

**LUCAS COUNTY 911 REGIONAL
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS**

LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO

CASH-BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

**LUCAS COUNTY 911 REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO**

**CASH-BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

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Accountant's Compilation Report

To the Lucas County 911 Regional Council of Governments:

Management is responsible for the accompanying financial statements of the Lucas County 911 Regional Council of Governments, which comprise the statements listed in the table of contents as of December 31, 2022 and the related notes to the financial statements in accordance with the cash basis of accounting. We have performed the compilation engagement in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the AICPA. We did not audit or review the financial statements nor were we required to perform any procedures to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by management. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion, a conclusion, nor provide any assurance on the financial statements.

We draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the cash-basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Westerville, Ohio
February 14, 2023

**LUCAS COUNTY 911 REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO**

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - CASH-BASIS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

(SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

Assets:

Current assets:

Cash and investments with fiscal agent	\$ 10,098,104
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Net cash position:

Unrestricted	\$ 10,098,104
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SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**LUCAS COUNTY 911 REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO**

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND
CHANGES IN NET POSITION - CASH-BASIS
PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

Operating cash receipts:	
Charges for services	\$ 17,831,194
Other	782
Total operating cash receipts	<u>17,831,976</u>
Operating cash disbursements:	
Salaries and wages	9,910,553
Fringe benefits	4,091,431
Purchased services	1,309,881
Materials and supplies	47,577
Capital outlay	354,397
Other	179,382
Total operating cash disbursements	<u>15,893,221</u>
Operating income	1,938,755
Nonoperating cash receipts:	
Contributions from Lucas County (Note 5)	<u>2,935,340</u>
Change in net cash position	4,874,095
Net cash position at beginning of year	<u>5,224,009</u>
Net cash position at end of year	<u><u>\$ 10,098,104</u></u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**LUCAS COUNTY 911 REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNCIL

The Lucas County 911 Regional Council of Governments (the "Council") was formed on May 4, 2020, pursuant to Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code (ORC). The Council was created as a regional council of governments by an Agreement between Lucas County, City of Toledo, Monclova Township, Village of Ottawa Hills, City of Sylvania, Sylvania Township, and Swanton Township. The Council is a partnership of county, municipal and township governments to operate a safe, effective, and efficient 911 system for Lucas County, Ohio, and the subdivisions within its jurisdictional territory.

The Council's services include, but are not limited to: countywide call taking for 9-1-1 and non-emergency community 10-digit non-emergency public safety numbers; receipt of emergency texts for public safety services; countywide dispatching for law enforcement, fire service and emergency medical services; and operational costs and maintenance required for the consolidated public service answering points (PSAP) and back-up center to include 9-1-1 telephone system hardware and software, computer aided dispatch system hardware and software, mobile data software, Emergency Medical Dispatch software, 9-1-1 mapping, text-to-911 software and voice recorder systems.

The Council may only allow membership or contract to provide services for jurisdictions outside Lucas County's jurisdictional territory so long as the provision of such services does not detract or degrade the services provided to residents of Lucas County, Ohio.

The Board of Directors serve as the governing board for the Council and are responsible for the conduct of the Council's business in accordance with ORC Section 167.04(A). The Board of Directors shall appoint an Executive Director to manage the day-to-day operations of the organization.

The Board of Directors of the Council consists of the following voting members:

- Sheriff of Lucas County;
- Police chief of the most populous municipality in Lucas County;
- Fire chief of the most populous municipality in Lucas County;
- Police chief of the second most populous jurisdiction in Lucas County;
- Municipal (Village or City) police chief selected by a majority of the municipal police chiefs, excluding municipal police chief(s) that already maintain representation on the Board of Directors;
- Municipal (Village or City) fire chief selected by a majority of the municipal fire chiefs, excluding municipal fire chief(s) that already maintain representation on the Board of Directors; and
- Township fire chief selected by a majority vote of the Lucas County Township Association.

The Chair of the Administrators Technical Advisory Committee, as elected by a majority of the Administrators Technical Advisory Committee each year, shall serve as a non-voting member of the Board of Directors.

Terms for the following members of the Board of Directors shall run concurrent to their position in their agencies:

- Sheriff of Lucas County;
- Police chief of the most populous municipality in Lucas County;
- Fire chief of the most populous municipality in Lucas County; and
- Police chief of the second most populous jurisdiction in Lucas County.

**LUCAS COUNTY 911 REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(SEE ACCOUNTANT’S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNCIL – (Continued)

Appointed members of the Board of Directors shall serve a three-year term. The terms of the three appointed members of the Board of Directors shall be staggered in the following manner:

- The initial township fire chief appointment shall be a one-year term. Subsequent appointments shall serve a three-year term.
- The initial municipal police chief appointment shall be a two-year term. Subsequent appointments shall serve a three-year term.
- The initial and all subsequent municipal fire chief appointments shall be a full three-year term.

