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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Fairland Local School District Lawrence County 228 Private Drive 10010 Proctorville, Ohio 45669

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 Fairland Local School District, Lawrence County, Ohio (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 Fairland Local School District, Lawrence County, Ohio as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund and the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) 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.

Fairland Local School District Lawrence 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.

Fairland Local School District Lawrence County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

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 March 11, 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 March 11, 2024 This page intentionally left blank.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 UNAUDITED

The discussion and analysis of the Fairland Local School District's (the School District) 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 financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2023 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities increased \$608,887. This was primarily due to an increase in total assets in the amount of \$2,451,443, an increase in total deferred outflows of resources in the amount of \$167,904 and a decrease in deferred inflows of resources in the amount of \$5,130,596. This was partially offset by an increase in total liabilities in the amount of \$7,141,056.
- General revenues accounted for \$12,936,643 or 71% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of Charges for Services and Sales and Operating Grants and Contributions accounted for \$5,231,140 or 29% of total revenues of \$18,167,783. The School District had \$17,558,896 in expenses related to governmental activities.
- The General Fund and the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER Fund) are the School District's major funds. The General Fund had \$14,231,271 in revenues and \$14,270,354 in expenditures. The General Fund's balance decreased \$39,083. The ESSER Fund had \$1,414,352 in revenues and \$1,410,566 in expenditures. The ESSER Fund's balance increased \$3,786.

Using this Annual Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the School District as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities and conditions.

The Statement of Net Position and 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 the next 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 non-major funds presented in total in one column.

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

While this document contains information about the large number of funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities for students, the view of the School District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2023?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 UNAUDITED

This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the School District's net position and changes in the net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School District as a whole, the financial position of the School District has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the 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, the School District's activities are all considered to be Governmental Activities.

Governmental Activities – All of the School District's programs and services are reported here
including instruction, support services, operation of non-instructional services, and
extracurricular activities.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the School District's funds begins on page 10. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's major governmental funds are the General Fund and the ESSER Fund.

Governmental Funds Most of the School District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at fiscal year end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the School District's general governmental operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 UNAUDITED

The School District as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for 2023 compared to 2022.

Table 1 Net Position

	Governmental Activities				
	2023	2022	Variance		
Assets					
Current and Other Assets	\$12,663,817	\$10,744,739	\$1,919,078		
Capital Assets, Net	16,025,639	15,493,274	532,365		
Total Assets	28,689,456	26,238,013	2,451,443		
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Pension	3,635,714	3,418,785	216,929		
OPEB	266,313	315,338	(49,025)		
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	3,902,027	3,734,123	167,904		
Liabilities					
Other Liabilities	3,285,619	1,998,853	1,286,766		
Long-term Liabilities	, ,				
Due Within One Year	13,496	0	13,496		
Due in More Than One Year					
Net Pension Liability	14,613,660	8,455,637	6,158,023		
Net OPEB Liability	701,456	973,482	(272,026)		
Other Amounts	792,374	837,577	(45,203)		
Total Liabilities	19,406,605	12,265,549	7,141,056		
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Property Taxes not Levied to Finance					
Current Year Operations	3,981,179	3,584,316	396,863		
Pension	1,684,123	7,384,081	(5,699,958)		
OPEB	2,177,369	2,004,870	172,499		
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	7,842,671	12,973,267	(5,130,596)		
Net Position					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	14,745,529	15,493,274	(747,745)		
Restricted	2,604,433	1,570,649	1,033,784		
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(12,007,755)	(12,330,603)	322,848		
Total Net Position	\$5,342,207	\$4,733,320	\$608,887		

Total assets increased \$2,451,443 mainly due to increases in equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents, accrued interest receivable, intergovernmental receivable, property taxes receivable, net OPEB asset and net depreciable capital assets. Deferred outflows of resources increased \$167,904 due to changes in actuarially determined amounts related to the School District's proportionate share of the state-wide net pension and OPEB liabilities.

Total liabilities increased \$7,141,056 mainly due to increases in accounts payable, contracts payable, accrued vacation benefits payable, long-term liabilities due within one year and net pension liability. This was partially offset by decreases in accrued wages and benefits payable, intergovernmental payable,

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 UNAUDITED

long-term liabilities due in more than one year and net OPEB liability. Deferred inflows of resources decreased \$5,130,596 due to changes in actuarially determined amounts related to the School District's proportionate share of the state-wide net pension and OPEB liabilities.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 compared to 2022. Revenue increased \$1,214,405 mostly due to increases in charges for services and sales, operating grants and contributions, property taxes, grants and entitlements and investment earnings. These increases were partially offset by decreases in capital grants and contributions and insurance recoveries and miscellaneous. Program expenses increased \$1,658,254 with the largest increase being in regular instruction. There were also increases in special instruction, vocational instruction, pupils, instructional staff, board of education, administration, fiscal, business, operations and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, central, operations of non-instructional services and extracurricular activities. Program expenses that decreased were student intervention services, other and interest and fiscal charges.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities				
	2023 2022		Variance		
Revenues					
Program Revenues					
Charges for Services and Sales	\$609,894	\$311,253	\$298,641		
Operating Grants and Contributions	4,621,246	4,298,660	322,586		
Capital Grants and Contributions	0	125,000	(125,000)		
Total Program Revenues	5,231,140	4,734,913	496,227		
General Revenues					
Property Taxes	4,583,596	3,918,142	665,454		
Grants and Entitlements	8,094,236	8,054,752	39,484		
Investment Earnings	99,150	7,086	92,064		
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	0	0	0		
Insurance Recoveries and Miscellaneous	159,661	238,485	(78,824)		
Total General Revenues	12,936,643	12,218,465	718,178		
Total Revenues	18,167,783	16,953,378	1,214,405		

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 UNAUDITED

Table 2
Changes in Net Position (continued)

	Governmental Activities					
	2	023		2022		Variance
Program Expenses						
Instruction						
Regular	\$8	,012,360		\$7,593,976		\$418,384
Special	2	2,282,675		2,045,019		237,656
Vocational		84,976		70,684		14,292
Student Intervention Services		5,340		14,717		(9,377)
Other		39,149		40,862		(1,713)
Support Services:						
Pupils		815,875		707,791		108,084
Instructional Staff		362,973		346,336		16,637
Board of Education		130,627		112,882		17,745
Administration	1	,215,637		1,033,740		181,897
Fiscal		425,920		383,838		42,082
Business		4,950		4,108		842
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2	2,044,344		1,739,072		305,272
Pupil Transportation		706,479		625,758		80,721
Central		20,627		19,932		695
Operation of Non-Instructional Services		751,817		672,625		79,192
Extracurricular Activities		655,147		487,040		168,107
Interest and Fiscal Charges		0		2,262		(2,262)
Total Expenses	17	,558,896		15,900,642		1,658,254
Change in Net Position		608,887		1,052,736		(443,849)
Net Position at Beginning of Year	4,	733,320		3,680,584		
Net Position at End of Year	\$ 5,	342,207	\$	4,733,320	\$	608,887

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and sales and operating grants and contributions offsetting those services. Table 3 shows the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of those services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted state entitlements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 UNAUDITED

	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services
•	2023	2023	2022	2022
Program Expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$8,012,360	\$7,543,978	\$7,593,976	\$6,237,911
Special	2,282,675	833,010	2,045,019	569,330
Vocational	84,976	84,594	70,684	70,130
Student Intervention Services	5,340	885	14,717	(1,150)
Other	39,149	36,398	40,862	40,816
Support Services:				
Pupils	815,875	466,751	707,791	290,677
Instructional Staff	362,973	338,558	346,336	324,217
Board of Educatoin	130,627	130,627	112,882	112,777
Administration	1,215,637	1,199,521	1,033,740	978,193
Fiscal	425,920	425,795	383,838	381,236
Business	4,950	4,950	4,108	4,106
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,044,344	241,102	1,739,072	1,534,290
Pupil Transportation	706,479	569,371	625,758	607,006
Central	20,627	20,627	19,932	19,914
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	751,817	66,495	672,625	(260,631)
Extracurricular Activities	655,147	365,094	487,040	254,645
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	0	2,262	2,262
Total	\$17,558,896	\$12,327,756	\$15,900,642	\$11,165,729

The dependence upon tax revenues and state subsidies for governmental activities is apparent. 70% of program expenses activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues.

