



ELGIN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MARION COUNTY

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Elgin Local School District Marion County 1239 Keener Road South Marion, Ohio 43302

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Elgin Local School District, Marion County, Ohio (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Elgin Local School District, Marion County, Ohio as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund 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 School District, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

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 School District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

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Elgin Local School District Marion County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

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 School District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that
 raise substantial doubt about the School District's ability to continue as a going concern for a
 reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

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Supplementary information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 1, 2024, on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 1, 2024

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The discussion and analysis of Elgin Local School District's financial performance provides an overall review of the School District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and notes to enhance their understanding of the School District's financial performance.

Highlights

Highlights for fiscal year 2023 are as follows:

In total, net position increased \$4,388,922, or approximately 11 percent.

General revenues accounted for approximately 83 percent of total revenues for fiscal year 2023 demonstrating the School District's significant dependence on property taxes, income taxes, and unrestricted State entitlements.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. The statements are organized so the reader can understand Elgin Local School District as a financial whole, or as an entire operating entity.

The statement of net position and the statement of activities provide information about the activities of the whole School District, presenting both an aggregate view of the School District's finances and a longer-term view of those finances.

Fund financial statements provide a greater level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the School District's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in a single column. For Elgin Local School District, the General Fund and the Bond Retirement Fund are the most significant funds.

Reporting the School District as a Whole

The statement of net position and the statement of activities reflect how the School District did financially during fiscal year 2023. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting similar to that which is used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting considers all of the current fiscal years' revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These statements report the School District's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader whether the financial position of the School District as a whole has increased or decreased from the prior fiscal year. Over time, these increases and/or decreases are one indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating. Causes for these changes may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Nonfinancial factors include the School District's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs, and other factors.

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, all of the School District activities are reported as governmental activities, including instruction, support services, non-instructional services, and extracurricular activities.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. While the School District uses many funds to account for its financial transactions, the fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's major funds are the General Fund and the Bond Retirement Fund.

Governmental Funds - Most of the School District's activities are reported in governmental funds which focus on how monies flow into and out of these funds and the balances left at fiscal year end for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the School District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or less financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs.

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the School District. Fiduciary funds are not reflected on the government-wide financial statements because the resources from these funds are not available to support the School District's programs. These funds use the accrual basis of accounting.

The School District as a Whole

Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for fiscal year 2023 and fiscal year 2022:

Table 1 Net Position

Governmental

		Governmentar	
		Activities	
	2023	2022	Change
Assets			
Current and Other Assets	\$42,084,396	\$37,618,184	\$4,466,212
Net OPEB Asset	1,080,677	928,591	152,086
Capital Assets, Net	33,954,845	34,041,363	(86,518)
Total Assets	77,119,918	72,588,138	4,531,780
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>		,	
Pension	3,004,213	3,093,945	(89,732)
OPEB	306,502	378,444	(71,942)
Total Deferred Outflows of		,	
Resources	3,310,715	3,472,389	(161,674)
		· ·	(continued)

Table 1 Net Position (continued)

Governmental

		Activities			
	2023	2022	Change		
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Current and Other Liabilities	\$1,636,875	\$1,660,780	\$23,905		
Long-Term Liabilities					
Pension	11,878,601	7,442,761	(4,435,840)		
OPEB	685,066	942,075	257,009		
Other Amounts	14,660,842	14,678,218	17,376		
Total Liabilities	28,861,384	24,723,834	(4,137,550)		
			_		
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Pension	1,578,496	6,136,208	4,557,712		
OPEB	1,719,506	1,651,754	(67,752)		
Other Amounts	3,868,754	3,535,160	(333,594)		
Total Deferred Inflows of			_		
Resources	7,166,756	11,323,122	4,156,366		
			_		
Net Position					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	19,977,845	19,967,762	10,083		
Restricted	12,654,787	11,339,637	1,315,150		
Unrestricted	11,769,861	8,706,172	3,063,689		
Total Net Position	\$44,402,493	\$40,013,571	\$4,388,922		

The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) reported by the School District at June 30, 2023, is reported pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions" and GASB Statement No. 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions", respectively. For reasons discussed below, end users of these financial statements will gain a clearer understanding of the School District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability, and the net OPEB liability (asset) to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

GASB standards are national standards and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB Statement No. 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB Statement No. 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's net pension or net OPEB liability. GASB Statements No. 68 and No. 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and State law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

GASB Statements No. 68 and No. 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability (asset) to equal the School District's proportionate share of each plan's collective present value of estimated future pension/OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service minus plan assets available to pay these benefits.

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

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

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

In accordance with GASB Statements No. 68 and No. 75, the School District's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's change in net pension liability and the net OPEB liability (asset), respectively, not accounted for as deferred outflows/inflows.

Pension/OPEB related changes noted in the above table reflect an overall decrease in deferred outflows and deferred inflows. The decrease in the net OPEB liability and increase in the net pension liability and net OPEB asset represents the School District's proportionate share of the unfunded benefits. As indicated previously, changes in pension benefits, contribution rates, return on investments, and actuarial assumptions all affect the balance of the net pension/OPEB liability (asset).

The only significant change noted in the above table is the increase in current and other assets. This increase was primarily an increase in cash and cash equivalents (\$3 million increase) and the result of the School District's continued effort to maintain operating expenses well within current revenues as reflected in the \$4.4 million increase in net position. This increase is also reflected in the increase in both restricted and unrestricted net position with the restricted portion related to an increase in the School District's investments restricted for debt retirement.

Table 2 reflects the change in net position for fiscal year 2023 and fiscal year 2022.

Table 2
Change in Net Position

	Governmental			
		Activities		
	2023	2022	Change	
Revenues			_	
Program Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$792,425	\$663,317	\$129,108	
Operating Grants, Contributions, and Interest	2,384,418	2,688,121	(303,703)	
Capital Grants and Contributions	45,000	6,900	38,100	
Total Program Revenues	3,221,843	3,358,338	(136,495)	
General Revenues			_	
Property Taxes Levied for General Purposes	5,277,222	4,809,554	467,668	
Property Taxes Levied for Classroom Facilities	65,465	65,360	105	
Property Taxes Levied for Debt Service	1,175,704	999,268	176,436	
Property Taxes Levied for Permanent Improvements	71,304	70,717	587	
Income Taxes Levied for General Purposes	1,336,812	1,344,696	(7,884)	
Grants and Entitlements	7,777,111	7,685,321	91,790	
Interest	522,948	(836,140)	1,359,088	
Gifts and Donations	2,699	18,460	(15,761)	
Miscellaneous	56,282	47,073	9,209	
Total General Revenues	16,285,547	14,204,309	2,081,238	
Total Revenues	19,507,390	17,562,647	1,944,743	
			(continued)	

Table 2
Change in Net Position
(continued)

	Governmental			
		Activities		
	2023	2022	Change	
Expenses			_	
Instruction:				
Regular	\$5,753,566	\$5,334,126	(\$419,440)	
Special	1,854,364	1,548,336	(306,028)	
Vocational	184,601	162,961	(21,640)	
Support Services:				
Pupils	988,121	826,230	(161,891)	
Instructional Staff	424,568	351,158	(73,410)	
Board of Education	29,638	33,631	3,993	
Administration	1,109,562	972,312	(137,250)	
Fiscal	548,503	536,906	(11,597)	
Business	2,283	1,488	(795)	
Operation of Maintenance of Plant	1,274,479	1,049,058	(225,421)	
Pupil Transportation	1,009,729	931,535	(78,194)	
Central	233,905	242,331	8,426	
Non-Instructional Services	689,826	628,340	(61,486)	
Extracurricular Activities	318,339	579,535	261,196	
Interest	696,984	697,080	96	
Total Expenses	15,118,468	13,895,027	(1,223,441)	
Increase in Net Position	4,388,922	3,667,620	721,302	
Net Position at Beginning of Year	40,013,571	36,345,951	3,667,620	
Net Position at End of Year	\$44,402,493	\$40,013,571	\$4,388,922	

Overall, revenues increased over 11 percent from the prior fiscal year. For program revenues, the increase in charges for services was largely due to the district no longer offering free and reduced lunch to all students, the decrease in operating grants and contributions is due to a decrease in COVID relief grants, and the increase in capital grants was due to an increase in resources received from the prior year for bus purchases. The most significant changes for general revenues were the increase in interest revenue (rising interest rate and fair market value of investments).

The increase in expenses from the prior fiscal year is primarily due to the increase in pension/OPEB expense.

Table 3 indicates the total cost of services and the net cost of services for governmental activities. The statement of activities reflects the cost of program services and the charges for services, grants, and contributions offsetting those services. The net cost of services identifies the cost of those services supported by tax revenues and unrestricted state entitlements.

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of		Net Cost of	
	Servi	Services		ces
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Instruction:				
Regular	\$5,753,566	\$5,334,126	\$5,499,312	\$4,955,327
Special	1,854,364	1,548,336	215,257	(233)
Vocational	184,601	162,961	155,940	140,986
Support Services:				
Pupils	988,121	826,230	733,872	560,011
Instructional Staff	424,568	351,158	293,659	263,207
Board of Education	29,638	33,631	29,638	33,631
Administration	1,109,562	972,312	1,109,562	972,312
Fiscal	548,503	536,906	548,503	536,906
Business	2,283	1,488	2,283	1,488
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,274,479	1,049,058	1,263,453	946,000
Pupil Transportation	1,009,729	931,535	964,729	929,410
Central	233,905	242,331	233,905	242,331
Non-Instructional Services	689,826	628,340	(9,286)	(186,505)
Extracurricular Activities	318,339	579,535	158,814	444,738
Interest	696,984	697,080	696,984	697,080
Total Expenses	15,118,468	13,895,027	11,896,625	10,536,689

The above table demonstrates that very few of the School District's programs are substantially provided for through program revenues. Instruction costs are partially offset by tuition and fees and grants restricted for various instruction purposes. Non-instructional services costs are supported by cafeteria sales, state and federal subsidies, and donated commodities for food service operations and extracurricular activities costs are supported by music and athletic fees, ticket sales, and gate receipts at musical and athletic events.

Governmental Funds Financial Analysis

The School District's governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Fund balance increased over 17 percent in the General Fund. Revenues increased approximately 8 percent. The increase was due to property taxes (collections began in 2023 for the emergency levy renewed in November 2021) and interest (see explanation above). The change in expenditures was a little over 1 percent which was insignificant.

There was an increase in fund balance in the Bond Retirement Fund as property tax collections exceeded amounts needed for debt service requirements for the current fiscal year.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The School District's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund. During fiscal year 2023, the School District amended its General Fund budget as needed.

For revenues, there was very little change from the original budget to the final budget and changes from the final budget to actual revenues were largely conservative estimates for property taxes and State funding. For expenditures, changes from the original budget to the final budget and final budget to actual expenditures were the result of budgeting conservatively.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2023, the School District had \$33,954,845 invested in capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation). Additions included the completion of the athletic complex and track renovation projects, softball field renovations, 2 buses, and various equipment. Disposals included 2 buses and multiple office equipment. For further information regarding the School District's capital assets, refer to Note 11 to the basic financial statements.

<u>Debt</u>

At fiscal year end, the School District had general obligation bonds outstanding, in the amount of \$13,977,000, for school construction. The School District's long-term obligations also include the net pension liability, the net OPEB liability, and compensated absences. For further information regarding the School District's long-term obligations, refer to Note 18 to the basic financial statements.

Current Issues

Elgin Local School District is a residential/farming community. The School District's leading employer, Whirlpool Corporation, has continued to have a strong labor force.

The School District is continuing to address the needs of the exceptional students in the School District (special and gifted education). While the School District has been very efficient in sharing programs with other school districts, the costs of this sharing have made it necessary to evaluate those programs and look for alternatives to keep these students in our School District and to use funds more efficiently.

The School District opened a preschool program in August 2021 for 4 and 5-year-old students.

The continuous .75 percent permanent earned income tax provides for the operational needs of the School District. In November 2021, the district passed a 5-year emergency levy renewal, collections began in 2023.