The term of the Administrators Technical Advisory Committee non-voting member shall coincide with the period in which they serve as the Chair of the Administrators Technical Advisory Committee.

Lucas County, Ohio (the “Fiscal Agent”) serves as the fiscal agent for the Council and provides certain accounting and administrative services to the Council. The Council’s Board of Director’s believe that these cash-basis statements represent all activities for which the Council is financially accountable.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

As discussed further in Note 2.B., these financial statements are presented on the cash basis of accounting. This cash basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). GAAP includes all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements, which have been applied to the extent they are applicable to the cash basis of accounting. In cases where these cash basis statements contain items that are the same as, or similar to, those items in the financial statements prepared in conformity with GAAP, similar informative disclosures are provided.

A. Basis of Presentation

The Council presents financial statements in a format consistent with GASB Statement No. 34, “*Basic Financial Statements – and Management’s Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments.*” The financial statements include adequate disclosure of material matters, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 2.B.

B. Basis of Accounting

The basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the basic financial statements. The Council’s basic financial statements are prepared using the cash basis of accounting. Under the cash basis of accounting, receipts are recorded in the Council’s financial records and reported in the basic financial statements when cash is received rather than when earned, and disbursements are recorded when cash is paid rather than when incurred.

As a result of the use of this cash basis of accounting, certain assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and the effects of these items on receipts and disbursements are not recorded in these basic financial statements. These statements include adequate disclosure of material matters, in accordance with the basis of accounting described above.

**LUCAS COUNTY 911 REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

C. Fund Accounting

The Council maintains its accounting records in accordance with the principles of “fund” accounting. Fund accounting is a concept developed to meet the needs of government entities in which legal or other restraints require the recording of specific receipts and disbursements. The Council uses an enterprise fund to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that the costs of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

D. Net Position

Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The Council first applies restricted resources when a disbursement is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net cash position is available. The Council had no restricted net position at December 31, 2022.

E. Budgetary Process

The Ohio Revised Code does not require the Council to budget annually, therefore, no budgetary information is presented in these financial statements. Council management does prepare a budget for internal monitoring purposes.

F. Cash and Investments

Lucas County, Ohio, as the Council's Fiscal Agent, maintains the Council's books under specific funds designated for Council activity. The Fiscal Agent is responsible for administering the financial transactions of the Council.

G. Capital Assets

Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment purchased are recorded as disbursements when paid. These items are not reflected as assets on the accompanying basic financial statements.

H. Long-Term Obligations

The Council's cash basis financial statements do not report liabilities for long-term obligations. Proceeds of debt are reported when the cash is received and principal and interest payments are reported when paid. Since recording a capital asset (including the intangible right to use) when entering into a lease or financed purchase transaction is not the result of a cash transaction, neither a nonoperating receipt nor a capital outlay disbursement is reported at inception. Lease payments and financed purchase payments are reported when paid.

**LUCAS COUNTY 911 REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

I. Leases

The Council is the lessee of phone equipment under a noncancelable lease. Lease payables are not reflected under the Council's cash basis of accounting. Lease disbursements are recognized when they are paid.

J. Unpaid Vacation Leave and Sick Leave

Employees are entitled to cash payments for unused vacation leave and sick leave in certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment. Unpaid vacation leave and sick leave are not reflected as liabilities on the accompanying basic financial statements.

K. Inventories of Materials and Supplies and Prepaid Items

The Council reports disbursements for inventories of materials and supplies and prepaid items when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying basic financial statements.

L. Employer Contributions to Cost-Sharing Pension Plans

The Council recognizes the disbursements for employer contributions to cost-sharing pension plans when they are paid. As described in Notes 7 and 8, the employer contributions include portions for pension benefits and for postretirement health care benefits.

M. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the 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.

N. Operating and Nonoperating Receipts and Disbursements

The Council distinguishes operating cash receipts and disbursements from nonoperating items. Operating cash receipts generally result from charges for services rendered to participants. Operating cash disbursements for the Council include salaries and wages, fringe benefits, purchased services, materials and supplies, capital outlay, and other disbursements. All receipts and disbursements not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating receipts and disbursements. The Council's only nonoperating cash receipts were contributions from Lucas County (see Note 4).

**LUCAS COUNTY 911 REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 3 - CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For 2022, the Council has implemented GASB Statement No. 87, "Leases", GASB Implementation Guide 2019-3, "Leases", GASB Implementation Guide 2020-1, "Implementation Guide Update - 2020", GASB Statement No. 91, "Conduit Debt Obligations", GASB Statement No. 92, "Omnibus 2020", GASB Statement No. 93, "Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates", GASB Statement No. 97, "Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32" and certain paragraphs of GASB Statement No. 99, "Omnibus 2022".