The School District Funds

The School District's funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$18,150,916 and expenditures of \$18,236,901 which resulted in a net decrease in total governmental fund balances of \$85,985.

The fund balance of the General Fund decreased \$39,083. The General Fund had total revenues of \$14,231,271 in fiscal year 2023 compared to total revenues of \$13,532,058 in fiscal year 2022. The General Fund had total expenditures of \$14,270,354 in fiscal year 2023 compared to total expenditures of \$13,277,366 in fiscal year 2022. The General Fund's unassigned fund balance of \$1,755,351 represents twelve percent of current year expenditures.

The fund balance of the ESSER Fund increased \$3,786. The ESSER Fund has an unassigned fund balance of \$0.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 UNAUDITED

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 the course of fiscal year 2023 the School District amended its General Fund budget as needed to reflect unexpected increases/decreases in revenues and expenditures. For the General Fund, budget basis revenue was \$953,712 less than the original estimate of \$14,968,900 and \$953,711 less than the final estimate of \$14,968,899 mainly due to less than expected property and other local taxes, intergovernmental revenue and tuition and fees.

Budget basis expenditures were \$933,501 less than the original estimate of \$15,072,550 and \$433,501 less than the final estimate of \$14,572,550. The primary reason for this is regular instruction, other instruction and operation and maintenance of plant expenses were less than expected.

The School District's ending unobligated General Fund balance was \$3,008,659.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2023, the School District had \$16,025,639 invested in land and land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Table 4 shows fiscal year 2023 balances compared to 2022.

Table 4
Capital Assets
(Net of Depreciation)

3
<u>. </u>
5,337
0
9,126
5,723
2,088
3,274
2

See note 8 for more information on capital assets.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 UNAUDITED

Debt

At June 30, 2023, the School District had no debt outstanding.

Economic Factors

The School District depends on the State School Foundation Program and must maintain its prudent spending habits. The financial situation is stable at the present time; however, the School District is unable to predict what effect the budget of the State of Ohio for the next biennium may have on its financial operations.

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 show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Loretta Wirzfeld, Fairland Local School District Treasurer, 228 Private Drive 10010, Proctorville, Ohio 45669.

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities
Assets	¢5 610 193
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Accrued Interest Receivable	\$5,619,183 8,753
	8,753
ntergovernmental Receivable	1,166,250
Property Taxes Receivable let OPEB Asset	4,482,210
londepreciable Capital Assets	1,387,421 1,923,595
Depreciable Capital Assets Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	14,102,044
otal Assets	28,689,456
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	3,635,714
PEB	266,313
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	3,902,027
iabilities	
Accounts Payable	612,672
ccrued Wages and Benefits Payable	1,499,160
contracts Payable	901,000
ntergovernmental Payable	204,232
ccrued Vacation Benefits Payable ong-Term Liabilities:	68,555
Due Within One Year	13,496
Due in More Than One Year	792,374
Net Pension Liability	14,613,660
Net OPEB Liability	701,456
otal Liabilities	19,406,605
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
roperty Taxes not Levied to Finance Current Year Operations	3,981,179
ension	1,684,123
PEB	2,177,369
otal Deferred Inflows of Resources	7,842,671
let Position	
let Investment in Capital Assets Restricted For:	14,745,529
Capital Outlay	122,780
Other Purposes	2,475,013
Unclaimed Monies	6,640
Inrestricted (Deficit)	(12,007,755)
otal Net Position	\$5,342,207

Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

		Program F	Revenues	Net (Expense)
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Governmental Activities	Expenses	Services and Sales	and Contributions	Net Position
Instruction:				
Regular	\$8,012,360	\$71,819	\$396,563	(\$7,543,978)
Special	2,282,675	0	1,449,665	(833,010)
Vocational	84,976	0	382	(84,594
Student Intervention Services	5,340	0	4,455	(885
Other	39,149	0	2,751	(36,398
Support Services:	39,149	U	2,731	(30,390
Pupils	815,875	2,047	347,077	(466,751
Instructional Staff	362,973	13,467	10,948	(338,558)
Board of Education	130,627	13,407	10,948	(130,627
	1,215,637	13,543	2,573	(1,199,521
Administration Fiscal	425,920	105	2,573 20	, , ,
	425,920	105	20	(425,795
Business	,	•	•	(4,950
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,044,344	1,653	1,801,589	(241,102
Pupil Transportation	706,479	0	137,108	(569,371
Central	20,627	0	0	(20,627)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	751,817	242,702	442,620	(66,495)
Extracurricular Activities	655,147	264,558	25,495	(365,094)
Totals	\$17,558,896	\$609,894	\$4,621,246	(12,327,756)
		General Revenues Property Taxes Levied General Purposes	for:	4,583,596
		Grants and Entitlement	a not Bootrioted	4,363,390
			s not Restricted	0.004.006
		to Specific Programs		8,094,236
		Investment Earnings		99,150
		Miscellaneous	_	159,661
		Total General Revenues	-	12,936,643
		Change in Net Position		608,887
		Net Position Beginning of	f Year	4,733,320
		Net Position End of Year	_	\$5,342,207

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2023

	General Fund	ESSER Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets	#2.050.420	# 0	¢4.754.404	#F 040 F40
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables:	\$3,858,439	\$0	\$1,754,104	\$5,612,543
Accrued Interest	8.753	0	0	8.753
Interfund	6,755 4,864	0	0	4,864
Intergovernmental	43,560	930,667	192,023	1,166,250
Property Taxes	4,482,210	930,007	192,023	4,482,210
Restricted Assets:	4,402,210	U	U	4,402,210
	6 640	0	0	6 640
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,640	0	U	6,640
Total Assets	\$8,404,466	\$930,667	\$1,946,127	\$11,281,260
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	\$420,743	\$24,527	\$167,402	\$612,672
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	1,302,762	4,574	191,824	1,499,160
Contracts Payable	0	901,000	0	901,000
Interfund Payable	0	0	4,864	4,864
Intergovernmental Payable	181,314	566	22,352	204,232
Total Liabilities	1,904,819	930,667	386,442	3,221,928
Deferred Inflows of Resouces				
Property Taxes not Levied to Finance Current Year Operations Unavailable Revenue:	3,981,179	0	0	3,981,179
Property Taxes	210,081	0	0	210,081
Grants	0	0	100.557	100,557
Clane			100,001	100,007
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	4,191,260	0	100,557	4,291,817
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable	6,640	0	0	6,640
Restricted	0	0	1,559,558	1,559,558
Committed	399,805	0	0	399,805
Assigned	146,591	0	0	146,591
Unassigned (Deficit)	1,755,351	0	(100,430)	1,654,921
Total Fund Balances	2,308,387	0	1,459,128	3,767,515
Total Liabilities. Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$8,404,466	\$930,667	\$1,946,127	\$11,281,260