The School District continues to make improvements to the grounds and areas surrounding the school. The renovation of the athletic complex was completed in August 2022, along with the resurfacing of the track, new dugouts, and grounds repair to the softball field. A new HVAC system in the administration building (preschool) is currently in progress and will be completed late in fiscal year 2024. A smaller project to renovate the auditorium will begin in fiscal year 2024.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to reflect the School District's accountability for the monies it receives. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to Kimberly Reynolds, Treasurer, Elgin Local School District, 1239 Keener Road South, Marion, Ohio 43302.

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Elgin Local School District Statement of Net Position June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$27,512,607
with Fiscal Agent	7,171,883
Accounts Receivable	19,514
Accrued Interest Receivable	84,551
Intergovernmental Receivable	117,774
Income Taxes Receivable	451,720
Prepaid Items	7,895
Inventory Held for Resale	13,119
Materials and Supplies Inventory	42,006
Property Taxes Receivable	6,663,327
Net OPEB Asset	1,080,677
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	222,679
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	33,732,166
Total Assets	77,119,918
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Pension	3,004,213
OPEB	306,502
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	3,310,715
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	56,541
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	1,261,179
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	54,668
Intergovernmental Payable	206,408
Accrued Interest Payable	58,079
Long-Term Liabilities	,
Due Within One Year	76,507
Due in More Than One Year	,
Net Pension Liability	11,878,601
Net OPEB Liability	685,066
Other Amounts	14,584,335
Total Liabilities	28,861,384
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Property Taxes	3,868,754
Pension	1,578,496
OPEB	1,719,506
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	7,166,756
Net Position:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	19,977,845
Restricted For	27,77,7310
Capital Projects	554,064
Debt Service	10,053,859
Food Service	588,139
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	921,050
Student Wellness and Success	198,981
OPEB Plans	241,258
Other Purposes	97,436
Unrestricted	11,769,861
Total Net Position	\$44,402,493

Elgin Local School District Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	_	Program Revenues				
<u>-</u>	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants, Contributions, and Interest	Capital Grants and Contributions		
Governmental Activities:						
Instruction:						
Regular	\$5,753,566	\$8,910	\$245,344	\$0		
Special	1,854,364	462,208	1,176,899	0		
Vocational	184,601	0	28,661	0		
Support Services:						
Pupils	988,121	0	254,249	0		
Instructional Staff	424,568	0	130,909	0		
Board of Education	29,638	0	0	0		
Administration	1,109,562	0	0	0		
Fiscal	548,503	0	0	0		
Business	2,283	0	0	0		
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,274,479	0	11,026	0		
Pupil Transportation	1,009,729	0	0	45,000		
Central	233,905	0	0	0		
Non-Instructional Services	689,826	163,701	535,411	0		
Extracurricular Activities	318,339	157,606	1,919	0		
Interest	696,984	0	0	0		
Total Governmental Activities	\$15,118,468	\$792,425	\$2,384,418	\$45,000		

General Revenues:

Property Taxes Levied for General Purposes

Property Taxes Levied for Classroom Facilities

Property Taxes Levied for Debt Service

Property Taxes Levied for Permanent Improvements

Income Taxes Levied for General Purposes

Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs

Investment Earnings and Other Interest

Gifts and Donations

Miscellaneous

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Position

Net Position at Beginning of Year Net Position at End of Year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position

Governmental Activities

(\$5,499,312) (215,257) (155,940) (733,872) (293,659) (29,638) (1,109,562) (548,503) (2,283)(1,263,453)(964,729)(233,905)9,286 (158,814) (696,984) (11,896,625) 5,277,222 65,465 1,175,704 71,304 1,336,812 7,777,111 522,948 2,699 56,282 16,285,547 4,388,922 40,013,571 \$44,402,493

Elgin Local School District Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2023

				Total
		Bond	Other	Governmental
	General	Retirement	Governmental	Funds
Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$19,794,255	\$2,399,021	\$5,319,331	\$27,512,607
Accounts Receivable	17,796	913	805	19,514
Accrued Interest Receivable	43,413	41,138	0	84,551
Intergovernmental Receivable	22,956	85	94,733	117,774
Income Taxes Receivable	451,720	0	0	451,720
Interfund Receivable	31,449	0	0	31,449
Prepaid Items	7,781	0	114	7,895
Inventory Held for Resale	0	0	13,119	13,119
Materials and Supplies Inventory	37,265	0	4,741	42,006
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	0	7,171,883	0	7,171,883
Property Taxes Receivable	5,418,154	1,087,152	158,021	6,663,327
Total Assets	\$25,824,789	\$10,700,192	\$5,590,864	\$42,115,845
<u>Liabilities:</u>				
Accounts Payable	\$37,059	\$0	\$19,482	\$56,541
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	1,161,527	0	99,652	1,261,179
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	54,668	0	0	54,668
Intergovernmental Payable	187,888	0	18,520	206,408
Interfund Payable	0	0	31,449	31,449
Total Liabilities	1,441,142	0	169,103	1,610,245
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources:</u>				
Property Taxes	3,180,921	588,254	99,579	3,868,754
Unavailable Revenue	487,414	96,207	48,470	632,091
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,668,335	684,461	148,049	4,500,845
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable	45,046	0	4,855	49,901
Restricted	0	10,015,731	2,375,482	12,391,213
Committed	0	0	2,937,567	2,937,567
Assigned	156,745	0	0	156,745
Unassigned (Deficit)	20,513,521	0	(44,192)	20,469,329
Total Fund Balances	20,715,312	10,015,731	5,273,712	36,004,755
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,				
and Fund Balances	\$25,824,789	\$10,700,192	\$5,590,864	\$42,115,845

Elgin Local School District Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities June 30, 2023

Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because of the following: Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds. Accounts Receivable 15,616 Accrued Interest Receivable 23,402 Intergovernmental Receivable 90,178 Delinquent Property Taxes Receivable 464,227 Accrued interest on outstanding debt is not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, is not reported in the funds; it is reported when due. (58,079) Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. General Obligation Bonds Payable (683,842) The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) is not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, the asset, liability, and related deferred outflows/inflows are not reported in the funds. Net OPEB Asset 1,080,677 Deferred Outflows - Pension 3,004,213 Deferred Inflows - Pension 1,080,677 Deferred Outflows - Pension 3,004,213 Deferred Inflows - Pension 1,178,496) Net Pension Liability (11,878,601) Deferred Outflows - OPEB 306,502 Deferred Inflows - OPEB 306,502 Deferred Inflows - OPEB 1,171,506) Net OPEB Liability (685,066) Net OPEB Liability (11,470,277) Net Position of Governmental Activities \$44,402,493	Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$36,004,755
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds. Accounts Receivable 15,616 Accrued Interest Receivable 23,402 Intergovernmental Receivable 38,668 Income Taxes Receivable 90,178 Delinquent Property Taxes Receivable 464,227 Accrued interest on outstanding debt is not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, is not reported in the funds; it is reported when due. Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. General Obligation Bonds Payable (683,842) The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) is not due and payable in the current period, therefore, the asset, liability, and related deferred outflows/inflows are not reported in the funds. Net OPEB Asset 1,080,677 Deferred Outflows - Pension 3,004,213 Deferred Inflows - Pension (1,578,496) Net Pension Liability (11,878,601) Deferred Outflows - OPEB 306,502 Deferred Inflows - OPEB 306,502 Deferred Inflows - OPEB (1,719,506) Net OPEB Liability (685,066)		fallowin a	
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	·		(11,470,277)
Net Position of Governmental Activities \$44,402,493			
	Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$44,402,493

Elgin Local School District Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

				Total
		Bond	Other	Governmental
	General	Retirement	Governmental	Funds
	·			
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$5,204,250	\$1,154,018	\$136,089	\$6,494,357
Income Taxes	1,328,294	0	0	1,328,294
Intergovernmental	7,818,741	677,145	1,676,003	10,171,889
Investment Earnings and Other Interest	598,316	(82,387)	10,885	526,814
Tuition and Fees	450,001	0	0	450,001
Extracurricular Activities	16,825	0	141,081	157,906
Charges for Services	26,358	0	163,701	190,059
Gifts and Donations	2,699	0	7,319	10,018
Miscellaneous	37,565	0	13,694	51,259
Total Revenues	15,483,049	1,748,776	2,148,772	19,380,597
T 15				
Expenditures: Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	5,163,140	0	448,453	5,611,593
Special	1,560,542	0	310,979	1,871,521
Vocational	171,856	0	586	172,442
Support Services:	1/1,630	U	360	1/2,442
Pupils	712 221	0	220.540	1 041 770
Instructional Staff	712,221	0	329,549	1,041,770
	286,094	0	139,013	425,107
Board of Education	29,553	0	0	29,553
Administration	1,090,674	0	29,449	1,120,123
Fiscal	541,199	25,248	3,165	569,612
Business	2,283	0	0	2,283
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,026,932	0	38,679	1,065,611
Pupil Transportation	970,396	0	45,230	1,015,626
Central	226,564	0	0	226,564
Non-Instructional Services	0	0	658,368	658,368
Extracurricular Activities	342,541	0	133,962	476,503
Capital Outlay	299,774	0	62,433	362,207
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	0	5,000	0	5,000
Interest	0	696,992	0	696,992
Total Expenditures	12,423,769	727,240	2,199,866	15,350,875
Excess of Revenues Over				
(Under) Expenditures	3,059,280	1,021,536	(51,094)	4,029,722
•				
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In	0	0	9,716	9,716
Transfers Out	(2,000)	0	(7,716)	(9,716)
Talod Fig. 1 G. (II.)	(2,000)	0	2 000	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(2,000)	0	2,000	0
Changes in Fund Balances	3,057,280	1,021,536	(49,094)	4,029,722
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	17,658,032	8,994,195	5,322,806	31,975,033
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$20,715,312	\$10,015,731	\$5,273,712	\$36,004,755
Summers at Site of I van	420,710,012	\$10,010,701	40,270,712	\$2.0,00 i,733

Elgin Local School District

Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Changes in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$4,029,722
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of activities are different because of the following:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, on the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the current fiscal year. Capital Outlay - Nondepreciable Capital Assets Capital Outlay - Depreciable Capital Assets	319,715 208,172	
Depreciation	(614,405)	(86,518)
		(00,510)
Revenues on the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are		
not reported as revenues in governmental funds.	05.220	
Delinquent Property Taxes	95,338	
Income Taxes	8,518	
Intergovernmental	16,436	
Interest	7,019	
Tuition and Fees	(5,241)	
Extracurricular Activities	(300)	
Miscellaneous	5,023	127.702
		126,793
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds but the repayment		
reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		5,000
General Obligation Bonds		5,000
Interest is reported as an expenditure when due in the governmental funds but is accrued		
on outstanding debt on the statement of net position.		8
Compensated absences do not require the use of current financial		
resources and, therefore, are not reported as an expenditure in		
the governmental funds.		12,376
Except for amounts reported as deferred outflows/inflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability are reported as pension/OPEB expense on the		
statement of activities.		
Pension	(1,204,459)	
OPEB	236,084	
		(968,375)
Contractually required contributions are reported as		
expenditures in governmental funds. However, the statement of		
net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension	1,236,599	
OPEB	33,317	
		1,269,916
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$4,388,922

