Date	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Experience Study	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2020	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2015
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age	Individual entry age
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Investment Rate of Return	6.90%	7.20%
Wage Inflation	2.75%	3.25%
Projected Salary Increases	2.75% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 2.75%)	3.25% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 3.25%)
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	Pre - 1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple; Post - 1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple through 2022, then 2.05% Simple	Pre - 1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple; Post - 1/7/2013 Retirees: 0.50% Simple through 2021, then 2.15% Simple

CLARK COUNTY-SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Notes to the Required Supplemental Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

RSI Note 1 - Changes in Assumptions – OPERS Pension *(continued)*

Changes in assumptions were made based upon an updated experience study that was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2020. Significant changes included a reduction of the discount rate from 7.2% to 6.9%, a reduction in the wage inflation rate from 3.25% to 2.75%, and transition from RP-2014 mortality tables to the Pub-2010 mortality tables.

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2023 (Measurement Period 2022) reported no changes in assumptions.

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2024 (Measurement Period 2023) reported no changes in assumptions.

RSI Note 2 - Changes in Assumptions – OPERS OPEB

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2019 (measurement period 2018) incorporate changes in assumptions used by OPERS in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2018 (Measurement Period 2017) are presented below:

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total OPEB Liability		
Actuarial Information	Traditional Pension Plan	Traditional Pension Plan
Valuation Date	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Rolled-forward measurement date	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Experience Study	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2015	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2015
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age	Individual entry age
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Single Discount Rate	3.96%	3.85%
Investment Rate of Return	6.00%	6.50%
Municipal Bond Rate	3.71%	3.31%
Wage Inflation	3.25%	3.25%
Projected Salary Increases	3.25% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 3.25%)	3.25% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 3.25%)
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	10% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2029	7.5% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2028

Changes in assumptions were made based upon an updated experience study that was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2015. Significant changes included an increase of the discount rate from 3.85% to 3.96%, a reduction in the investment rate of return from 6.50% to 6.00%, and an increase in the bond rate from 3.31% to 3.71%.

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2020 (measurement period 2019) incorporate changes in assumptions used by OPERS in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2019 (measurement period 2018) are presented below:

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total OPEB Liability		
Actuarial Information	Traditional Pension Plan	Traditional Pension Plan
Valuation Date	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Rolled-forward measurement date	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Experience Study	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2015	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2015
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age	Individual entry age
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Single Discount Rate	3.16%	3.96%
Investment Rate of Return	6.00%	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	2.75%	3.71%
Wage Inflation	3.25%	3.25%
Projected Salary Increases	3.25% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 3.25%)	3.25% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 3.25%)
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	10.5% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2030	10.0% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2029

**Notes to the Required Supplemental Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024**

RSI Note 2 - Changes in Assumptions – OPERS OPEB (continued)

Changes in assumptions were made based upon an updated experience study that was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2015. Significant changes included a decrease of the discount rate from 3.96% to 3.16% and a decrease in bond rate from 3.71% to 2.75%. There is also a change in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates.

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2021 (measurement period 2020) incorporate changes in assumptions used by OPERS in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2020 (Measurement Period 2019) are presented below:

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total OPEB Liability		
Actuarial Information	Traditional Pension Plan	Traditional Pension Plan
Valuation Date	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Rolled-forward measurement date	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Experience Study	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2015	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2015
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age	Individual entry age
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Single Discount Rate	6.00%	3.16%
Investment Rate of Return	6.00%	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	2.00%	2.75%
Wage Inflation	3.25%	3.25%
Projected Salary Increases	3.25% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 3.25%)	3.25% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 3.25%)
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	8.5% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2035	10.5% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2030

Changes in assumptions were made based upon an updated experience study that was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2015. Significant changes included an increase in the discount rate from 3.16% to 6.00% and a decrease in the municipal bond rate from 2.75% to 2.00%. There is also a change in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates.

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2022 (measurement period 2021) incorporate changes in assumptions used by OPERS in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2021 (Measurement Period 2020) are presented below:

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total OPEB Liability		
Actuarial Information	Traditional Pension Plan	Traditional Pension Plan
Valuation Date	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Rolled-forward measurement date	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Experience Study	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2020	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2015
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age	Individual entry age
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Single Discount Rate	6.00%	6.00%
Investment Rate of Return	6.00%	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	1.84%	2.00%
Wage Inflation	2.75%	3.25%
Projected Salary Increases	2.75% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 2.75%)	3.25% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 3.25%)
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.5% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2034	8.5% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2035

Changes in assumptions were made based upon an updated experience study that was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2020. Significant changes included a decrease of the municipal bond rate from 2.00% to 1.84% and a decrease in the minimum projected salary increases from 3.25% to 2.75%. There is also a change in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates.