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$3,767,515
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		16,025,639
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:		
Property Taxes Intergovernmental	210,081 100,557	
		310,638
Vacation benefits payable is recognized for earned vacation benefits that are to be used within one year but are not recognized on the balance sheet until due.		(68,555)
The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) is not due and payable (receivable) in the current period. Therefore, the liability (asset) and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:		
Deferred outflows-pension Deferred outflows-OPEB	3,635,714 266,313	
Deferred inflows-pension	(1,684,123)	
Deferred inflows-OPEB Net pension liability	(2,177,369) (14,613,660)	
Net OPEB asset	1,387,421	
Net OPEB liability Total	(701,456)	(13,887,160)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Sick Leave Benefits Payable	(805,870)	(805,870)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$5,342,207
Net Fusition of Governmental Activities	=	φυ,υ 4 ∠,∠υ/

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	General Fund	ESSER Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$4,608,805	\$0	\$0	\$4,608,805
Intergovernmental	9,246,219	1,414,352	1,971,247	12,631,818
Investment Earnings	99,150	0	3,453	102,603
Tuition and Fees	41,479	0	0	41,479
Extracurricular Activities	65,647	0	260,066	325,713
Gifts and Donations	12,472	0	25,663	38,135
Charges for Services	0	0	242,702	242,702
Miscellaneous	157,499	0	2,162	159,661
Total Revenues	14,231,271	1,414,352	2,505,293	18,150,916
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	6,521,235	22,135	356,168	6,899,538
Special	1,721,456	16	571,062	2,292,534
Vocational	84,629	0	0	84,629
Student Intervention Services	2,398	2,942	0	5,340
Other	37,504	1,817	0	39,321
Support Services:				
Pupils	550,496	0	264,704	815,200
Instructional Staff	353,793	664	7,200	361,657
Board of Education	130,759	0	0	130,759
Administration	1,229,078	0	0	1,229,078
Fiscal	421,684	0	0	421,684
Business	2,850	0	0	2,850
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,825,074	0	143,064	1,968,138
Pupil Transportation	665,415	0	0	665,415
Central	20,167	0	0	20,167
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	92,555	2,992	646,371	741,918
Extracurricular Activities	332,954	0	288,277	621,231
Capital Outlay	278,307	1,380,000	279,135	1,937,442
Total Expenditures	14,270,354	1,410,566	2,555,981	18,236,901
Net Change in Fund Balances	(39,083)	3,786	(50,688)	(85,985)
Beginning Fund Balances, July 1	2,347,470	(3,786)	1,509,816	3,853,500
Ending Fund Balances, June 30	\$2,308,387	\$0	\$1,459,128	\$3,767,515

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

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	(\$85,985)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the current period:	
Capital Asset Additions1,937,442Depreciation Expense(1,405,077)	532,365
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred	
Pensions 1,162,419 OPEB 34,658	1,197,077
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liabilities (assets) are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the	
Pensions (1,403,555) OPEB 321,876	(1,081,679)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds:	
Delinquent Taxes (25,359) Intergovernmental 42,076	16,717
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in	
Vacation Benefits Payable(1,315)Sick Leave Benefits Payable31,707	30,392
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$608,887

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 A	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$5,022,053	\$5,022,053	\$4,544,633	(\$477,420)
Intergovernmental	9,835,477	9,835,477	9,262,195	(573,282)
Interest	6,969	6,969	90,150	83,181
Tuition and Fees	9,017	9,017	4,783	(4,234)
Extracurricular Activities	3,000	3,000	0	(3,000)
Miscellaneous	92,384	92,383	113,427	21,044
Total Revenues	14,968,900	14,968,899	14,015,188	(953,711)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	7,545,116	7,045,118	6,433,318	611,800
Special	1,689,656	1,689,656	1,750,898	(61,242)
Vocational	81,293	81,293	84,826	(3,533)
Student Intervention Services	494	494	2,398	(1,904)
Other	47,908	47,908	40,719	7,189
Support Services:				
Pupils	529,578	529,577	577,365	(47,788)
Instructional Staff	341,531	341,531	342,942	(1,411)
Board of Education	113,520	113,520	125,480	(11,960)
Administration	1,120,845	1,120,845	1,202,098	(81,253)
Fiscal	408,599	408,599	421,947	(13,348)
Business	2,008	2,008	2,850	(842)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,936,934	1,936,933	1,827,503	109,430
Pupil Transportation	890,724	890,724	902,200	(11,476)
Central	19,472	19,472	20,167	(695)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	74,450	74,450	86,194	(11,744)
Extracurricular Activities	270,422	270,422	318,144	(47,722)
Total Expenditures	15,072,550	14,572,550	14,139,049	433,501
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(103,650)	396,349	(123,861)	(520,210)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Advances In	29,538	29,539	0	(29,539)
Insurance Recoveries	1,562	1,562	0	(1,562)
Transfers Out	0	0	(118,176)	(118,176)
Advances Out	0	0	(4,864)	(4,864)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	31,100	31,101	(123,040)	(154,141)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(72,550)	427,450	(246,901)	(674,351)
Beginning Fund Balances, July 1	3,183,011	3,183,011	3,183,011	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	72,549	72,549	72,549	0
Ending Fund Balances, June 30	\$3,183,010	\$3,683,010	\$3,008,659	(\$674,351)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual ESSER Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted A	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Intergovernmental	\$2,622,469	\$1,500,000	\$492,250	(\$1,007,750)
Total Revenues	2,622,469	1,500,000	492,250	(1,007,750)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	2,307,396	1,184,927	295,603	889,324
Special	0	0	136	(136)
Student Intervention Services	315,073	315,073	11,371	303,702
Support Services:	,	•	,	,
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	0	0	479,000	(479,000)
·				
Total Expenditures	2,622,469	1,500,000	786,110	713,890
Net Change in Fund Balances	0	0	(293,860)	(293,860)
Beginning Fund Balances, July 1	0	0	0	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	0	0	0	0
Ending Fund Balances, June 30	\$0	\$0	(\$293,860)	(\$293,860)

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 1 - Description of the School District and Reporting Entity

Fairland Local School District (the School District) is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio.

The School District operates under a locally-elected, five-member Board form of government and provides educational services as mandated by state and/or federal agencies. This Board of Education controls the School District's four instructional/support facilities staffed by 53 classified employees, 96 certificated full time teaching personnel and 10 administrators who provide services to 1,534 students.

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the School District are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For the 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 for the organization. The School District has no component units.

The School District is associated with four organizations, one of which is defined as a jointly governed organization, one as a shared risk pool, and two as insurance purchasing pools. The jointly governed organization is the Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META), the shared risk pool is the Lawrence County Schools' Council of Governments Health Benefits Program, and the insurance purchasing pools are the Ohio School Plan and the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP). These organizations are presented in Notes 15 and 16 to the basic financial statements.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the 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. The more significant of the School District's accounting policies are described below.