GASB Statement No. 87 and GASB Implementation Guide 2019-3 enhance the relevance and consistency of information of the government's leasing activities. It establishes requirements for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. A lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right to use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. Since the Council does not prepare financial statements using generally accepted accounting principles, the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Council. The notes to the basic financial statements include the disclosure requirements under the Statement.

GASB Implementation Guide 2020-1 provides clarification on issues related to previously established GASB guidance. The implementation of GASB Implementation Guide 2020-1 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Council.

GASB Statement No. 91 provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 91 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Council.

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

GASB Statement No. 93 establishes accounting and financial reporting requirements related to the replacement of Interbank Offered Rates (IBORs) in hedging derivative instruments and leases. It also identifies appropriate benchmark interest rates for hedging derivative instruments. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 93 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Council.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 97 is to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 97 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Council.

GASB Statement No. 99 is to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 99 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Council.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The Council's cash is held and invested by the Fiscal Agent who acts as custodian for Council monies. The Council's deposits are held in the Fiscal Agent's cash and investment pool and are valued at the Fiscal Agent's reported carrying amount. The Council's portion of the Fiscal Agent's cash management pool is presented on the financial statements as "Cash and Investments with Fiscal Agent".

The ORC prescribes allowable deposits and investments of the Fiscal Agent. The carrying amount of Council's cash held by its Fiscal Agent at December 31, 2022 was \$10,098,104.

NOTE 5 - CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LUCAS COUNTY

During 2022, the Council received \$2,935,340 in contributions from Lucas County (the "County"). The contributions consisted of: (1) the collection and distribution of \$2,529,340 in County property tax receipts that were levied to support 911 operations, (2) the collection and distribution of \$70,000 of employee withholdings related to employees of the Council, and (3) \$336,000 in retention bonuses for Council employees funded by the County.

NOTE 6 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Council has obtained insurance coverage through Lucas County policies for the following risks:

- Comprehensive property and general liability;
- Vehicles, and
- Errors and omissions.

Since inception of the Council, settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage. There has been no significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

**LUCAS COUNTY 911 REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

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

Net Pension Liability/Asset and Net OPEB Asset

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

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

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

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

The net pension liability/asset net OPEB asset are not reported on the face of the financial statements, but rather are disclosed in the notes because of the use of the cash basis framework.

The remainder of this note includes the pension disclosures. See Note 8 for the OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description – Council employees participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a combination cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit/defined contribution pension plan. Participating employers are divided into state, local, law enforcement and public safety divisions. While members in the state and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement and public safety divisions exist only within the traditional plan.

**LUCAS COUNTY 911 REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(SEE ACCOUNTANT’S COMPILATION REPORT)

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

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

Group A Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	Group B 20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Group C Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local	State and Local	State and Local
Age and Service Requirements: Age 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
Traditional Plan Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Traditional Plan Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Traditional Plan Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35
Combined Plan Formula: 1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 30	Combined Plan Formula: 1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 30	Combined Plan Formula: 1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 35

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

Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount. The initial amount of a member’s pension benefit is vested upon receipt of the initial benefit payment for calculation of an annual cost-of-living adjustment.

When a traditional plan benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, current law provides for an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA). This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. Members retiring under the combined plan receive a cost-of-living adjustment on the defined benefit portion of their pension benefit. For those who retired prior to January 7, 2013, the cost of living adjustment is 3 percent. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, current law provides that the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3.00%.

**LUCAS COUNTY 911 REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(SEE ACCOUNTANT’S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

** This employer health care rate is for the traditional and combined plans. The employer contribution for the member-directed plan is 4.00%.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll.

The Council’s contractually required contribution for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was \$1,434,266 for 2022.

**LUCAS COUNTY 911 REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(SEE ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT)

NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN - (Continued)

Net Pension Liabilities/Assets

The net pension liability and net pension asset for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability or asset used to calculate the net pension liability or asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Council's proportion of the net pension liability or asset was based on the Council's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

	OPERS - Traditional	OPERS - Combined	OPERS - Member- Directed	Total
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset prior measurement date	0.00016000%	0.00000000%	0.00000000%	
Proportion of the net pension liability/asset current measurement date	<u>0.01529400%</u>	<u>0.00946000%</u>	<u>0.01829300%</u>	
Change in proportionate share	<u>0.01513400%</u>	<u>0.00946000%</u>	<u>0.01829300%</u>	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,330,640	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,330,640
Proportionate share of the net pension asset	-	37,273	3,321	40,594

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial-reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN - (Continued)

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of December 31, 2021, are presented below.