Elgin Local School District

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual

General Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
			_	
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$4,600,000	\$4,600,000	\$5,088,489	\$488,489
Income Taxes	1,345,075	937,207	1,343,190	405,983
Intergovernmental	4,917,682	5,509,213	7,818,741	2,309,528
Interest	500,000	453,252	652,389	199,137
Tuition and Fees	435,557	314,191	449,866	135,675
Extracurricular Activities	17,000	11,898	16,825	4,927
Charges for Services	31,000	22,823	32,739	9,916
Gifts and Donations	4,450	1,639	2,699	1,060
Miscellaneous	42,025	41,566	36,448	(5,118)
Total Revenues	11,892,789	11,891,789	15,441,386	3,549,597
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	5,776,201	5,753,730	5,163,030	590,700
Special	1,927,873	1,965,693	1,564,417	401,276
Vocational	192,585	192,835	170,821	22,014
Support Services:				
Pupils	755,455	756,955	699,068	57,887
Instructional Staff	327,936	327,936	283,780	44,156
Board of Education	46,448	46,448	28,768	17,680
Administration	1,164,656	1,164,939	1,096,259	68,680
Fiscal	735,999	728,322	541,557	186,765
Business	4,730	4,730	2,283	2,447
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,197,619	1,197,619	1,099,953	97,666
Pupil Transportation	1,191,599	1,191,898	980,876	211,022
Central	381,154	381,154	257,755	123,399
Extracurricular Activities	476,382	476,381	342,284	134,097
Capital Outlay	766,885	766,885	367,572	399,313
Total Expenditures	14,945,522	14,955,525	12,598,423	2,357,102
Excess of Revenues Over				
(Under) Expenditures	(3,052,733)	(3,063,736)	2,842,963	5,906,699
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Refund of Prior Year Expenditures	2,400	2,400	2,339	(61)
Transfers Out	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	400	400	339	(61)
Changes in Fund Balance	(3,052,333)	(3,063,336)	2,843,302	5,906,638
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	16,806,158	16,806,158	16,806,158	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	513,172	513,172	513,172	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$14,266,997	\$14,255,994	\$20,162,632	\$5,906,638

Elgin Local School District Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Private Purpose Trust Fund June 30, 2023

Assets: Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$84,072
Net Position:	
Held in Trust for Scholarships	74,072
Endowment	10,000
Total Net Position	\$84,072

Elgin Local School District Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Private Purpose Trust Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Private PurposeTrust
Additions: Interest Gifts and Donations Total Additions	\$1,949 1,810 3,759
<u>Deductions:</u> Non-Instructional Services	10,325
Changes in Net Position	(6,566)
Net Position at Beginning of Year Net Position at End of Year	90,638 \$84,072

Note 1 - Description of the School District and Reporting Entity

Elgin Local School District (the "School District") is organized under Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The School District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four year terms. The School District provides educational services as authorized by state and federal guidelines.

The School District was established in 1960. The School District serves an area of approximately one hundred sixty-four square miles. It is located in Delaware, Hardin, and Marion Counties. It is staffed by thirty-eight classified employees, eighty certified teaching personnel, and thirteen administrative employees who provide services to 1,208 students and other community members. The School District currently operates one instructional building and an administration building.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the School District consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For Elgin Local School District, this includes general operations, food service, and student related activities of the School District.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable for an organization if the School District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the School District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the School District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the School District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the School District in that the School District approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes, and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the School District. There are no component units of the Elgin Local School District.

The School District participates in two jointly governed organizations and three insurance pools. These organizations are the Metropolitan Educational Technology Association, Tri-Rivers Joint Vocational School, Ohio School Plan, Stark County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefit Plan, and the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan. These organizations are presented in Notes 23 and 24 to the basic financial statements.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The basic financial statements of Elgin Local School District 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. Following are the more significant of the School District's accounting policies.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A. Basis of Presentation

The School District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. These statements usually distinguish between those activities of the School District that are governmental activities (primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues) and those that are considered business-type activities (primarily supported by fees and charges). However, the School District has no business-type activities.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the School District at fiscal year end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the School District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and, therefore, clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants, contributions, and interest that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the School District, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the School District.

Fund Financial Statements

During the fiscal year, the School District segregates transactions related to certain School District functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the School District at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

B. Fund Accounting

The School District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The funds of the School District are divided into two categories; governmental and fiduciary.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the School District are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the 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 and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The School District's major governmental funds are the General Fund and the Bond Retirement debt service fund.

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

<u>Bond Retirement Fund</u> - The Bond Retirement Fund is used to account for property taxes and related revenues restricted for the payment of principal and interest on general obligation bonds.

The other governmental funds of the School District account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted, committed, or assigned for a particular purpose.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and custodial funds. Trust funds are distinguished from custodial funds by the existence of a trust agreement or equivalent arrangements that have certain characteristics. Custodial funds are used to report activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund.

The School District's private purpose trust funds account for programs that provide college scholarships to students after graduation.

C. Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the School District are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities presents increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in total net position.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fund Financial Statements

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances reflects the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements, therefore, include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the fund financial statements for governmental funds.

Like the government-wide financial statements, fiduciary funds are accounted for using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of fund net position. In fiduciary funds, a liability to the beneficiaries of fiduciary activity is recognized when an event has occurred that compels the government to disburse fiduciary resources. Fiduciary fund liabilities other than those to beneficiaries are recognized using the economic resources measurement focus.

Fiduciary funds present a statement of changes in fiduciary net position which reports additions to and deductions from fiduciary funds.

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; the fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, recording of deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On the modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means 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 the School District, available means expected to be received within sixty days of fiscal year end.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, income taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On the accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the fiscal year in which the income is earned. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the fiscal year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On the modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered both measurable and available at fiscal year end: property taxes available as an advance, income taxes, grants, investment earnings and other interest, tuition, student fees, and charges for services.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position may report deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until that time. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB and explained in Notes 15 and 16 to the basic financial statements.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position may report deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources includes property taxes, unavailable revenue, pension, and OPEB. Property taxes represent amounts for which there was an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2023, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2024 operations. These amounts have been recorded as deferred inflows of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental fund balance sheet and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue includes accrued interest, intergovernmental revenue including grants, income taxes, delinquent property taxes, and other sources. These amounts are deferred and recognized as inflows of resources in the period when the amounts become available. For further details on unavailable revenue, refer to the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities on page 19. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are reported on the government-wide statement of net position and explained in Notes 15 and 16 to the basic financial statements.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis, 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. Budgetary Process

All funds, except custodial funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriations resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of budgetary control selected by the Board is the fund level for all funds. Budgetary allocations at the function and object level within all funds are made by the School District Treasurer.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the fiscal year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the final amended certificate of estimated resources requested by the School District prior to fiscal year end.

The appropriations resolution is subject to amendment throughout the fiscal year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriations resolution for that fund that covered the entire fiscal year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior fiscal years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Board during the fiscal year.

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through School District records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

Cash and cash equivalents held for the School District by US Bank, who services the School District's school facilities construction and improvement debt are included on the financial statements as "Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent".

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

During fiscal year 2023, the School District invested in mutual funds, nonnegotiable and negotiable certificates of deposit, federal agency securities, U.S. treasury securities, and STAR Ohio. Investments are reported at fair value, except for nonnegotiable certificates of deposit which are reported at cost. Fair value is based on quoted market price or current share price. STAR Ohio is an investment pool, managed by the State Treasurer's Office, which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants". The School District measures the investment in STAR Ohio at net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value.

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

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the General Fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. Investment earnings and other interest revenue credited to the General Fund during 2023 amounted to \$598,316, which includes \$297,283 assigned from other School District funds.

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

G. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2023, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

H. Inventory

Inventory is presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and is expended/expensed when used. Inventory consists of administrative supplies and donated and purchased food.

I. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, laws of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Restricted assets represent certain resources which are segregated from other resources of the School District to comply with various covenants established by debt financing agreements. These assets are generally held in separate accounts of the School District or by a trustee. The various covenants place restrictions on the use of these resources, require minimum balances to be maintained in certain accounts, and establish annual amounts to be accumulated for specific purposes.

J. Capital Assets

All of the School District's capital assets are general capital assets generally resulting from expenditures in governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column on the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported on the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost and updated for additions and reductions during the fiscal year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value on the date donated. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars. 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 capital assets, except land and construction in progress, 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	Useful Lives
Land Improvements	15 - 50 years
Buildings and Building Improvements	10 - 100 years
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	5 - 15 years
Vehicles	10 - 15 years

K. Interfund Assets/Liabilities

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans and for services provided are classified as "Interfund Receivables/Payables". Interfund balances within governmental activities are eliminated on the statement of net position.

L. Compensated Absences

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

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the School District has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the School District's termination policy. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for all employees after ten years of service.

The entire compensated absences liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

On governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditure to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "Matured Compensated Absences Payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid.

M. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, compensated absences that are paid from governmental funds are reported as liabilities on the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current fiscal year. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits. Bonds are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

N. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between all other elements on the statement of financial position. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balance of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes includes resources restricted for music and athletic programs and federal and state grants.

The School District's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

O. Fund Balance

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

<u>Nonspendable</u> - The nonspendable classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

<u>Restricted</u> - Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions.

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

<u>Assigned</u> - Amounts in the assigned classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. Assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the Board of Education. The Board of Education has authorized the Treasurer to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided those amounts have been lawfully appropriated as well as certain amounts for instruction and student activities.

<u>Unassigned</u> - Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

The School District first applies restricted resources when an expenditure is 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 can be used.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

P. Pension/Postemployment Benefits

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans, and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB systems report investments at fair value.

Q. Interfund Transactions

Transfers within governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one function to another or within the same function are eliminated on the statement of activities. Payments for interfund services provided and used are not eliminated.

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

R. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Note 3 - Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2023, the School District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 91, "Conduit Debt Obligations", GASB No. 94, "Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements", GASB Statement No. 96, "Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements", and GASB Statement No. 99, "Omnibus 2022".

GASB Statement No. 91 clarifies the existing definition 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 School District did not have any debt that met the definition of conduit debt.

Note 3 - Change in Accounting Principles (continued)

GASB Statement No. 94 improves financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). This Statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs). The School District did not have any arrangements that met the GASB 94 definition of a PPP or an APA.

GASB Statement No. 96 provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). The School District did not have any contracts that met the GASB No. 96 definition of a SBITA.

GASB No. 99 addresses various issues including items related to leases, PPPs, and SBITAs. The requirements related to PPPs and SBITAs were incorporated with the corresponding GASB 94 and GASB 96 changes identified above.

Note 4 - Accountability

At June 30, 2023, the High Schools and Middle Schools that Work, Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief, Title VI-B, LEP Title III, and Title I special revenue funds had a deficit fund balance, in the amount of \$5,974, \$8,712, \$7,493, \$44, and \$20,532. These deficits are the result of the recognition of payables in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as well as short-term interfund loans from the General Fund needed for operations until the receipt of grant monies. The General Fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

Note 5 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual for the General Fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are as follows:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).

Note 5 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting (continued)

The adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP and budgetary basis statements for the General Fund are as follows:

Changes in Fund Balance

GAAP Basis	\$3,057,280
Increase (Decrease) Due To:	
Revenue Accruals:	
Accrued FY 2022, Received in	
Cash FY 2023	2,175,138
Accrued FY 2023, Not Yet	
Received in Cash	(2,285,704)
Expenditure Accruals:	
Accrued FY 2022, Paid in	
Cash FY 2023	(1,466,907)
Accrued FY 2023, Not Yet	
Paid in Cash	1,441,142
Cash Adjustments:	
Unrecorded Activity FY 2022	(412,580)
Unrecorded Activity FY 2023	483,822
Prepaid Items	(3,494)
Materials and Supplies Inventory	1,499
Encumbrances Outstanding at	
Fiscal Year End (Budget Basis)	(146,894)
Budget Basis	\$2,843,302

Note 6 - Deposits and Investments

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

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

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

Note 6 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2 percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio and, with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio (if training requirements have been met);
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio); and
- 8. Certain bankers' acceptances for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time (if training requirements have been met).