A. Basis of Presentation

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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. The statements ordinarily distinguish between activities that are governmental (primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues) and those that are considered business-type (primarily supported by fees and charges). The School District, however, 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 are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program; grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program; and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the School District. 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.

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 School District's funds are all categorized as governmental.

Governmental Funds Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically 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 plus deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The following are the School District's major governmental funds:

General Fund The General Fund is the operating fund of the School District and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

ESSER Fund The American Rescue Plan (ARP) was signed into law in 2021 to deliver critical aid to schools to address the significant academic, social, emotional and mental health needs of their students to continue to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources associated with the operation of the School District are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position.

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

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. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual bases of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows/outflows of resources and net pension liability, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes and grants, entitlements, and donations. On the accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (see Note 6).

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 year when the resources are required to be used or the 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 a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year end: property taxes available as an advance, investment earnings, tuition and fees, and certain grants.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statement of net position and balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position/fund balance that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB). The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are further explained in Notes 11 and 12.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and the balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position/fund balance that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2023, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2024 operations have been recorded as deferred inflows of resources on the statement of net position and on the governmental fund balance sheet. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental fund balance sheet and represents grants and entitlements not received within the available period and delinquent property taxes due at June 30, 2023. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position and are further explained in Notes 11 and 12.

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

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

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

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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 the School District's records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the financial statements.

During fiscal year 2023, investments were limited to overnight repurchase agreements and certificates of deposit. These nonparticipating investment contracts and certificates of deposit are reported at fair value.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during fiscal year 2023 amounted to \$99,150 which includes \$30,370 assigned from other School District funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities 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 not purchased from the pool are reported as investments. The certificates of deposit are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents.

F. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the fiscal year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The School District's capitalization threshold is \$5,000. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

All reported capital assets except land 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:

	Governmental
	Activities
	Estimated
Description	Lives
Buildings and Improvements	20 – 50 years
Furniture and Equipment	5 – 20 years
Vehicles	8 years

G. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the School District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. A liability is recorded for vacation eligible employees after one year of service with the School District. The liability for vacation benefits is recorded as "accrued vacation benefits payable".

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

District's termination policy. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for classified and certified employees after fifteen years of current service with the School District. The entire sick leave benefit liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

On the governmental fund financial statements, sick leave benefits are recognized as liabilities and expenditures as 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 will be paid. The School District reported no matured compensated absences payable at June 30, 2023.

H. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, and contractually required pension contributions that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current fiscal year. Bonds and certificates of participation are recognized as an expenditure and liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due. 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.

I. Interfund Activity

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

J. Interfund Balances

Interfund receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans or interfund services provided and used are classified as "interfund receivables/payables". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column of the statement of net position.

K. 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:

Nonspendable: The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans and notes receivable, as well as property acquitted for resale, unless the

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

use of the proceeds from the collection of those receivables or from the sale of those properties is restricted, committed, or assigned.

Restricted: The restricted fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation. Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions.

Committed: The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action (resolution) of the School District Board of Education. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the School District 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 the use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned: Amounts in the assigned fund balance 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. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the School District Board of Education.

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

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

L. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the School District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes include activities for classroom facilities maintenance and federal and state grants restricted to expenditure for specified purposes. The government wide statement of net position reports \$2,604,433 of restricted net position, none of which has resulted from enabling legislation.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

M. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2023.

N. 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.

O. Budgetary Process

All funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution, and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amounts that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board of Education's authorization to spend resources and set annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board of Education. The legal level of control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level. The School District Treasurer has been given the authority to allocate appropriations among functions and objects within all funds.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the fiscal year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement are based on estimates made before the end of the prior fiscal year. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the amended certificate in effect when final appropriations for the fiscal year were passed.

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

Note 3 - Accountability

The following funds had deficit fund balances at June 30, 2023:

	Deficit Fund Balances
Special Revenue Funds:	
Special Education - Grants to States	54,704
Title I	40,217
Title II-A Supporting Effective Instruction	5,509

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 3 - Accountability (Continued)

The deficits are due to recognition of accrued liabilities in accordance with GAAP. The General Fund is liable for any deficit in these funds and provides operating transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

Note 4 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual presented for the General Fund and ESSER Fund are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP (modified accrual) 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 a restriction, commitment, or assignment of fund balance (GAAP basis).
- 4. Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the General Fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the Uniform School Supplies, Public School Support, Unclaimed Monies, Insurance Contingency, and Termination Benefits Funds.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the General Fund and the ESSER Fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General	ESSER
GAAP Basis	(\$39,083)	\$3,786
Revenue Accruals	(98,953)	(922,102)
Expenditure Accruals	231,932	918,316
Encumbrances	(348,202)	(293,860)
Mapped Funds	7,405	0
Budget Basis	(\$246,901)	(\$293,860)

Note 5 - Deposits and Investments

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

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 5 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Inactive deposits are public deposits that 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.

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) and by a surety bond issued by the School District's financial institution.

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, 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 two 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) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAROhio);
- 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. The investment in commercial paper notes of a single issuer shall not exceed in the aggregate five percent of interim moneys available at the time of purchase.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 5 - 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. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase, 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 of, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

<u>Deposits:</u> Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At June 30, 2023, \$1,644,000 of the School District's total bank balance of \$2,144,000 was exposed to custodial credit risk because those deposits were uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution. The School District's policy is to deposit money with financial institutions that are able to abide by the laws governing insurance and collateral of public funds.

The School District has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or be protected by:

Eligible securities pledged to the school district and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or

Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

<u>Investments:</u> The School District's investments are reported at fair value. As of June 30, 2023, the School District had the following investment:

	Fair Value	Maturity	
Repurchase Agreements	\$3,592,336	1 day	

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 table identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2023. All investments of the School District are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses caused by rising interest rates, the School District's investment policy requires that operating funds be invested primarily in short-term investments maturing within five years from the settlement date and that the School District's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations. The stated intent of the policy is that securities must be marked to market daily. To date, no investments have been purchased with a life greater than one day.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 5 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk For an investment, custodial credit risk is risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the School District will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Of the School District's investment in repurchase agreements, the entire balance is collateralized by underlying securities pledged by the investment's counterparty, not in the name of the School District.

Concentration of Credit Risk The School District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the School District at June 30, 2023:

Investment Type	Fair Value	% of Total
Repurchase Agreements	\$3,592,336	100%

Note 6 - 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 collections are received by the School District in the second half of the fiscal year. Second-half tax distributions occur in the first half of the following fiscal year.

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal property (used in business) located in the School District. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2023 represents collections of calendar year 2022 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2023 were levied after April 1, 2022, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2022, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at thirty-five percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, 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 collections 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 in 2023 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at thirty-five percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the county, including Fairland Local School District. The School District receives property taxes from Lawrence County and Gallia County. The county auditor periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County 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 property, public utility property, and tangible personal property taxes which were measurable as of June 30, 2023, and for which there is 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 reported 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 not levied to finance current year operations.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 6 - Property Taxes (Continued)

At June 30, 2023, \$290,950 is recognized as revenue in the General Fund. At June 30, 2022, \$226,778 is recognized as revenue in the General Fund.

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2023, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2024 operations have been recorded as deferred inflows of resources on the statement of net position and governmental fund balance sheet. On an accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue, while on a modified accrual basis the revenue has been reported as deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue.