Wage inflation	
Current measurement date	2.75%
Prior measurement date	3.25%
Future salary increases, including inflation	
Current measurement date	2.75% to 10.75% including wage inflation
Prior measurement date	3.25% to 10.75% including wage inflation
COLA or ad hoc COLA	
Current measurement date	Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple through 2022, then 2.05% simple
Prior measurement date	Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3.00%, simple Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 0.50%, simple through 2021, then 2.15% simple
Investment rate of return	
Current measurement date	6.90%
Prior measurement date	7.20%
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age

In July 2021, the OPERS Board adopted a change in COLA for Post-January 7, 2013 retirees, changing it from 0.50% simple through 2021 then 2.15% simple to 3.00% simple through 2022 then 2.05% simple.

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 on 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 Tables (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.

During 2021, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets 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 gain of 15.3% for 2021.

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NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN - (Continued)

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

For each major asset class that is included in the Defined Benefit portfolio’s target asset allocation as of December 31, 2021, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed income	24.00 %	1.03 %
Domestic equities	21.00	3.78
Real estate	11.00	3.66
Private equity	12.00	7.43
International equities	23.00	4.88
Risk Parity	5.00	2.92
Other investments	4.00	2.85
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	<u>4.21 %</u>

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability/asset was 6.90%, post-experience study results, for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan. The discount rate used to measure total pension liability prior to December 31, 2021 was 7.20%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN - (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Council's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability/asset calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 6.90%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability/asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.90%) or one-percentage-point higher (7.90%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Council's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset):			
Traditional Pension Plan	\$ 3,508,291	\$ 1,330,640	\$ (481,455)
Combined Plan	(27,812)	(37,273)	(44,651)
Member-Directed Plan	(2,927)	(3,321)	(3,659)

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN

Net OPEB Asset

See Note 7 for a description of the net OPEB asset.

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

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

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

Medicare-eligible retirees who choose to become re-employed or survivors who become employed in an OPERS-covered position are prohibited from participating in an HRA. For this group of retirees, OPERS sponsors secondary coverage through a professionally managed self-insured program. Retirees who enroll in this plan are provided with a monthly allowance to offset a portion of the monthly premium. Medicare-eligible spouses and dependents can also enroll in this plan as long as the retiree is enrolled.

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NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN - (Continued)

OPERS provides a monthly allowance for health care coverage for eligible retirees and their eligible dependents. The base allowance is determined by OPERS.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2022, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.10%. 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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NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN - (Continued)

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2022, OPERS did not allocate any employer contribution to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and 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 4.00%.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Council’s contractually required contribution for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was \$7,076 for 2022.

Net OPEB Asset

The net OPEB asset and total OPEB asset for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2021, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. The Council’s proportion of the net OPEB asset was based on the Council’s share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

	OPERS
Proportion of the net OPEB asset prior measurement date	0.00014900%
Proportion of the net OPEB asset current measurement date	<u>0.01524600%</u>
Change in proportionate share	<u>0.01509700%</u>
Proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ 477,528

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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

Projections of health care costs for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2021.

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NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN - (Continued)

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

Wage Inflation	
Current measurement date	2.75%
Prior Measurement date	3.25%
Projected Salary Increases, including inflation	
Current measurement date	2.75 to 10.75%
	including wage inflation
Prior Measurement date	3.25 to 10.75%
	including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate:	
Current measurement date	6.00%
Prior Measurement date	6.00%
Investment Rate of Return	
Current measurement date	6.00%
Prior Measurement date	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	
Current measurement date	1.84%
Prior Measurement date	2.00%
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Current measurement date	5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2034
Prior Measurement date	8.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2035
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal

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 on 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 Tables (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.

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NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN - (Continued)

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

The allocation of investment assets within the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future 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.

For each major asset class that is included in the Health Care's portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2021, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	34.00 %	0.91 %
Domestic equities	25.00	3.78
Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)	7.00	3.71
International equities	25.00	4.88
Risk parity	2.00	2.92
Other investments	7.00	1.93
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	<u>3.45 %</u>

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NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN - (Continued)

Discount Rate - A single discount rate of 6.00% was used to measure the total OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2021. A single discount rate of 6.00% was used to measure the total OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2021. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) 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 1.84%. 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 2121. As a result, the actuarial assumed long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2121, the duration of the projection period through which projected health care payments are fully funded.

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Council's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ 280,831	\$ 477,528	\$ 640,789

Sensitivity of the Council's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate - Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB asset. The following table presents the net OPEB asset calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB asset if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.00% lower or 1.00% higher than the current rate.

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 healthcare; the trend starting in 2022 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 care cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50% in the most recent valuation.

	1% Decrease	Current Health Care Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
Council's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ 482,688	\$ 477,528	\$ 471,406

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NOTE 9 - CONTINGENCIES

Litigation - The Council is currently not party to any pending litigation.

NOTE 10 - COMMITMENTS

Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods and services. Encumbrances accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as part of restricted, committed, or assigned classifications of fund balance. At year end, there were no amount of encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in the next fiscal year.

NOTE 11 - COVID-19

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