Note 6 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

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

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

Investments

As of June 30, 2023, the School District had the following investments:

		Less Than	Six	One Year	
	Measurement	Six	Months to	to	More Than
Measurement/Investment	Amount	Months	One Year	Two Years	Two Years
Fair Value - Level One Inputs					
Mutual Funds	\$171,515	\$171,515	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fair Value - Level Two Inputs					
Negotiable Certificates					
of Deposit	3,298,691	492,913	720,694	1,422,979	662,105
Federal Farm Credit					
Bank Bonds	684,870	0	0	458,205	226,665
Federal Farm Credit					
Bank Notes	1,818,437	0	0	0	1,818,437
Federal Home Loan					
Bank Notes	6,805,818	0	0	2,553,636	4,252,182
Federal National					
Mortgage Association					
Notes	733,785	0	0	0	733,785
U.S. Treasury Notes	3,907,232	2,061,961	0	0	1,845,271
Total Fair Value - Level					
Two Inputs	17,248,833	2,554,874	720,694	4,434,820	9,538,445
Net Asset Value Per Share					
STAR Ohio	15,697,033	15,697,033	0	0	0
Total Investments	\$33,117,381	\$18,423,422	\$720,694	\$4,434,820	\$9,538,445

Note 6 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above chart identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2023. The mutual funds are measured at fair value using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs). The School District's remaining investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored, which could require the need to acquire further market data. (Level 2 inputs).

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The investment policy restricts the Treasurer from investing in any securities other than those identified in the Ohio Revised Code and that all investments must mature within five years from the date of investment unless they are matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District.

The negotiable certificates of deposit are generally covered by FDIC insurance and/or SIPC insurance. The mutual funds, federal agency securities, and U.S. treasury notes carry a rating of Aaa by Moody's. STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAA by Standard and Poor's. The School District has no investment policy dealing with credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that mutual funds must be rated, at the time of purchase, in the highest category by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. STAR Ohio must maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service.

The School District's investment policy states that the School District may not invest more than 25 percent of its portfolio individually or in combination in commercial paper and/or bankers' acceptances. The following table indicates the percentage of each investment to the School District's total portfolio.

	Fair	Percentage of
	Value	Portfolio
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	\$3,298,691	9.96%
Federal Farm Credit Bank Bonds	684,870	2.07
Federal Farm Credit Bank Notes	1,818,437	5.49
Federal Home Loan Bank Notes	6,805,818	20.55
Federal National Mortgage Association Notes	733,785	2.22
U.S. Treasury Notes	3,907,232	11.80

Note 7 - Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2023, consisted of accounts (student fees and billings for user charged services), accrued interest, intergovernmental, income taxes, interfund, and property taxes. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current year guarantee of federal funds. All receivables, except income taxes and property taxes are expected to be collected within one year. Income taxes and property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year.

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Amount
Governmental Activities	
General Fund	
Homestead and Rollback	\$399
Medicaid	22,557
Total General Fund	22,956
Bond Retirement Fund	85
Other Governmental Funds	
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief	22,216
Title VI-B	22,850
Title I	43,479
Title II-A	6,178
Permanent Improvement	10
Total Other Governmental Funds	94,733
Total Intergovernmental Receivables	\$117,774

Note 8 - Income Taxes

The School District levies a voted tax of .75 percent for general operations on the income of residents and of estates. The continuous tax levy was effective on January 1, 2010. Employers of residents are required to withhold income tax on compensation and remit the tax to the State. Taxpayers are required to file an annual return. The State makes quarterly distributions to the School District after withholding amounts for administrative fees and estimated refunds. Income tax revenue is credited to the General Fund.

Note 9 - Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis, while the School District's fiscal year runs from July through June. First-half tax distributions are received by the School District in the second half of the fiscal year. Second-half tax distributions are received in the first half of the following fiscal year.

Note 9 - Property Taxes (continued)

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2023 represent the collection of calendar year 2022 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2023 were levied after April 1, 2022, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2022, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2023 represent the collection of calendar year 2022 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2023 became a lien on December 31, 2021, were levied after April 1, 2022, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The School District receives property taxes from Delaware, Hardin, and Marion Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the counties by June 30, 2023, are available to finance fiscal year 2023 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable represents real and public utility property taxes which were measurable as of June 30, 2023, and for which there was an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reflected as revenue at fiscal year end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows of resources - property taxes.

The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2023, was \$1,869,679 in the General Fund, \$411,746 in the Bond Retirement fund, and \$48,921 in the Permanent Improvement fund. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2022, was \$1,753,918 in the General Fund, \$360,029 in the Bond Retirement fund, and \$49,393 in the Permanent Improvement fund.

Collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue on an accrual basis. On a modified accrual basis, the revenue has been recorded as deferred inflows of resources - unavailable revenue.

Note 9 - Property Taxes (continued)

The assessed values upon which fiscal year 2023 taxes were collected are:

	2022 Sec	2022 Second- Half Collections		2023 First-	
	Half Colle			ections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/Residential	\$150,930,910	79.35%	\$183,592,190	81.44%	
Industrial/Commercial	10,937,150	5.75	11,263,740	5.00	
Public Utility	28,348,950	14.90	30,590,110	13.56	
Total Assessed Value	\$190,217,010	100.00%	\$225,446,040	100.00%	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of					
assessed valuation	\$43.41		\$42.79		

Note 10 - Tax Abatements

The School District's property taxes were reduced as follows under community reinvestment area agreements entered into by overlapping governments.

	Amount of Fiscal Year
Overlapping Government	2023 Taxes Abated
Community Reinvestment Area	
City of Marion	\$1,923
Marion County	240,803
	\$242,726

Note 11 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, was as follows:

	Balance at			Balance at
	6/30/2022	Additions	Reductions	6/30/2023
Governmental Activities				
Nondepreciable Capital Assets				
Land	\$222,679	\$0	\$0	\$222,679
Construction in Progress	653,386	319,715	(973,101)	0
Total Nondepreciable Capital Assets	876,065	319,715	(973,101)	222,679
				(continued)

Note 11 - Capital Assets (continued)

Governmental Activities (continued) Reductions 6/30/2023 Depreciable Capital Assets S708,046 \$1,033,163 \$0 \$1,741,209 Buildings and Building Improvements 34,734,596 9,130 0 34,743,726 Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment 944,829 37,735 (57,807) 924,757 Vehicles 1,358,089 101,245 (110,746) 1,348,588 Total Depreciable Capital Assets 37,745,560 1,181,273 (168,553) 38,758,280 Less Accumulated Depreciation (99,909) (41,351) 0 (141,260) Buildings and Building (99,909) (41,351) 0 (3,431,570) Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (521,906) (88,012) 57,807 (552,111) Vehicles (893,669) (118,250) 110,746 (901,173) Total Accumulated Depreciation (4,580,262) (614,405) 168,553 (5,026,114) Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net 33,165,298 566,868 0 33,732,166 Governmental Activities 34,041,363		Balance at			Balance at
Depreciable Capital Assets \$708,046 \$1,033,163 \$0 \$1,741,209 Buildings and Building 34,734,596 9,130 0 34,743,726 Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment 944,829 37,735 (57,807) 924,757 Vehicles 1,358,089 101,245 (110,746) 1,348,588 Total Depreciable Capital Assets 37,745,560 1,181,273 (168,553) 38,758,280 Less Accumulated Depreciation Land Improvements (99,909) (41,351) 0 (141,260) Buildings and Building (3,064,778) (366,792) 0 (3,431,570) Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (521,906) (88,012) 57,807 (552,111) Vehicles (893,669) (118,250) 110,746 (901,173) Total Accumulated Depreciation (4,580,262) (614,405) 168,553 (5,026,114) Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net 33,165,298 566,868 0 33,732,166 Governmental Activities 566,868 0 33,732,166		6/30/2022	Additions	Reductions	6/30/2023
Land Improvements \$708,046 \$1,033,163 \$0 \$1,741,209 Buildings and Building 34,734,596 9,130 0 34,743,726 Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment 944,829 37,735 (57,807) 924,757 Vehicles 1,358,089 101,245 (110,746) 1,348,588 Total Depreciable Capital Assets 37,745,560 1,181,273 (168,553) 38,758,280 Less Accumulated Depreciation Land Improvements (99,909) (41,351) 0 (141,260) Buildings and Building (3,064,778) (366,792) 0 (3,431,570) Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (521,906) (88,012) 57,807 (552,111) Vehicles (893,669) (118,250) 110,746 (901,173) Total Accumulated Depreciation (4,580,262) (614,405) 168,553 (5,026,114) Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net 33,165,298 566,868 0 33,732,166 Governmental Activities 566,868 0 33,732,166 566,868 0 33,732,166 <td>Governmental Activities (continued)</td> <td></td> <td>_</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Governmental Activities (continued)		_		
Buildings and Building Improvements 34,734,596 9,130 0 34,743,726	Depreciable Capital Assets				
Improvements 34,734,596 9,130 0 34,743,726 Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment 944,829 37,735 (57,807) 924,757 Vehicles 1,358,089 101,245 (110,746) 1,348,588 Total Depreciable Capital Assets 37,745,560 1,181,273 (168,553) 38,758,280 Less Accumulated Depreciation (99,909) (41,351) 0 (141,260) Buildings and Building (3,064,778) (366,792) 0 (3,431,570) Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (521,906) (88,012) 57,807 (552,111) Vehicles (893,669) (118,250) 110,746 (901,173) Total Accumulated Depreciation (4,580,262) (614,405) 168,553 (5,026,114) Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net 33,165,298 566,868 0 33,732,166 Governmental Activities	Land Improvements	\$708,046	\$1,033,163	\$0	\$1,741,209
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment 944,829 37,735 (57,807) 924,757 Vehicles 1,358,089 101,245 (110,746) 1,348,588 Total Depreciable Capital Assets 37,745,560 1,181,273 (168,553) 38,758,280 Less Accumulated Depreciation (99,909) (41,351) 0 (141,260) Buildings and Building (3,064,778) (366,792) 0 (3,431,570) Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (521,906) (88,012) 57,807 (552,111) Vehicles (893,669) (118,250) 110,746 (901,173) Total Accumulated Depreciation (4,580,262) (614,405) 168,553 (5,026,114) Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net 33,165,298 566,868 0 33,732,166 Governmental Activities 33,165,298 566,868 0 33,732,166	Buildings and Building				
Vehicles 1,358,089 101,245 (110,746) 1,348,588 Total Depreciable Capital Assets 37,745,560 1,181,273 (168,553) 38,758,280 Less Accumulated Depreciation (99,909) (41,351) 0 (141,260) Buildings and Building (3,064,778) (366,792) 0 (3,431,570) Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (521,906) (88,012) 57,807 (552,111) Vehicles (893,669) (118,250) 110,746 (901,173) Total Accumulated Depreciation (4,580,262) (614,405) 168,553 (5,026,114) Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net 33,165,298 566,868 0 33,732,166 Governmental Activities 33,165,298 566,868 0 33,732,166	Improvements	34,734,596	9,130	0	34,743,726
Total Depreciable Capital Assets 37,745,560 1,181,273 (168,553) 38,758,280 Less Accumulated Depreciation (99,909) (41,351) 0 (141,260) Buildings and Building (3,064,778) (366,792) 0 (3,431,570) Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (521,906) (88,012) 57,807 (552,111) Vehicles (893,669) (118,250) 110,746 (901,173) Total Accumulated Depreciation (4,580,262) (614,405) 168,553 (5,026,114) Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net 33,165,298 566,868 0 33,732,166 Governmental Activities 33,165,298 566,868 0 33,732,166	Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	944,829	37,735	(57,807)	924,757
Less Accumulated Depreciation (99,909) (41,351) 0 (141,260) Buildings and Building (3,064,778) (366,792) 0 (3,431,570) Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (521,906) (88,012) 57,807 (552,111) Vehicles (893,669) (118,250) 110,746 (901,173) Total Accumulated Depreciation (4,580,262) (614,405) 168,553 (5,026,114) Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net 33,165,298 566,868 0 33,732,166 Governmental Activities	Vehicles	1,358,089	101,245	(110,746)	1,348,588
Land Improvements (99,909) (41,351) 0 (141,260) Buildings and Building Improvements (3,064,778) (366,792) 0 (3,431,570) Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (521,906) (88,012) 57,807 (552,111) Vehicles (893,669) (118,250) 110,746 (901,173) Total Accumulated Depreciation (4,580,262) (614,405) 168,553 (5,026,114) Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net 33,165,298 566,868 0 33,732,166 Governmental Activities	Total Depreciable Capital Assets	37,745,560	1,181,273	(168,553)	38,758,280
Buildings and Building Improvements (3,064,778) (366,792) 0 (3,431,570) Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (521,906) (88,012) 57,807 (552,111) Vehicles (893,669) (118,250) 110,746 (901,173) Total Accumulated Depreciation (4,580,262) (614,405) 168,553 (5,026,114) Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net 33,165,298 566,868 0 33,732,166 Governmental Activities	Less Accumulated Depreciation				
Improvements (3,064,778) (366,792) 0 (3,431,570) Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (521,906) (88,012) 57,807 (552,111) Vehicles (893,669) (118,250) 110,746 (901,173) Total Accumulated Depreciation (4,580,262) (614,405) 168,553 (5,026,114) Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net 33,165,298 566,868 0 33,732,166 Governmental Activities	Land Improvements	(99,909)	(41,351)	0	(141,260)
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (521,906) (88,012) 57,807 (552,111) Vehicles (893,669) (118,250) 110,746 (901,173) Total Accumulated Depreciation (4,580,262) (614,405) 168,553 (5,026,114) Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net 33,165,298 566,868 0 33,732,166 Governmental Activities	Buildings and Building				
Vehicles (893,669) (118,250) 110,746 (901,173) Total Accumulated Depreciation (4,580,262) (614,405) 168,553 (5,026,114) Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net 33,165,298 566,868 0 33,732,166 Governmental Activities	Improvements	(3,064,778)	(366,792)	0	(3,431,570)
Total Accumulated Depreciation (4,580,262) (614,405) 168,553 (5,026,114) Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net 33,165,298 566,868 0 33,732,166 Governmental Activities	Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	(521,906)	(88,012)	57,807	(552,111)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net 33,165,298 566,868 0 33,732,166 Governmental Activities	Vehicles	(893,669)	(118,250)	110,746	(901,173)
Governmental Activities	Total Accumulated Depreciation	(4,580,262)	(614,405)	168,553	(5,026,114)
	Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	33,165,298	566,868	0	33,732,166
Capital Assets, Net \$34,041,363 \$886,583 (\$973,101) \$33,954,845	Governmental Activities				
	Capital Assets, Net	\$34,041,363	\$886,583	(\$973,101)	\$33,954,845