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

	2022 Second- Half Collections		2023 First- Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/Residential and Other Real Estate	\$227,095,170	96%	\$259,087,340	96%
Public Utility Personal	10,159,220	4%	11,004,710	4%
Total	\$237,254,390	100%	\$270,092,050	100%
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$20.00		\$20.00	

Note 7 - Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2023 consisted of accrued interest, interfund, property taxes and intergovernmental receivables. 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 are expected to be collected within one year. A summary of principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

Intergovernmental Receivables	Amounts
General Fund	\$43,560
ESSER Fund	930,667
Special Revenue Funds:	
Food Service Fund	39,621
OneNet Connectivity	184
Special Education - Grants to States	65,883
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	71,558
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	14,777
Total Special Revenue Funds	192,023
Total Intergovernmental Receivables	\$1,166,250

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 8 - Capital Assets

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

	Balance 6/30/2022	Additions	Deductions	Balance 6/30/2023
Capital Assets:				
Capital Assets not being depreciated:				
Land and Land Improvements	\$445,337		\$0	\$445,337
Construction in Progress	0	1,478,258	0	1,478,258
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	445,337	1,478,258	0	1,923,595
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Buildings and Improvements	42,260,774	0	0	42,260,774
Furniture and Equipment	4,522,653	80,073	0	4,602,726
Vehicles	1,405,426	379,110	0	1,784,536
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated	48,188,853	459,183	0	48,648,036
Less Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings and Improvements	(28,771,648)	(1,197,750)	0	(29,969,398)
Furniture and Equipment	(3,155,930)	(164,178)	0	(3,320,108)
Vehicles	(1,213,338)	(43,148)	0	(1,256,486)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(33,140,916)	(1,405,076) *	0	(34,545,992)
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated, Net	15,047,937	(945,893)	0	14,102,044
Capital Assets, Net	\$15,493,274	\$532,365	\$0	\$16,025,639

^{*}Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$1,226,153
Special	\$881
Vocational	434
Other	410
Support Services:	
Instructional Staff	9,249
Business	2,100
Operation of Plant	74,076
Pupil Transportation	44,459
Central	460
Food Service Operations	9,714
Extracurricular Activities	37,140
Total Depreciation Expense	\$1,405,076

The School District's capital assets reported above include \$16,583,587 in fully depreciated assets that are still being utilized by the School District.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 9 - Risk Management

Property and Liability

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 joined together with other school districts in Ohio to participate in the Ohio School Plan (OSP), a public entity insurance purchasing pool for property, fleet, and liability insurance. Each individual school district enters into an agreement with the OSP and its premium is based on types of coverage, limits of coverage, and deductibles that it selects. The School District pays this annual premium to the OSP (see Note 16).

The type and amount of coverage provided follows:

Building and Contents-replacement cost (\$2,500 deductible)	\$74,953,605
Automobile Liability:	
Liability	2,000,000
Medical Payments	5,000
Uninsured Motorists	1,000,000

The types and amounts of coverage provided by the Ohio School Plan are as follows:

General Liability:	
Each Occurrence	\$2,000,000
Aggregate Limit	4,000,000
Products – Completed Operations Aggregate Limit	2,000,000
Fire Damage Limit	500,000
Medical Expense Limit – per person/accident	10,000
Employers Liability – Stop Gap:	
Bodily Injury By Accident – Each Accident	2,000,000
Bodily Injury By Disease	2,000,000
Bodily Injury By Disease – Each Employee	2,000,000
Employee Benefits Liability:	
Employee Benefits Injury – Each Offense Limit	2,000,000
Employee Benefits Injury Aggregate Limit	4,000,000
Educational Legal Liability:	
Each Occurrence	2,000,000
Aggregate Limit	4,000,000

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 Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (see Note 16). The firm of Sedgwick provided administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP for this 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 participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 9 - Risk Management (Continued)

applied to all school districts 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.

Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Pooling Fund". This "equity pooling" arrangement ensures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria.

The School District participates in the Lawrence County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefits Program (Note 16) to provide employee medical benefits. Beginning in May 2022 dental benefits are also provided by the Lawrence County Schools Council of Governments. Rates are set through an annual calculation process. The School District pays monthly premiums to the fiscal agent, which is placed into a Council Fund from which claim payments are made for all participating school districts. The School District pays 85% of the premium for certified employees who were hired prior to September 1, 2015 and classified employees who are not members of the non-teaching bargaining unit. The School District pays 80% of the premium for certified employees hired on or after September 1, 2015. The School District also pays 85% of the premium for classified employees who are members of the non-teaching bargaining unit who were hired prior to October 1, 2014. The School District pays 80% of the premium for classified employees who are members of the non-teaching bargaining unit who were hired on or after October 1, 2014. See Note 10B regarding employee dental contributions.

Claims are paid for all participants regardless of claims flow. Upon withdrawal from the program, no further contribution will be made and the school district will be distributed their net pooled share and all claims submitted by covered members of the School District after the distribution will be exclusively the liability of the School District.

Note 10 - Employee Benefits

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees and administrators who are contracted to work 260 days per year, earn ten to twenty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees upon termination of employment. Teachers, administrators, and classified employees who are contracted to work less than 260 days per year do not earn vacation time.

Teachers and administrators earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to 325 days. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of the total sick leave accumulation, up to a maximum of 75 days.

Classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to 300 days. Upon retirement, payment is made for thirty percent of the total sick leave accumulation, up to a maximum of 75 days.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 10 - Employee Benefits (Continued)

B. Life Insurance and Health Care Benefits

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to all employees through The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America. The coverage amount is \$40,000 for certified and classified employees.

Dental coverage was provided solely through The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America until May 1, 2022 when dental benefits became a part of the Lawrence County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefits Program. Premiums for this coverage are \$73.10 monthly for family and \$21.68 monthly for single coverage. Of the \$73.10 monthly premium for family coverage and of the \$21.68 monthly premium for single coverage, an administration fee of \$7.12 per month per employee is paid to The Guardian Life Insurance Company of American and the remainder of the premium is paid to the Lawrence County Schools Council of Governments. Certified employees contribute \$7 for family coverage and \$2 for single coverage. Classified employees contribute \$4 for family coverage and \$2 for single coverage.

Health insurance is provided by the Lawrence County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefits Program (see Note 16). Premiums for this coverage are \$2,402 for family coverage and \$972 for single coverage. The School District pays 85% of the premium for certified employees who were hired prior to September 1, 2015 and classified employees who are not members of the non-teaching bargaining unit. The School District pays 80% of the premium for certified employees hired on or after September 1, 2015. The School District also pays 85% of the premium for classified employees who are members of the non-teaching bargaining unit who were hired prior to October 1, 2014. The School District pays 80% of the premium for classified employees who are members of the non-teaching bargaining unit who were hired on or after October 1, 2014.

Vision insurance is provided through The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America. The School District pays 100% of the \$9.05 monthly premium for each employee. Employees may contribute \$10.41 per month to purchase family coverage if they so desire.

Note 11 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for pensions. Pensions and 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) represent 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 this estimate annually.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 11 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

The 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.

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

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description – nonteaching employees participate in SERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by SERS. SERS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, 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. Final average salary is the average of the highest three years of salary.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 11 - 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. Beginning April 1, 2018, 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. A three-year COLA suspension was in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020. Upon resumption of the COLA, it will be indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5 percent and with a floor of 0 percent. 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. The Retirement Board did not allocate any employer contribution to the Health Care Fund.