**Notes to the Required Supplemental Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024**

RSI Note 2 - Changes in Assumptions – OPERS OPEB (continued)

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2023 (measurement period 2022) incorporate changes in assumptions used by OPERS in calculating the total OPEB liability / (asset) in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2022 (Measurement Period 2021) are presented below:

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total OPEB Liability		
Actuarial Information	Traditional Pension Plan	Traditional Pension Plan
Valuation Date	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Rolled-forward measurement date	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Experience Study	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2020	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2020
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age	Individual entry age
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Single Discount Rate	5.22%	6.00%
Investment Rate of Return	6.00%	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	4.05%	1.84%
Wage Inflation	2.75%	2.75%
Projected Salary Increases	2.75% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 2.75%)	3.25% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 2.75%)
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.5% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2036	5.5% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2034

Changes in assumptions were made based upon an updated experience study that was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2020. Significant changes included a decrease in the Single Discount Rate from 6.00% to 5.22% and an increase of the municipal bond rate from 1.84% to 4.05%.

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2024 (measurement period 2023) incorporate changes in assumptions used by OPERS in calculating the total OPEB liability / (asset) in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2023 (Measurement Period 2022) are presented below:

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total OPEB Liability		
Actuarial Information	Traditional Pension Plan	Traditional Pension Plan
Valuation Date	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Rolled-forward measurement date	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Experience Study	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2020	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2020
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age	Individual entry age
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Single Discount Rate	5.70%	5.22%
Investment Rate of Return	6.00%	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	3.77%	4.05%
Wage Inflation	2.75%	2.75%
Projected Salary Increases	2.75% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 2.75%)	3.25% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 2.75%)
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.5% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2038	5.5% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2036

Changes in assumptions were made based upon an updated experience study that was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2020. Significant changes included a increase in the Single Discount Rate from 5.22% to 5.70% and a decrease of the municipal bond rate from 4.05% to 3.77%.

CLARK COUNTY - SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE

**SUPPORTING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND
EXPENSES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	CPG / ODOT Grant	FTA 5307 Grant	OPWC	CMAQ	WESTCO	Clean Ohio	SPR / ODOT Grant	FTA 5310 Grant	GRF Grant	Local & Unallocated	TOTALS
Program Revenue :											
Federal Funds	\$ 480,952			46,304			93,065				\$ 620,321
State Funds	60,119		23,465			12,079	11,633				107,296
Local Funds		41,028			65,665		11,633				118,326
CCSTCC Funds	60,119	4,565		7,846						16,720	89,250
	\$ 601,190	\$ 45,593	\$ 23,465	\$ 54,150	\$ 65,665	\$ 12,079	\$ 116,331	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 16,720	\$ 935,193
Direct Program Expenses :											
Direct Labor	\$ 147,335	17,972	9,244	618	25,698	4,683	7,995				\$ 213,545
Travel	721	14		66	269	204	210				1,484
Training & Meetings	2,060				182						2,242
Office Supplies											0
Postage	1,220		21		40		32				1,313
Maps & Ref. Materials											0
Project Equipment							3,640				3,640
Advertising				44,000			117				44,117
Project Other (expenses)	397										397
Contract Services	194,776						92,056				286,832
Software & Technology	6,077										6,077
CMAQ Other				8,596							8,596
Project Assets	22,279										22,279
	\$ 374,865	\$ 17,986	\$ 9,265	\$ 53,280	\$ 26,189	\$ 4,887	\$ 104,050	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 590,522
DL Fringe Benefits (86.993%)	128,171	15,634	8,042	538	22,356	4,073	6,955				185,769
Indirect Costs (66.62%)	98,154	11,973	6,158	412	17,120	3,119	5,326				142,262
Eligible Expenses chargeable to grant	\$ 601,190	\$ 45,593	\$ 23,465	\$ 54,230	\$ 65,665	\$ 12,079	\$ 116,331	\$ 0	\$ 0		\$ 918,553
Excess Revenue (deficiency) over expenses	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (80)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 16,720	\$ 16,640

CCSTCC Funds are from member dues which include \$ 5,000 from WESTCO which is listed in column 9 instead of column 5.
Income Statement direct expenses \$ 573,192 = SSRE direct expenses \$ 590,522 – Project Assets \$ 22,279 + Maps Used \$ 4,950.
CCSTCC has elected NOT to bill the CMAQ program for cost overruns due to the immaterial amount and has made up the (deficiency) with CCSTCC funds.
The excess in Local Funds will be retained for future use by the CCSTCC.