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$192,190
Special	14,242
Vocational	13,517
Support Services:	
Pupils	3,643
Instructional Staff	5,299
Board of Education	331
Administration	16,150
Fiscal	10,813
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	67,274
Pupil Transportation	134,162
Central	17,949
Non-Instructional Services	46,596
Extracurricular Activities	92,239
Total Depreciation Expense	\$614,405

Note 12 - Interfund Receivables/Payables

At June 30, 2023, the General Fund had an interfund receivable, in the amount of \$31,449, from other governmental funds for short-term loans made to those funds. These amounts are expected to be repaid within one year.

Note 13 - Risk Management

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2023, the School District contracted for the following insurance coverage.

Coverage provided by the Ohio School Plan is as follows:

General Liability	
Per Occurrence	\$5,000,000
General Aggregate	7,000,000
Building and Contents	61,800,548
Vehicle Liability	5,000,000
Uninsured Motorist	1,000,000

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

For fiscal year 2023, the School District participated in the Ohio School Plan (Plan), an insurance purchasing pool. Each participant enters into an individual agreement with the Plan for insurance coverage and pays annual premiums to the Plan based on the types and limits of coverage and deductibles selected by the participant.

The School District participates in the Stark County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefit Plan (Plan), a public entity shared risk pool. The School District pays monthly premiums to the Plan for employee medical, dental, vision, and life insurance benefits. The Plan is responsible for the management and operations of the program. Upon withdrawal from the Plan, the participant is responsible for the payment of all Plan liabilities to its employees, dependents, and designated beneficiaries accruing as a result of withdrawal.

For fiscal year 2023, the School District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participants is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all participants in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Participation in the GRP is limited to participants that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Gates McDonald & Co. provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the GRP.

Note 14 - Contractual Commitments

At fiscal year end, the amount of significant encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in fiscal year 2024 are as follows:

General Fund	\$146,894
Other Governmental Funds	33,819
Total	\$180,713

Note 15 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

The net pension liability and the net OPEB liability (asset) reported on the statement of net position represent liabilities to employees for pensions and OPEB, respectively. Pensions/OPEB are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions/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/OPEB liability (asset) represents the School District's proportionate share of each pension/OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting these estimates annually.

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

Note 15 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

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

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a *net OPEB asset* or long-term *net pension/OPEB liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension/OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting. The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 16 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description - School District non-teaching employees participate in SERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by SERS. SERS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3309. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about SERS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by visiting the SERS website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to Retire on or before August 1, 2017 *	Eligible to Retire on or after August 1, 2017
Full Benefits	Any age with 30 years of service credit	Age 67 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 57 with 30 years of service credit
Actuarially Reduced Benefits	Age 60 with 5 years of service credit Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

^{*} Members with 25 years of service credit as of August 1, 2017, will be included in this plan.

Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service; 2.2 percent for the first thirty years of service and 2.5 percent for years of service credit over 30 years. Final average salary is the average of the highest three years of salary.

Note 15 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost of living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. New benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. The COLA is indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5 percent and with a floor of 0 percent. A three-year COLA suspension was in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. The Retirement Board approved a 2.5 percent COLA for calendar year 2023.

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.0 percent. For fiscal year 2023, the Retirement Board did not allocate any employer contribution to the Health Care Fund.

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$261,375 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount \$39,278 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description - School District licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee system administered by STRS. STRS provides retirement and disability benefits to members and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information, and detailed information about STRS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by writing to STRS, 275 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS Web site at www.strsoh.org.

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan, and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307.

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent upon a determination by its actuary that it was necessary to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Effective July 1, 2022, an ad-hoc COLA of 3 percent of the base benefit was granted to eligible benefit recipients to begin on the anniversary of their retirement benefit in fiscal year 2023 as long as they retired prior to July 1, 2018. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2023, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

Note 15 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

Eligibility changes for DB Plan members who retire with actuarially reduced benefits will be phased in until August 1, 2023, when retirement eligibility will be five years of qualifying service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.53 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices offered by STRS. The remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate is deposited into the member's DC account and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age fifty and after termination of employment.

New members who choose the DC plan or Combined Plan will have another opportunity to reselect a permanent plan during their fifth year of membership. Members may remain in the same plan or transfer to another STRS plan. The optional annuitization of a member's defined contribution account or the defined contribution portion of a member's Combined Plan account to a lifetime benefit results in STRS bearing the risk of investment gain or loss on the account. STRS has therefore included all three plan options as one defined benefit plan for GASB 68 reporting purposes.

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. New members on or after July 1, 2013, must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit that apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. If a member of the DC Plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

Funding Policy - Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The 2023 employer and employee contribution rate of 14 percent was equal to the statutory maximum rates. For 2023, the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$975,224 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount \$111,875 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Note 15 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u>

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.04808300%	0.041735690%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.04909840%	0.044042049%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00101540%	-0.002306359%	
Proportionate Share of the Net			
Pension Liability	\$2,600,703	\$9,277,898	\$11,878,601
Pension Expense	\$146,803	\$1,057,656	\$1,204,459

At June 30, 2023, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$105,330	\$118,769	\$224,099
Changes of assumptions	25,662	1,110,286	1,135,948
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	0	322,851	322,851
Changes in proportionate share and			
difference between School District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	36,997	47,719	84,716
School District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	261,375	975,224	1,236,599
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$429,364	\$2,574,849	\$3,004,213

Note 15 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$17,073	\$35,491	\$52,564
Changes of assumptions	0	835,726	835,726
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	90,752	0	90,752
Changes in proportionate share and			
Difference between School District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	51,138	548,316	599,454
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$158,963	\$1,419,533	\$1,578,496

\$1,236,599 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	_		
2024	\$21,793	(\$191,463)	(\$169,670)
2025	(33,942)	(197,846)	(231,788)
2026	(129,642)	(371,529)	(501,171)
2027	150,817	940,930	1,091,747
Total	\$9,026	\$180,092	\$189,118

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

SERS' total pension 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 (e.g., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (e.g., mortality, disabilities, retirements, employment termination). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, 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.

Note 15 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. For a newly hired employee, actuarial calculations will take into account 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 June 30, 2022, are presented below:

	June 30, 2022
Inflation	2.4 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.0 percent, on or after
	April 1, 2018, COLAs for future
	retirees will be delayed for three
	years following commencement
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent net of
	System expenses
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
	(Level Percent of Payroll)

Mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weight Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20 percent for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35 percent for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3 percent for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8 percent for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended June 30, 2020.

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes.

Note 15 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash	2.00 %	(0.45) %
US Equity	24.75	5.37
Non-US Equity Developed	13.50	6.22
Non-US Equity Emerging	6.75	8.22
Fixed Income/Global Bonds	19.00	1.20
Private Equity	11.00	10.05
Real Estate/Real Assets	16.00	4.87
Multi-Asset Strategy	4.00	3.39
Private Debt/Private Credit	3.00	5.38
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate The total pension liability for 2022 was calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.00 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all 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 benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what each plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate.

	Current		
	1% Decrease Discount Rate 1% Inc		
	(6.00%)	(7.00%)	(8.00%)
School District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$3,828,110	\$2,600,703	\$1,566,629

Note 15 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation are presented below:

	June 30, 2022
Inflation	2.50 percent
Salary increases	From 2.5 percent to 12.5 percent
	based on age
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment
	expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017

For 2022, post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110 percent for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95 percent for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Disable Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

For 2021, post-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates, thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2021. An actuarial experience study is done on a quinquennial basis.

STRS' investment consultant develops an estimate range for the investment return assumption based on the target allocation adopted by the Retirement Board. The target allocation and long-term expected rate of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

Note 15 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

Asset Class	Target Allocation *	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return **
Domestic Equity	26.00%	6.60%
International Equity	22.00	6.80
Alternatives	19.00	7.38
Fixed Income	22.00	1.75
Real Estate	10.00	5.75
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	1.00
Total	100.00%	

^{*} Target allocation percentage is effective July 1, 2022. Target weights were phased in over a 3 month period concluding on October 1, 2022

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2022. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2022. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2022.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00 percent, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.00 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate:

	Current		
	1% Decrease Discount Rate 1% Incr		
	(6.00%)	(7.00%)	(8.00%)
School District's proportionate share	-		
of the net pension liability	\$14,015,524	\$9,277,898	\$5,271,330

^{** 10} year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 percent, and is net of investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS' investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Note 15 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (continued)

Social Security System

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the State Teachers Retirement System or the School Employees Retirement System have an option to choose Social Security or the State Teachers Retirement System/School Employees Retirement System. As of June 30, 2023, none of the Board of Education members have elected Social Security. The Board's liability is 6.2 percent of wages paid.

Note 16 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

See Note 15 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description - The School District contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 75 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. SERS' Health Care Plan provides healthcare benefits to eligible individuals receiving retirement, disability, and survivor benefits, and to their eligible dependents. Members who retire after June 1, 1986, need 10 years of service credit, exclusive of most types of purchased credit, to qualify to participate in SERS' health care coverage. The following types of credit purchased after January 29, 1981 do not count toward health care coverage eligibility: military, federal, out-of-state, municipal, private school, exempted, and early retirement incentive credit. In addition to age and service retirees, disability benefit recipients and beneficiaries who are receiving monthly benefits due to the death of a member or retiree, are eligible for SERS' health care coverage. Most retirees and dependents choosing SERS' health care coverage are over the age of 65 and therefore enrolled in a fully insured Medicare Advantage plan; however, SERS maintains a traditional, self-insured preferred provider organization for its non-Medicare retiree population. For both groups, SERS offers a self-insured prescription drug program. Health care is a benefit that is permitted, not mandated, by statute. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

Access to health care for retirees and beneficiaries is permitted in accordance with Section 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. SERS' Retirement Board reserves the right to change or discontinue any health plan or program. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. The SERS Retirement Board established the rules for the premiums paid by the retirees for health care coverage for themselves and their dependents or for their surviving beneficiaries. Premiums vary depending on the plan selected, qualified years of service, Medicare eligibility, and retirement status.