The School District's contractually required contributions to SERS were \$258,100 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, \$0 was 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 retirement 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 website 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 zero percent 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.

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 at any age.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 11 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

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. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. 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 goes to the DC Plan 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 after termination of employment at age 50 or later.

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. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. New members on or after July 1, 2013 must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit to apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. 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. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the employer rate was 14 percent and the plan members were also required to contribute 14 percent of covered salary. The fiscal year 2023 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates and the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The School District's contractually required contributions to STRS were \$904,319 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, \$147,228 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

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:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 11 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability			
Prior Measurement Date	0.051436700%	0.051289095%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability			
Current Measurement Date	0.049960900%	0.053582180%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.001475800%	0.002293085%	
Proportionate Share of the Net			
Pension Liability	\$2,702,274	\$11,911,386	\$14,613,660
Pension Expense	\$72,922	\$1,330,633	\$1,403,555

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	\$109,444	\$152,482	\$261,926
Changes of assumptions	26,665	1,425,436	1,452,101
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	0	414,489	414,489
Changes in proportion and differences			
between School District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	27,777	317,002	344,779
School District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	258,100	904,319	1,162,419
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$421,986	\$3,213,728	\$3,635,714
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$17,740	\$45,563	\$63,303
Changes of assumptions	0	1,072,942	\$1,072,942
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	94,296	0	94,296
Changes in proportion and differences			
between School District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	59,950	393,632	453,582
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$171,986	\$1,512,137	\$1,684,123

\$1,162,419 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 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:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 11 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2024	\$8,516	(\$42,482)	(\$33,966)
2025	(38,621)	(116,898)	(155,519)
2026	(134,704)	(251,358)	(386,062)
2027	156,709	1,208,010	1,364,719
Total	(\$8,100)	\$797,272	\$789,172

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.

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:

Wage Inflation

2.4 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation

3.25 percent to 13.58 percent

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA

2 percent on or after April 1, 2018, COLAs for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement

Investment Rate of Return

7 percent net of System expenses

Actuarial Cost Method

Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 11 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

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 one year and adjusted 94.20 percent for males and set forward two 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 five years and adjusted 103.3 percent for males and set forward three years and adjusted 106.8 percent for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

Mortality rates for measurement year 2020 were 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. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

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

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined 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.

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

Discount Rate The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.0 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 earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.0 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 11 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

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 7.0 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 (6.0 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.0 percent) than the current rate.

	Current			
	1% Decrease Discount Rate 1% Inc			
	(6.0%)	(7.0%)	(8.0%)	
School District's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$3,977,618	\$2,702,274	\$1,627,814	

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2022 actuarial valuation, are presented below:

	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.50 percent
Projected salary increases	From 2.5 percent to 8.5 percent	12.50 percent at age 20 to
,	based on service	2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment	7.00 percent, net of investment
	expenses, including inflation	expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent	7.00 percent
Payroll Increases	3 percent	3 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017	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 for healthy retirees 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. 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.

Actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 11 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

done on a quinquennial basis. Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016.

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:

Asset Class	Target Allocation *	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return **
	26.00	
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 three month period.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes 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% Increase
	(6.00%)	(7.00%)	(8.00%)
School District's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability	\$17,993,768	\$11,911,386	\$6,767,574
·			

^{**10} year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 percent and does not include 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 12 - Postemployment Benefits

Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 12 - Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

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. The Health Care Fund was established and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 105(e). 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.

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 \$34,658.

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 \$34,658 for fiscal year 2023. The entire amount of \$34,658 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 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 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. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 12 - Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

OPEB Liabilities (Assets), 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. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)			
Prior Measurement Date	0.052877000%	0.051289095%	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)			
Current Measurement Date	0.051202200%	0.053582180%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.001674800%	0.002293085%	
Proportionate Share of the Net			
OPEB Liability	\$701,456	\$0	\$701,456
OPEB Asset	\$0	(\$1,387,421)	(\$1,387,421)
OPEB Expense	(\$73,639)	(\$248,237)	(\$321,876)

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 12 - Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$5,897	\$20,113	\$26,010
Changes of assumptions	111,576	59,100	170,676
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	3,646	24,153	27,799
Changes in proportionate share and			
difference between School District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	0	7,170	7,170
School District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	34,658	0	34,658
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$155,777	\$110,536	\$266,313
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$448,703	\$208,364	\$657,067
Changes of assumptions	\$287,953	\$983,814	\$1,271,767
Changes in proportionate share and			
difference between School District contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions	243,275	5,260	248,535
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$979,931	\$1,197,438	\$2,177,369

\$34,658 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:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2024	(\$207,398)	(\$316,431)	(\$523,829)
2025	(204,256)	(311,594)	(515,850)
2026	(172,675)	(149,701)	(322,376)
2027	(103,866)	(63,072)	(166,938)
2028	(64,535)	(81,374)	(145,909)
Thereafter	(106,082)	(164,730)	(270,812)
Total	(\$858,812)	(\$1,086,902)	(\$1,945,714)

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 12 - Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

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.

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	June 30, 2021
Wage Inflation	2.40 percent	2.40 percent
Future Salary Increases,	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent
including inflation		
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent net of investments expense, including inflation	7.00 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Fiduciary Net Position is Projected		
to be depleted	2044	
Municipal Bond Index Rate:		
Measurement Date	3.69 percent	1.92 percent
Prior Measurement Date	1.92 percent	2.45 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of p	lan	
investment expense, including price in	flation	
Measurement Date	4.08 percent	2.27 percent
Prior Measurement Date	2.27 percent	2.63 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate		
Medicare	5.125 to 4.40 percent	5.125 to 4.40 percent
Pre-Medicare	6.75 to 4.40 percent	6.75 to 4.40 percent
Medical Trend Assumption	7.00 to 4.40 percent	

Mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 12 - Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Retiree Mortality Table projected to 2017 with ages set forward one year and adjusted 94.20 percent for males and set forward two 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 five years and adjusted 103.3 percent for males and set forward three 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 one 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.

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 log-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 target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class, as used in the June 30, 2020 five-year experience study, are summarized as follows:

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

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 state statute contribution rate of 1.50 percent of projected covered employee 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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 12 - Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments of current System members. The Municipal Bond Index Rate is used in the determination of the SEIR for both the June 30, 2022 and the June 20, 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% at June 30, 2022 and 1.92% 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 (3.08%)	Discount Rate (4.08%)	1% Increase (5.08%)
School District's proportionate sh	nare		
of the net OPEB liability	\$871,219	\$701,456	\$564,411
	1% Decrease	Trend Rate	1% Increase
	(6.00 % decreasing to 3.40 %)	(7.00 % decreasing to 4.40 %)	(8.00 % decreasing to 5.40 %)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$540,949	\$701,456	\$911,105

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation and the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation are presented below:

	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Projected salary increases	Varies by Service from 2.50 percent to 8.50 percent	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Pay roll Increases	3.00 percent	3.00 percent
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent	7.00 percent
Health Care Cost Trends		
Medical		
Pre-Medicare	7.50 percent initial, 3.94 percent ultimate	5.00 percent initial, 4.00 percent ultimate
Medicare	-68.78 percent initial, 3.94 percent ultimate	-16.18 percent initial, 4.00 percent ultimate
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	9.00 percent initial, 3.94 percent ultimate	6.50 percent initial, 4.00 percent ultimate
Medicare	-5.47 initial, 3.94 percent	29.98 initial, 4.00 percent
	ultimate	ultimate

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 12 - Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

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.