- 1) Consolidated Planning Grant (CPG) – FHWA PL & FTA 5303 Funds c/o ODOT PID # 116044 & # 118130 and Encumbrance # 739714 & # 741455.
- 2) Federal Transit Authority – Section 5307 – through City Springfield PO # 231525 & # 240508.
- 3) Ohio Public Works Commission – c/o SCIP & LTIP programs – Control # CK00AA / DKAA00.
- 4) Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality – c/o ODOT PID # 115727 & # 115730 and Encumbrance # 741442 & # 741443.
- 5) West Central Ohio Port Authority – per annual agreement & resolution.
- 6) Clean Ohio Program – c/o OPWC – Control # CKRZZ and # CDRZZ.
- 7) Statewide Planning & Research – c/o ODOT PID # 118375 with Encumbrance # 741483 and LUC PO # 20230519 & # 20240081.
- 8) Local & Unallocated – FY 2024 Membership Dues (per Resolution 2016-B).

**SUPPORTING SCHEDULE OF INDIRECT COSTS GOVERNMENTAL
FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

Direct Labor	\$ 213,545
Indirect Labor	<u>47,714</u>
Total Labor	<u>\$ 261,259</u>
Fringe Benefit Wages	
Vacation	\$ 36,054
Holiday	17,102
Sick Leave	18,289
Personal Leave	8,465
Miscellaneous	<u>4,189</u>
Fringe Benefit Wages	<u>\$ 84,099</u>
Other Fringe Benefits	
OPERS	47,885
Hospitalization	83,907
Life insurance	570
Dental insurance	1,057
Medicare	4,691
Workers compensation	<u>5,070</u>
Other Fringe Benefits	<u>143,180</u>
Total Fringe Benefits	<u>\$ 227,279</u>
 <i>Fringe Benefit Rate (Total Fringe Benefits / Total Labor)</i>	 86.993%
Indirect Costs	
Salaries - Indirect Only	\$ 47,714
Fringe Benefits for Indirect Salaries only	<u>41,508</u>
Personnel costs included in Indirect costs	89,222
Travel	21
Supplies	1,477
Postage	20
Maps & Reference Materials	0
Small Office Equipment	0
Small Office Furniture	0
Advertising	0
Printing	0
Misc. Other Expenses	0
Contract Services	1,366
Software and Tech Support	3,605
CORSA Insurance	1,058
Telephone	821
Dues and Subscriptions	205
Rents	42,938
Depreciation ***	<u>1,529</u>
Non personnel costs included in indirect costs	<u>53,040</u>
Total Indirect Costs	<u>\$ 142,262</u>
 Direct Labor Fringe Benefits	 185,769
Direct Labor	213,545
Indirect Fringe Benefit Rate (Total Fringe Benefits / Total Labor)	86.993%
Indirect Cost Rate (Total Indirect Costs / Direct Labor)	<u>66.62%</u>
Total Indirect Rate	<u>153.613%</u>

*** Depreciation expense included as indirect cost is only for capital assets purchased with local funds.

**CLARK COUNTY-SPRINGFIELD
TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING
COMMITTEE**

SCHEDULE of MEMBERS

Johnathan Burr, Chair
Clark County Engineer

Leann Castillo, 1st Vice Chair
LOGCAC Chair

Dr. David Estrop, 2nd Vice Chair
Springfield City Commissioner

Rick Hanna
Village of Enon Council Member

Daren Cotter
Moorefield Township Trustee

Lowell McGlothlin
Clark County Commissioner

Nancy Brown
Bethel Township Trustee

Dan Roncolato
WESTCO Port Authority Member

Bridget Houston
Springfield City Commissioner

Bill Cook
New Carlisle City Council Member

Howard Kitko
TAC Chair

Matt Parrill
*ODOT District 7 Capital
Programs Administrator*

Lisa McDonough
HSCTAC Chair

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

Clark County – Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee
Clark County
3130 East Main Street
Springfield, Ohio 45505

To the Members and Board of Directors:

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 and each major fund of the Clark County – Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee, Clark County, (the Committee) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Committee's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 27, 2024.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Committee'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 Committee's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Committee'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 Committee'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.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Committee'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 Committee'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 Committee's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charles E. Harris".

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc.
November 27, 2024

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



CLARK COUNTY - SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE

CLARK 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 4/17/2025

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

This report is a matter of public record and is available online at
www.ohioauditor.gov