Note 16 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (continued)

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2023, no allocation was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2023, this amount was \$25,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2023, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$33,317.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$33,317 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount \$33,317 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description - The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Care Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy - Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Health Care Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. All benefit recipients pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the School District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

Note 16 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (continued)

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

	SERS	SERS STRS	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.04879340%	0.041735690%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.04977730%	0.044042049%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00098390%	-0.002306359%	
Proportionate Share of the:			
Net OPEB Liability	\$685,066	\$0	\$685,066
Net OPEB Asset	\$0	\$1,080,677	\$1,080,677
OPEB Expense	(\$41,410)	(\$194,674)	(\$236,084)

At June 30, 2023, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources	_		
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$5,759	\$15,666	\$21,425
Changes of assumptions	108,968	46,033	155,001
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	3,561	18,812	22,373
Changes in proportionate Share and			
difference between School District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	53,588	20,798	74,386
School District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	33,317	0	33,317
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$205,193	\$101,309	\$306,502
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$438,217	\$162,297	\$600,514
Changes of assumptions	281,223	766,303	1,047,526
Changes in Proportionate Share and			
Difference between School District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	59,338	12,128	71,466
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$778,778	\$940,728	\$1,719,506

\$33,317 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Note 16 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	_			
2024	(\$132,394)	(\$247,793)	(\$380,187)	
2025	(134,427)	(236,170)	(370,597)	
2026	(121,204)	(116,980)	(238,184)	
2027	(76,305)	(48,220)	(124,525)	
2028	(51,693)	(62,860)	(114,553)	
Thereafter	(90,879)	(127,396)	(218,275)	
Total	(\$606,902)	(\$839,419)	(\$1,446,321)	

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

The total OPEB liability is determined by SERS' actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, as part of their annual actuarial valuation for each retirement plan. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts (e.g., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (e.g., mortality, disabilities, retirements, employment terminations). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, 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 take into account 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.

Note 16 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (continued)

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2022, are presented below:

	June 30, 2022
Inflation	2.40 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation Wage Increases	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Fiduciary Net Position is Projected	
to be Depleted	2044
Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Measurement Date	3.69 percent
Prior Measurement Date	1.92 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate,	-
net of plan investment expense,	
including price inflation	
Measurement Date	4.08 percent
Prior Measurement Date	2.27 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Medicare	5.125 to 4.40 percent
Pre-Medicare	6.75 to 4.40 percent
Medical Trend Assumption	7.00 to 4.40 percent

Mortality rates among healthy retirees were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20 percent for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35 percent for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3 percent for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8 percent for females. Mortality rates for contingent survivors were based on PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Contingent Survivor mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 105.5 percent for males and adjusted 122.5 percent for females. Mortality rates for actives is based on PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Employee mortality table.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended June 30, 2020.

Note 16 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the actuarial five-year experience study. The most recent study covers fiscal years 2016 through 2020, and was adopted by the Board in 2021. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a long-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return, 7.00 percent, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer timeframe. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

The SERS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan, see Note 15.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2022 was 4.08 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2021, was 2.27 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the contribution rate of 1.50 percent of projected covered payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and no contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current System members by SERS actuaries. The Municipal Bond Index Rate is used in the determination of the SEIR for both the June 30, 2022, and the June 30, 2021 total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index rate is the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion. The Municipal Bond Index Rate is 3.69 percent at June 30, 2022 and 1.92 percent at June 30, 2021.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (3.08%) and higher (5.08%) than the current discount rate (4.08%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.00% decreasing to 3.40%) and higher (8.00% decreasing to 5.40%) than the current rate.

	Current			
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
	(3.08%)	(4.08%)	(5.08%)	
School District's proportionate share				
of the net OPEB liability	\$850,860	\$685,066	\$551,222	

Note 16 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (continued)

	Current			
	1% Decrease	Trend Rate	1% Increase	
	(6.00% decreasing	(7.00% decreasing	(8.00% decreasing	
to 3.40%)		to 4.40%)	to 5.40%)	
School District's proportionate share				
of the net OPEB liability	\$528,308	\$685,066	\$889,814	

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation are presented below:

June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	
Varies by service from 2.5 percent to 8.5 percent	Varies by age from 2.5 percent to 12.50 percent	
7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	
3 percent	3 percent	
7.00 percent	7.00 percent	
7.50 percent initial	5.00 percent initial	
3.94 percent ultimate	4 percent ultimate	
-68.78 percent initial	-16.18 percent initial	
3.94 percent ultimate	4 percent ultimate	
-	-	
9.00 percent initial	6.50 percent initial	
3.94 percent ultimate	4 percent ultimate	
-5.47 percent initial	29.98 percent initial	
3.94 percent ultimate	4 percent ultimate	
	Varies by service from 2.5 percent to 8.5 percent 7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation 3 percent 7.00 percent 7.50 percent initial 3.94 percent ultimate -68.78 percent initial 3.94 percent ultimate 9.00 percent initial 3.94 percent ultimate -5.47 percent initial	

Projections of benefits include the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and retired plan members.

For 2022, healthy retirees post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110 percent for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020; pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95 percent for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. For disabled retirees, mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Disabled Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

Note 16 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (continued)

For 2021, healthy retirees the mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. For disabled retirees, mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2021. An actuarial experience study is done on a quinquennial basis.

The STRS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan, see Note 15.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2022. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed STRS continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2022. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected health care costs to determine the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2022.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2022, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00 percent, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	Current			
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
	(6.00%)	(7.00%)	(8.00%)	
School District's proportionate				
share of the net OPEB asset	\$999,056	\$1,080,677	\$1,150,590	
		Current		
	1% Decrease	Trend Rate	1% Increase	
School District's proportionate				
share of the net OPEB asset	\$1,120,924	\$1,080,677	\$1,029,873	
share of the net OPEB asset School District's proportionate	\$999,056 1% Decrease	\$1,080,677 Current Trend Rate	\$1,150,590 1% Increase	

Note 17 - Other Employee Benefits

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty-five days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at a rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of two hundred sixty days for classified employees and two hundred fifty days for certified employees. Upon retirement, classified employees will receive payment for one-third of accrued but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of eighty six and two-thirds days and certified employees will receive payment for one-fourth of accrued but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of sixty two and one-half days.

B. Health Care Benefits

The School District offers medical, dental, vision, and life insurance to most employees through the Stark County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefit Plan. The employees share the cost of the monthly premium with the Board. The premium varies with each employee depending on marital and family status.

C. Separation Benefits

The School District offers a separation benefit to classified employees who retire in the first year in which they are eligible under SERS rules. Eligible classified employees will be paid \$5,000. At June 30, 2023, there was no liability for separation benefits.

Note 18 - Long-Term Obligations

Changes in the School District's long-term obligations during fiscal year 2023 were as follows:

	Balance at 6/30/2022	Additions	Reductions	Balance at 6/30/2023	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
General Long-Term Obligations					
General Obligation Bonds					
School Facilities Construction					
and Improvement Bonds,					
2010B					
Term Bonds 5.499%	\$11,975,000	\$0	\$0	\$11,975,000	\$0
General Obligation Bonds					
from Direct Placement					
Refunding School					
Improvement Bonds, 2019					
Term Bonds 1.92%	2,007,000	0	5,000	2,002,000	5,000
Total General Obligation Bonds	13,982,000	0	5,000	13,977,000	5,000
Net Pension Liability					
SERS	1,811,589	789,114	0	2,600,703	0
STRS	5,631,172	3,646,726	0	9,277,898	0
Total Net Pension Liability	7,442,761	4,435,840	0	11,878,601	0
Net OPEB Liability					
SERS	942,075	0	257,009	685,066	0
Compensated Absences Payable	696,218	0	12,376	683,842	71,507
Total Governmental Activities					
Long-Term Obligations	\$23,063,054	\$4,435,840	\$274,385	\$27,224,509	\$76,507

School Facilities Construction and Improvement Bonds, 2010B - On August 31, 2010, the School District issued \$11,975,000 in voted general obligation bonds for constructing, renovating, and equipping school facilities. The bonds were issued for an eighteen year period, with final maturity in fiscal year 2028. The bonds are being retired through the Bond Retirement debt service fund.

The bonds are subject to prior redemption on or after December 1, 2019, by and at the sole option of the School District, either in whole on any date or in part, in such order of maturity as the School District shall determine, at 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

The bonds are subject to extraordinary optional redemption, by and at the sole option of the School District, either in whole on any date or in part on any interest payment date, at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued interest to the redemption date in the event that the Treasury payments from the federal government cease.

Note 18 - Long-Term Obligations (continued)

Refunding School Improvement Bonds, 2019 - On December 5, 2019, the School District issued \$2,040,000 in general obligation bonds through a direct placement to currently refund bonds previously issued in fiscal year 2011 (2010A) for constructing, renovating, and equipping school facilities. The bonds were issued for a twelve year period, with final maturity in fiscal year 2031. The bonds are being retired through the Bond Retirement debt service fund.

The bonds maturing on December 1, 2030, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, at a redemption price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, on December 1 in the years and the respective principal amounts as follows:

Year	Amount	
2023	\$5,000	
2024	5,000	
2025	5,000	
2026	5,000	
2027	5,000	
2028	624,000	
2029	669,000	

The remaining principal, in the amount of \$684,000, will be paid at stated maturity on December 1, 2030.

<u>Net Pension/OPEB Liability</u> - There is no repayment schedule for the net pension/OPEB liability; however, employer pension/OPEB contributions are made from the General Fund, and the Food Service, Student Wellness, Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief, Title VI-B, and Title I special revenue funds.

Compensated absences will be paid from the General Fund and the Food Service special revenue fund.

The School District's overall debt margin was \$16,328,875 with an unvoted debt margin of \$225,446 at June 30, 2023.

Note 18 - Long-Term Obligations (continued)

Principal and interest requirements to retire general long-term obligations outstanding at June 30, 2023, were as follows:

	General Obligation		General Obligation Bonds	
	Bonds		from Direct Placement	
Fiscal Year Ending	Principal Interest		Principal	Interest
2024	\$0	\$658,506	\$5,000	\$38,390
2025	0	658,506	5,000	38,294
2026	0	658,506	5,000	38,199
2027	0	658,506	5,000	38,102
2028	11,975,000	161,928	5,000	38,006
2029-2031	0	0	1,977,000	58,090
	\$11,975,000	\$2,795,952	\$2,002,000	\$249,081

Note 19 - Set Asides

The School District is required by State statute to annually set aside, in the General Fund, an amount based on a statutory formula for the acquisition and construction of capital improvements. The amount not spent by the end of the fiscal year or offset by similarly restricted resources received during the fiscal year must be held in cash at fiscal year end. This amount must be carried forward and used for the same purpose in future fiscal years.

The following cash basis information identifies the change in the fund balance reserve for capital improvements during fiscal year 2023.

	Capital
	Improvements
Balance June 30, 2022	\$0
Current Year Set Aside	
Requirement	236,686
Qualifying Expenditures	(236,686)
Balance June 30, 2023	\$0

Note 20 - Fund Balance

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in governmental funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below.