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. Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016.

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:

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 three month period concluding on October 1, 2022.

^{**10} year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 percent and does not include investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS' investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actual rate of return, without net value added by management.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 12 - Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio 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 20, 2022. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.00 percent was used to measure 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.

1% Decrease (6.00%)	Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
(\$1,282,634)	(\$1,387,421)	(\$1,477,180)
	Current	40.47
1% Decrease	Trend Rate	1% Increase
(\$1.439.093)	(\$1.387.421)	(\$1,322,198)
	(6.00%)	(6.00%) (7.00%) (\$1,282,634) (\$1,387,421) Current Trend Rate

Note 13 - Long Term Obligations

The changes in the School District's long-term obligations during the fiscal year consist of the following:

	Principal			Principal	Amounts
	Outstanding			Outstanding	Due in
	6/30/2022	Additions	Reductions	6/30/2023	One Year
Governmental Activities					
Net Pension Liability	8,455,637	6,158,023	0	14,613,660	0
Net OPEB Liability	973,482	0	272,026	701,456	0
Sick Leave Benefits	837,577	92,454	124,161	805,870	13,496
Total Governmental Activities					_
Long-Term Liabilities	\$10,266,696	\$6,250,477	\$396,187	\$16,120,986	\$13,496

Sick leave benefits will be paid from the General Fund. The School District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

The overall debt margin of the School District as of June 30, 2023 was \$24,308,285 with an unvoted debt margin of \$270,092.

The School District has a commercial guarantee relating to its automated clearing house credits agreement which is used by the School District for processing payroll direct deposit transactions.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 14 - Interfund Activity and Balances

A. Transfers

During fiscal year 2023 the General Fund made a transfer to the Uniform School Supplies Fund in the amount of \$13,176 to cover a deficit balance in that fund. One transfer of \$105,000 was made from the General Fund to the Severance Fund. In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, the School District combined the Uniform School Supplies Fund and the Severance Fund with the General Fund for financial reporting purposes. Therefore, they were eliminated on the financial statements.

B. Interfund Balances

The General Fund reports an interfund receivable in the amount of \$4,864 as a result of an advance from the General Fund to the Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant Fund in the amount of \$4,634 and an advance from the General Fund to the Special Education Grants to States Fund in the amount of \$230.

Note 15 - Jointly Governed Organization

Metropolitan Educational Technology Association Regional Council of Governments (META)

The Metropolitan Educational Technology Association Regional Council of Governments (META) is organized under ORC Code Chapter 167 as a regional council of governments. META is a product of the merger of the Tri-Rivers Educational Computer Association (TRECA), Metropolitan Educational Council (MEC), South Eastern Ohio Voluntary Education Cooperative (SEOVEC) and Metropolitan Dayton Educational Cooperative Association (MDECA) and the Asset Purchase Agreement entered into with South Central Ohio Computer Association (SCOCA). META subsumes and integrates in a single entity the formerly distinct functions, membership and personnel of MEC, TRECA, SEOVEC, MDECA and SCOCA. META operates as, and has all the powers of, a Data Acquisition Site/Information Technology Center pursuant to applicable provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. The organization was formed for the purpose of identifying, developing and providing to members and nonmembers innovative educational and technological services and products, as well as expanded opportunities for cooperative purchasing.

A full member of META is a city, county, exempted village, local, joint vocational or cooperative education school district or educational service center that meets the membership qualifications. The General Assembly of META consists of one delegate from each full member. The member's superintendent (or equivalent official) or his/her designee serves as the member's delegate to the General Assembly. The sole authority of the General Assembly is to discuss and make recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding services rendered by the Association, a basic fee schedule, new Association ventures, the election of officers as provided in the by-laws, the annual estimate and apportionment of Association Costs, the annual Association budget, and other matters referred to the General Assembly by the Board of Directors or Chief Executive Officer.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 15 - Jointly Governed Organization (Continued)

The Board of Directors of META consists of thirteen (13) voting directors, each a superintendent or business official (treasurer, technology officer or business manager) representing a different full member of META. All five regions (Athens, Columbus, Dayton, Marion and Piketon) may be represented on the board with two members for each region and three at-large members. Only the superintendent or business official of a board of education of a full member is eligible to serve as a voting director of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall approve new Association ventures, approve and amend the annual Association budget, approve a basic fee schedule, approve the annual estimate and apportionment of Association costs, elect officers as provided in the by-laws, amend the Association constitution, call the General Assembly together as needed and/or act on any other matter related to the business of the Association. The School District paid META \$134,908 for services provided during the fiscal year. Financial information can be obtained from Metropolitan Educational Technology Association at 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

Note 16 - Public Entity Risk Pools

A. Insurance Purchasing Pools

The School District participates in the Ohio School Plan (OSP), an insurance purchasing pool. The Ohio School Plan (OSP) is created and organized pursuant to and as authorized by Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code. The OSP is an unincorporated, non-profit association of its members and an instrumentality for each member for the purpose of enabling members of the Plan to provide for a formalized, joint insurance purchasing program to maintain adequate insurance protection, risk management programs and other administrative services. The OSP's business and affairs are conducted by a fifteen member Board of directors consisting of school district superintendents and treasurers, as well as the president of Harcum-Hyre Insurance Agency, Inc. and a partner of the Hylant Group, Inc. Hylant Group, Inc. is the Administrator of the OSP and is responsible for processing claims. Harcum-Hyre Insurance Agency, Inc. is the sales and marketing representative, which establishes agreements between OSP and member schools.

For fiscal year 2023 the School District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation GRP, also an insurance purchasing pool. Each year the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

B. Shared Risk Pool

The School District participates in the Lawrence County Schools Council of Governments Health Benefits Program (Council) which is a shared risk pool created pursuant to State statute for the purpose of administering health care benefits. Beginning the May 2022, the Council also administers dental benefits for the participating school districts. The Council is governed by a council, which consists of the superintendent from each participating school district. The council elects officers for one-year terms to serve on the Board of Directors. The council exercises control over the operation of the council. All council revenues are generated from charges for services received from the participating school districts, based on the established premiums for the insurance plans. The Lawrence County Educational Service Center is the fiscal agent of the council. Each school district reserves the right to withdraw from the plan. If this is done, no further contribution will be made and the School District will be distributed their net pooled share and all claims submitted by covered members of the School District after the distribution will be exclusively the liability of the School District.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 17 - Set-Aside Calculations and Fund Balance Restrictions

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. Amounts not spent by year-end or offset by similarly restricted resources received during the year must be held in cash at year end and carried forward to be used for the same purposes in future years.

Effective April 10, 2001, through Amended Substitute Senate Bill 345, the requirement for school districts to establish and appropriate money for the budget stabilization was deleted from law. A school district may still establish set-aside balance accounts consistent with Section 5705.13, Revised Code, if it so chooses; however, the requirement is no longer mandatory. In addition, any money on hand in a school district's budget set-aside as of April 10, 2001, may at the discretion of the board be returned to the School District's general fund or may be left in the account and used by the board to offset any budget deficit the district may experience in future years. The bill placed special conditions on any Bureau of Workers' Compensation monies remaining in the budget stabilization set-aside. During fiscal year 2004, the Board of Education approved maintaining the budget stabilization funds in the budget stabilization set-aside pursuant to State Statute and at June 30, 2023, this continues to be set aside.