				Total
		Bond	Other	Governmental
Fund Balance	General	Retirement	Governmental	Funds
Nonspendable for:				
Materials and Supplies				
Inventory	\$37,265	\$0	\$4,741	\$42,006
Prepaid Items	7,781	0	114	7,895
Total Nonspendable	45,046	0	4,855	49,901
Restricted for:				
Athletics and Music	0	0	10,144	10,144
Capital Improvements	0	0	542,853	542,853
Community				
Involvement	0	0	29,902	29,902
Debt Retirement	0	10,015,731	0	10,015,731
Facilities Maintenance	0	0	921,050	921,050
Food Service				
Operations	0	0	609,710	609,710
Network Connectivity	0	0	1,680	1,680
Non-Instructional	0	0	5,585	5,585
Student Activities	0	0	53,510	53,510
Student Intervention	0	0	2,067	2,067
Student Wellness				
and Success	0	0	198,981	198,981
Total Restricted	0	10,015,731	2,375,482	12,391,213
Committed for:				
Capital Improvements	0	0	2,937,567	2,937,567
Assigned for:				
Instructional Materials	816	0	0	816
Regular Instruction	11,355	0	0	11,355
Student Activities	24,721	0	0	24,721
Unpaid Obligations	119,853	0	0	119,853
Total Assigned	156,745	0	0	156,745
Unassigned (Deficit)	20,513,521	0	(44,192)	20,469,329
Total Fund Balance	\$20,715,312	\$10,015,731	\$5,273,712	\$36,004,755

Elgin Local School District Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Note 21 - Interfund Transfers

During fiscal year 2023, the General Fund made transfers to the other governmental funds, in the amount of \$2,000 to subsidize operations of other governmental funds. Other governmental funds made transfers to the other governmental funds, in the amount of \$7,716 for facilities maintenance.

Note 22 - Donor Restricted Endowments

The School District's private purpose trust funds include donor restricted endowments. Endowment, in the amount of \$10,000, represents the principal portion. The amount of net appreciation in donor restricted investments that is available for expenditures by the School District is \$74,072 and is included as held in trust for scholarships. State law permits the School District to appropriate, for purposes consistent with the endowment's intent, net appreciation, realized and unrealized, unless the endowment terms specify otherwise. The endowment indicates that the interest should be used to provide a scholarship each year.

Note 23 - Jointly Governed Organizations

A. Metropolitan Educational Technology Association

The School District is a participant in the Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META), which is a computer consortium. META is an association of public school districts within the boundaries of Athens, Crawford, Delaware, Erie, Franklin, Knox, Licking, Lorain, Marion, Morrow, Muskingum, Union, and Wyandot Counties. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts. The governing board of META consists of twelve members of participating school districts. During fiscal year 2023, the School District paid \$33,243 to META for various services. Financial information can be obtained from META, 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

B. Tri-Rivers Joint Vocational School

The Tri-Rivers Joint Vocational School (JVS) is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio which provides vocational education. The JVS operates under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the ten participating school districts' Board of Education. The Board possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. The degree of control exercised by the School District is limited to its representation on the Board. Financial information can be obtained from Tri-Rivers Joint Vocational School, 2222 Marion Mt. Gilead Road, Marion, Ohio 43302.

Elgin Local School District Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Note 24 - Insurance Pools

A. Ohio School Plan

The School District participates in the Ohio School Plan (Plan), an insurance purchasing pool established under Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Plan is an unincorporated nonprofit association of its members which enables the participants to provide for a formalized joint insurance purchasing program for maintaining adequate insurance protection and provides risk management programs and other administrative services. The Plan's business and affairs are conducted by a fifteen member board consisting of superintendents, treasurers, the president of Harcum-Shuett Insurance Agency, Inc., and a member of the Hylant Group, Inc. The Hylant Group, Inc. is the Plan's administrator and is responsible for processing claims. Harcum-Shuett Insurance Agency serves as the sales and marketing representative which establishes agreements between the Plan and its members. Financial information can be obtained from Harcum-Shuett Insurance Agency, 246 East Sycamore Street, Columbus, Ohio 43206.

B. Stark County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefit Plan

The School District participates in a public entity shared risk pool, the Stark County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefit Plan (Plan) for employee medical, dental, vision, and life insurance benefits. The Plan is administered by the Stark County Schools Council (SCSC), a regional council of governments established in accordance with Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. The SCSC is governed by an assembly consisting of one representative from each participant. Each participate pays its premiums to the Plan based on an apportionment of estimated costs established by the SCSC prior to the beginning of each fiscal year. Should estimated program costs be insufficient to pay all claims for the fiscal year, the SCSC notifies each participant of any additional program costs for the fiscal year. Upon withdrawal from the Health Benefit Plan, a participant is entitled to be refunded any excess contributions being held by the Plan.

Participation in the Health Benefit Plan is by written application subject to acceptance by the Board of Directors of the Assembly and payment of the monthly premiums. Financial information can be obtained from the Stark County Educational Service Center, who serves as fiscal agent, 2100 Thirty-Eighth Street Northwest, Canton, Ohio 44709.

C. Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The School District participates in a group rating plan for workers' compensation as established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP) was established through the Ohio School Boards Association (OSBA) as an insurance purchasing pool.

The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by a three member Board of Directors consisting of the President, the President-Elect, and the Immediate Past President of the OSBA. The Executive Director of the OSBA, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the GRP. Each year, the participants pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

Elgin Local School District Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Note 25 - Contingencies

A. Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2023.

B. School Foundation

School District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding a enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As a result of the FY 23 review, ODE owes \$60 to the School District. This amount has not been included in the financial statements.

C. Litigation

There are currently no matters in litigation with the School District as defendant.

Note 26 - 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 ended in April 2023. During fiscal year 2023, the School District received COVID-19 funding. The School District will continue to spend available COVID-19 funding consistent with the applicable program guidelines.

Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability School Employees Retirement System of Ohio Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2023	2022	2021	2020
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.04808300%	0.04909840%	0.04648380%	0.04822550%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$2,600,703	\$1,811,589	\$3,074,536	\$2,885,417
School District's Employee Payroll	\$1,656,936	\$1,702,529	\$1,637,171	\$1,653,193
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Employee Payroll	156.96%	106.41%	187.80%	174.54%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	75.82%	82.86%	68.55%	70.85%
Amounts presented as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal				

year end.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
0.04825730%	0.04611490%	0.04887650%	0.04898320%	0.04788000%	0.04788000%
\$2,763,784	\$2,755,263	\$3,577,309	\$2,795,029	\$2,423,180	\$2,847,270
\$1,569,541	\$1,543,136	\$1,530,321	\$1,459,393	\$1,266,046	\$1,396,031
176.09%	178.55%	233.76%	191.52%	191.40%	203.95%
71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability School Employees Retirement System of Ohio Last Seven Fiscal Years (1)

	2023	2022	2021	2020
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.04879340%	0.04977730%	0.04742010%	0.04849800%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$685,066	\$942,075	\$1,030,596	\$1,219,624
School District's Employee Payroll	\$1,656,936	\$1,702,529	\$1,637,171	\$1,653,193
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Employee Payroll	41.35%	55.33%	62.95%	73.77%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	30.34%	24.08%	18.17%	15.57%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2017 is not available.

Amounts presented as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

2019	2018	2017
0.04793630%	0.04612500%	0.04898660%
\$1,329,882	\$1,237,874	\$1,396,299
\$1,569,541	\$1,543,136	\$1,530,321
84.73%	80.22%	91.24%
13.57%	12.46%	11.49%

Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2023	2022	2021	2020
	2020			
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.041735690%	0.044042049%	0.043579540%	0.04468879%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net				
Pension Liability	\$9,277,898	\$5,631,172	\$10,544,698	\$9,882,659
School District's Employee Payroll	\$6,204,950	\$5,942,943	\$5,509,886	\$5,240,921
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net				
Pension Liability as a Percentage of Employee Payroll	149.52%	94.75%	191.38%	188.57%
of Employee Fayron	149.3270	94.7370	191.3670	100.5770
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a				
Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	78.90%	87.80%	75.50%	77.40%
Amounts presented as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal				

year end.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
0.04581512%	0.04423294%	0.04526008%	0.04577001%	0.04642152%	0.04642152%
\$10,073,715	\$10,507,630	\$15,149,913	\$12,649,491	\$11,291,320	\$13,450,147
\$5,224,207	\$4,944,100	\$4,751,414	\$4,874,121	\$4,482,169	\$4,929,031
192.83%	212.53%	318.85%	259.52%	251.92%	272.88%
77.30%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio Last Seven Fiscal Years (1)

2023	2022		
	2022	2021	2020
0.041735690%	0.044042049%	0.043579540%	0.04468879%
(\$1,080,677)	(\$928,591)	(\$765,910)	(\$740,153)
\$6,204,950	\$5,942,943	\$5,509,886	\$5,240,921
-17.42%	-15.63%	-13.90%	-14.12%
230.70%	174.70%	182.10%	174.70%
	(\$1,080,677) \$6,204,950 -17.42%	(\$1,080,677) (\$928,591) \$6,204,950 \$5,942,943 -17.42% -15.63%	\$6,204,950 \$5,942,943 \$5,509,886 -17.42% -15.63% -13.90%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

Amounts presented as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

2019	2018	2017
0.04581512%	0.04423294%	0.04526008%
(\$736,202)	\$1,725,806	\$2,420,521
\$5,224,207	\$4,944,100	\$4,751,414
-14.09%	34.91%	50.94%
176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

Elgin Local School District Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Contributions School Employees Retirement System of Ohio Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net Pension Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$261,375	\$231,971	\$238,354	\$229,204
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(261,375)	(231,971)	(238,354)	(229,204)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
School District Employee Payroll (1)	\$1,866,964	\$1,656,936	\$1,702,529	\$1,637,171
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Employee Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Net OPEB Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution (2)	\$33,317	\$29,963	\$28,055	\$26,604
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(33,317)	(29,963)	(28,055)	(26,604)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Employee Payroll	1.78%	1.81%	1.65%	1.62%
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Employee Payroll (2)	15.78%	15.81%	15.65%	15.62%

⁽¹⁾ The School District's covered payroll is the same for pension and OPEB.

⁽²⁾ Includes surcharge.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
\$223,181	\$211,888	\$216,039	\$214,245	\$192,348	\$175,474
(223,181)	(211,888)	(216,039)	(214,245)	(192,348)	(175,474)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$1,653,193	\$1,569,541	\$1,543,136	\$1,530,321	\$1,459,393	\$1,266,046
13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%
\$31,013	\$29,212	\$22,036	\$22,453	\$36,464	\$25,710
(31,013)	(29,212)	(22,036)	(22,453)	(36,464)	(25,710)
\$0	<u>\$0</u>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1.88%	1.86%	1.43%	1.47%	2.50%	2.03%
15.38%	15.36%	15.43%	15.47%	15.68%	15.89%

Elgin Local School District Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Contributions State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net Pension Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$975,224	\$868,693	\$832,012	\$771,384
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(975,224)	(868,693)	(832,012)	(771,384)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
School District Employee Payroll	\$6,965,886	\$6,204,950	\$5,942,943	\$5,509,886
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Employee Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Net OPEB Liability				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	0	0	0	0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Employee Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Employee Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
\$733,729	\$731,389	\$692,174	\$665,198	\$682,377	\$582,682
(733,729)	(731,389)	(692,174)	(665,198)	(682,377)	(582,682)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$5,240,921	\$5,224,207	\$4,944,100	\$4,751,414	\$4,874,121	\$4,482,169
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$44,822
0	0	0	0	0	(44,822)
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

Beginning in fiscal year 2018, on each anniversary of the initial retirement, the allowance of all retirees and survivors may be increased by the annual rate of increase in the CPI-W measured as of the June preceding the beginning of the applicable calendar year. The annual rate of increase shall not be less than 0 percent nor greater than 2.5 percent. The COLA was suspended for 2018-2020. Prior to 2018, an assumption of 3 percent was used.

Amounts reported in 2022 incorporate changes in assumptions used by SERS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These assumptions compared with those used in prior years are presented below:

	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Years 2021-2017	Fiscal Year 2016 and Prior
Wage Inflation Future Salary Increases,	2.4 percent	3.00 percent	3.25 percent
including inflation Investment Rate of Return	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent 7.0 percent net of system expenses	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent 7.50 percent net of investments expense, including inflation	4.00 percent to 22.00 percent 7.75 percent net of investments expense, including inflation

Beginning in 2022, amounts reported use mortality rates based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weight Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20 percent for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35 percent for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3 percent for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8 percent for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

Amounts report for 2017 through 2021 use mortality rates that are based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females. Amounts reported for fiscal year 2016 and prior, use mortality assumptions that are based on the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table set back one year for both men and women. Special mortality tables were used for the period after disability retirement.

Changes in Assumptions - STRS

Beginning with fiscal year 2022, amounts reported incorporate changes in assumptions and changes in benefit terms used by STRS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal years 2018-2021 and fiscal year 2017 and prior are presented below:

	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Years 2021-2018	Fiscal Year 2017 and Prior
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.50 percent	2.75 percent
Projected salary increases	From 2.5 percent to 12.5 percent	12.50 percent at age 20 to	12.25 percent at age 20 to
	based on age	2.50 percent at age 65	2.75 percent at age 70
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment	7.45 percent, net of investment	7.75 percent, net of investment
	expenses, including inflation	expenses, including inflation	expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent	3 percent	3.5 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017	2 percent simple applied as follows:
(COLA)			for members retiring before
			August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year;
			for members retiring August 1, ,2013
			or later, 2 percent COLA commences
			on fifth anniversary of retirement date

Beginning with fiscal year 2022, post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110 percent for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95 percent for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Disable Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

Beginning with fiscal year 2018, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees were based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

For fiscal year 2017 and prior actuarial valuation, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table (Projection 2022—Scale AA) for Males and Females. Males' ages are set-back two years through age 89 and no set-back for age 90 and above. Females younger than age 80 are set back four years, one year set back from age 80 through 89, and no set back from age 90 and above.

Changes in Benefit Term - STRS Pension

For fiscal year 2023, the Board approved a one-time 3 percent COLA effective on the anniversary of a benefit recipient's retirement date for those eligible during fiscal year 2023 and eliminated the age 60 requirement to receive unreduced retirement that was scheduled to go into effect August 1, 2026.

Net OPEB Liability

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

Beginning with fiscal year 2022, amounts reported incorporate changes in assumptions and changes in benefit terms used by SERS in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2021 and prior are presented below:

	2022	2021 and Prior
Inflation Future Salary Increases, including inflation	2.40 percent	3.00 percent
Wage Increases	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent net of investment expense, including inflation	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation

Amounts reported incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Fiscal year 2023	3.69 percent
Fiscal year 2022	1.92 percent
Fiscal year 2021	2.45 percent
Fiscal year 2020	3.13 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.62 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense,	
including price inflation	
Fiscal year 2023	4.08 percent
Fiscal year 2022	2.27 percent
Fiscal year 2021	2.63 percent
Fiscal year 2020	3.22 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.70 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent

Changes in Assumptions - STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB) and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45.

For fiscal year 2022, the discount rate was decreased from 7.45 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.00.

For fiscal year 2023, the projected salary increases were changed from age based (2.5 percent to 12.50 percent) to service based (2.5 percent to 8.5 percent.)

Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS OPEB

For fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2020.

For fiscal year 2019, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

For fiscal year 2020, there was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were trended to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 to reflect the current price renewals. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2020 from 1.944 percent to 1.984 percent per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1 percent for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.

For fiscal year 2021, there was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were updated to reflect the projected fiscal year ending June 30, 2021 premium based on June 30, 2020 enrollment distribution. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2021 from 1.984 percent to 2.055 percent per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2021. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1 percent for the AMA Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

For fiscal year 2022, there was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were updated to reflect the projected fiscal year ending June 30, 2022 premium based on June 30, 2021 enrollment distribution. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2022 from 2.055 percent to 2.1 percent per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2022. The Medicare Part D Subsidy was updated to reflect it is expected to be negative in CY 2022. The Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

For fiscal year 2023, healthcare trends were updated to reflect emerging claims and recoveries experience.

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SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

FEDERAL GRANTOR	Federal	
Pass Through Grantor	AL	Total Federal
Program/Cluster Title	Number	Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Record Through the Ohio Department of Education		
Passed Through the Ohio Department of Education		
Child Nutrition Cluster:		
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution):		
National School Lunch Program	10.555	\$ 55,069
Cash Assistance:		
School Breakfast Program	10.553	92,327
National School Lunch Program	10.555	321,390
COVID-19 National School Lunch Program	10.555	30,752
Summer Food Service Program for Children	10.559	11,524
Total Child Nutrition Cluster		511,062
Pandemic EBT Administrative Costs	10.649	628
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		511,690
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION		
Passed Through the Ohio Department of Education		
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010A	221,073
0 15		
Special Education Cluster:	04.0074	050 000
Special Education Grants to States	84.027A	258,809
COVID-19 Special Education Grants to States Consortium Amount Passed/Transferred to North Central Ohio Educational Service Center	84.027X	53,357
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	4.474
Total Special Education Cluster	04.170	316,640
Total operation cluster		310,040
Passed Through the Ohio Department of Education		
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	84.287A	15,693
Consortium Amount Passed/Transferred to North Central Ohio Educational Service Center		
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	4,881
Book IT and the Oliv Book to the first		
Passed Through the Ohio Department of Education	04.2674	22.460
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant	84.367A	32,468
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424A	16,648
Stadont Support and Adddonio Emilianion Program	04.42471	10,040
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund	84.425D	292,742
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund	84.425X	199,384
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund	84.425W	588
		492,714
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION		1,100,117
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION		
Passed through the Universal Service Administrative Company		
COVID-19 Emergency Connectivity Fund Program	32.009	6,009
TOTAL FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION		6,009
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS		\$ 1,617,816
		, .,,

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Elgin Local School District (the School District) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2023. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the School District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, or changes in net position of the School District

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement.

NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE

The School District has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

The School District commingles cash receipts from the U.S. Department of Agriculture with similar State grants. When reporting expenditures on this Schedule, the School District assumes it expends federal monies first.

NOTE E - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

The School District reports commodities consumed on the Schedule at the entitlement value. The School District allocated donated food commodities to the respective program that benefitted from the use of those donated food commodities.



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

Elgin Local School District Marion County 1239 Keener Road South Marion, Ohio 43302

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with the 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 (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Elgin Local School District, Marion County, (the School District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 1, 2024.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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Elgin Local School District
Marion County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by Government Auditing Standards
Page 2

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matter that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2023-001.

School District's Response to Finding

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the School District's response to the finding identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and corrective action plan. The School District's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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 School District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 1, 2024



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Elgin Local School District Marion County 1239 Keener Road South Marion, Ohio 43302

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

We have audited Elgin Local School District's, Marion County, (the School District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on the Elgin Local School District's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2023. Elgin Local School District's major federal program is identified in the Summary of Auditor's Results section of the accompanying schedule of findings.

In our opinion, Elgin Local School District complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Basis for Opinion on the Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the School District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for the major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the School District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

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Elgin Local School District
Marion County
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements
Applicable to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over
Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance
Page 2

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

The School District's Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the School District's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the School District's compliance based on our audit. 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, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the School District's compliance with the requirements of the major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, Government Auditing Standards, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 School District's compliance with the compliance requirements
 referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the
 circumstances.
- obtain an understanding of the School District's internal control over compliance relevant to the
 audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and
 report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the
 purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over
 compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Elgin Local School District
Marion County
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements
Applicable to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over
Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance
Page 3

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance* section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of this testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 1, 2024

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SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2023

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

		I
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Education Stabilization Fund (#84.425)
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR §200.520?	Yes
	L	

2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

FINDING NUMBER 2023-001

Noncompliance Transfers

Ohio Rev. Code § 5705.13(C) provides a taxing authority of a subdivision, by resolution or ordinance, may establish a capital projects fund for the purpose of accumulating resources for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of fixed assets of the subdivision. For the purposes of this section, "fixed assets" includes motor vehicles. More than one capital projects fund may be established and may exist at any time. The ordinance or resolution shall identify the source of the money to be used to acquire, construct, or improve the fixed assets identified in the resolution or ordinance, the amount of money to be accumulated for that purpose, the period of time over which that amount is to be accumulated, and the fixed assets that the taxing authority intends to acquire, construct, or improve with the money to be accumulated in the fund.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2023 (Continued)

2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

FINDING NUMBER 2023-001 (Continued)

Noncompliance Transfers

A taxing authority of a subdivision shall not accumulate money in a capital projects fund for more than ten years after the resolution or ordinance establishing the fund is adopted. If the subdivision has not entered into a contract for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of fixed assets for which money was accumulated in such a fund before the end of that ten-year period, the fiscal officer of the subdivision shall transfer all money in the fund to the fund or funds from which that money originally was transferred or the fund that originally was intended to receive the money.

A taxing authority of a subdivision, by resolution or ordinance, may rescind a capital projects fund. If a capital projects fund is rescinded, money that has accumulated in the fund shall be transferred to the fund or funds from which the money originally was transferred.

Notwithstanding sections 5705.14, 5705.15, and 5705.16 of the Revised Code, the taxing authority of a subdivision, by resolution or ordinance, may transfer money to the capital projects fund from any other fund of the subdivision that may lawfully be used for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, or improving the fixed assets identified in the resolution or ordinance.

When the School District passed Resolution No. 113-21 on November 22, 2021 to establish the Capital Projects Fund, the School District failed to identify the source of the money to be used to acquire, construct, or improve the fixed assets, the amount of money to be accumulated for that purpose, the period of time over which that amount is to be accumulated, and the fixed assets that the taxing authority intends to acquire, construct, or improve with the money to be accumulated in the fund as required under Ohio Rev. Code § 5705.13(C).

In 2023, the School District transferred \$2,232,300, which is a portion of the unexpended balance within the Capital Projects Fund to the General Fund. None of the conditions of Ohio Rev. Code § 5705.13(C) existed to make this a proper transfer. The proceeds of the transfer receipted within the General Fund were therefore required to be returned to the Capital Projects Fund. The School District adjusted their financial statements and accounting records to properly reflect this activity.

Prior to approving a transfer, the School District should review all provisions of Ohio Rev. Code § 5705.13 and seek advice from legal counsel whenever in question. Additionally, if the School District wishes to establish future capital project funds under Ohio Rev. Code § 5705.13(C), the School District should include within their resolution all required components outlined in Ohio Rev. Code § 5705.13(C).

Officials' Response:

Refer to Corrective Action Plan

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2023 (Continued)

4. OTHER - FINDINGS FOR RECOVERY

In addition, we identified the following other issue related to Findings for Recovery. This issue did not impact our GAGAS or Single Audit Compliance and Controls reports.

FINDING NUMBER 2023-002

Finding for Recovery – Repaid Under Audit Supplemental Contract Overpayment

Article 11 of the Negotiated Agreement between the Elgin Local School District and the Elgin Education Association provides pay schedules for supplemental contracts.

During fiscal year 2023, Kristi Brown was awarded supplemental contracts for being a Student Council Advisor (\$1,267.74) and Junior Class Advisor (\$1,811.05), a total of \$3,078.79. On the June 15, 2023 special pay, Ms. Brown received \$4,165.42 for the supplemental contracts rather than \$3,078.79, an overpayment in the amount of \$1,086.63.

In accordance with the foregoing facts and pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code § 117.28, a Finding for Recovery for public monies illegally expended is hereby issued against Kristi Brown in the amount of \$1,086, and in favor of the District's General Fund.

The Finding for Recovery was repaid in full to the General Fund via payroll withholdings of \$543 on September 8, 2023 and September 25, 2023, respectively.

Officials' Response:

We did not receive a response from Officials to this finding.

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ELGIN LOCAL SCHOOLS



1239 Keener Road South • Marion, Ohio 43302 • (740) 382-1101 • FAX (740) 382-1672 www.elginschools.org

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN 2 CFR 200.511(c) 2023

FINDING NUMBER:

2023-001

PLANNED CORRECTIVE ACTION:

Transfers will not be approved until all provisions of the Ohio Revised Code 5705.134 are reviewed. The district will seek legal counsel if any questions arise. Resolution language will also be reviewed before the adoption by the Board of Education.

Funds have been properly transferred on 10/24/2023 at the request of the auditing team, along with a detailed resolution.

COMPLETION DATE: 2/1/2024

RESPONSIBLE CONTACT PERSON: KIM REYNOLDS





ELGIN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

MARION 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 3/5/2024

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