The following cash basis information describes the change in the year-end set-aside amounts for capital acquisition. Disclosure of this information is required by State statute.

	Budget	Capital
	Stabilization	Acquisition
Set-Aside Balance as of June 30, 2022	\$43,460	\$0
Current Year Set-Aside Requirement	0	341,659
Current Year Offsets	0	(103,659)
Qualifying Disbursements	0	(247,734)
Totals	\$43,460	(\$9,734)
Set-Aside Balance Carried Forward		
to Future Fiscal Years	\$43,460	\$0
Set-Aside Balance as of June 30, 2023	\$43,460	\$0

Note 18 - Fund Balances

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 the governmental funds. The constraints placed on the fund balance for the major governmental fund and all other governmental funds are presented below.

		Other	Total
	General	Governmental	Governmental
	Fund	Funds	Funds
Nonspendable:			
Unclaimed Monies	\$6,640	\$0	\$6,640
Restricted:			
Classroom Projects and			
Maintenance	0	668,272	668,272
Other Purposes	0	832,757	832,757

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Debt Service	0	0	0
Extracurricular Activities	0	58,529	58,529
Total Restricted	0	1,559,558	1,559,558
Committed:			
Insurance Contingency	165,458	0	165,458
Severance Benefits	234,347	0	234,347
Other Purposes	0	0	0
Total Committed	399,805	0	399,805
Assigned:			
Other Purposes	45,871	0	45,871
Student and Staff Support	100,720	0	100,720
Total Assigned	146,591	0	146,591
Unassigned (Deficit)	1,755,351	(100,430)	1,654,921
Total Fund Balances	\$2,308,387	\$1,459,128	\$3,767,515

Note 19 - Significant Commitments

Contractual Commitments

The School District had the following outstanding construction commitment at June 30, 2023:

<u>Project</u>	Contract Amount	Amount Expended	Balance at June 30, 2023
Trane, Inc – Chiller	\$2,145,000	\$479,000	\$1,666,000
Replacement			

Encumbrances

Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. Encumbrances outstanding at fiscal year-end may be reported as part of restricted, committed, or assigned classifications of fund balance. At fiscal year end the amount of encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in the next year were as follows:

Fund	Amount
General	\$348,202
ESSER Fund	293,860
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	160,576
Total	\$802,638

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Note 20 - Contingencies

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

The School District is currently a party to legal proceedings.

C. Foundation

School District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust / reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by the schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, ODE has finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2023 Foundation funding for the School District and does not anticipate any further FTE adjustments for fiscal year 2023.

Note 21 - New Accounting Pronouncement

For fiscal year 2023, the School District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 96, "Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements".

GASB Statement No. 96 provides accounting and financial reporting guidance for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs). It is based on the standards established in Statement 87, "Leases". It:

- Defines a SBITA as a contract that conveys control of the right to use a SBITA vendor's IT software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction;
- Requires governments with SBITAs to recognize a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability (with an exception for short-term SBITAs—those with a maximum possible term of 12 months); and
- Provides guidance related to outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs, and requirements for note disclosures related to a SBITA.

These changes were considered in the preparation of the School District's 2023 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance nor was note disclosure presentation required.

Fairland Local School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Last Ten Fiscal Yea	

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
State Teachers Retirement System School District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.060724890%	0.060724890%	0.058226000%	0.055999970%	0.054444670%	0.054984070%	0.055248940%	0.051729280%	0.051289095%	0.053582180%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$17,594,398	\$14,770,395	\$16,091,964	\$18,744,878	\$12,933,448	\$12,089,762	\$12,217,971	\$12,516,645	\$6,557,772	\$11,911,386
School District's covered payroll	\$7,039,838	\$6,749,092	\$6,099,836	\$6,047,657	\$5,885,029	\$6,307,014	\$6,506,286	\$6,186,043	\$6,291,857	\$7,052,164
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	249.9%	218.9%	263.8%	310.0%	219.8%	191.7%	187.8%	202.3%	104.2%	168.9%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	69.3%	74.7%	72.1%	66.8%	75.3%	77.3%	77.4%	75.5%	87.8%	78.9%
School Employees Retirement System School District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.06318000%	0.06318000%	0.06217360%	0.06339690%	0.06032890%	0.06034240%	0.05524310%	0.04923200%	0.05143670%	0.04996090%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$3,757,112	\$3,197,504	\$3,547,686	\$4,640,068	\$3,604,519	\$3,455,921	\$3,305,292	\$3,256,308	\$1,897,865	\$2,702,274
School District's covered payroll	\$1,755,932	\$1,727,893	\$1,871,750	\$1,968,871	\$2,224,286	\$1,875,178	\$1,905,319	\$1,685,814	\$1,675,221	\$1,816,786
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	214.0%	185.1%	189.5%	235.7%	162.1%	184.3%	173.5%	193.2%	113.3%	148.7%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	65.5%	71.7%	69.2%	63.0%	69.5%	71.4%	70.9%	68.6%	82.9%	75.8%

The amounts presented are as of the School District's measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year end.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Last Seven Fiscal Years

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
State Teachers Retirement System School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.055999970%	0.054444670%	0.054984070%	0.055248940%	0.051729280%	0.051289095%	0.053582180%
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$2,911,715	\$2,124,230	(\$883,538)	(\$915,055)	(\$909,141)	(\$1,081,389)	(\$1,387,421)
School District's covered payroll	\$6,047,657	\$5,885,029	\$6,307,014	\$6,506,286	\$6,186,043	\$6,291,857	\$7,052,164
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	48.1%	36.1%	-14.0%	-14.1%	-14.7%	-17.2%	-19.7%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability (asset)	37.3%	47.1%	176.0%	174.7%	182.1%	174.7%	230.7%
School Employees Retirement System School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.06339690%	0.06132230%	0.06123260%	0.05681810%	0.05138690%	0.05287700%	0.05120220%
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$1,747,912	\$1,645,729	\$1,698,758	\$1,428,856	\$1,116,806	\$973,482	\$701,456
School District's covered payroll	\$1,968,871	\$2,224,286	\$1,875,178	\$1,905,319	\$1,685,814	\$1,675,221	\$1,816,786
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	88.8%	74.0%	90.6%	75.0%	66.2%	58.1%	38.6%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	11.5%	12.5%	13.6%	15.6%	18.2%	24.1%	30.3%

The amounts presented are as of the School District's measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year end. Information not available prior to 2017.

Fairland Local School District Required Supplementary Information Schedule of School District Contributions Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
State Teachers Retirement System										
Contractually required contribution - pension	\$877,382	\$853,977	\$846,672	\$823,904	\$882,982	\$910,880	\$866,046	\$880,860	\$987,303	\$904,319
Contractually required contribution - OPEB	67,491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contractually required contribution - total	944,873	853,977	846,672	823,904	882,982	910,880	866,046	880,860	987,303	904,319
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	944,873	853,977	846,672	823,904	882,982	910,880	866,046	880,860	987,303	904,319
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
School District's covered payroll	\$6,749,092	\$6,099,836	\$6,047,657	\$5,885,029	\$6,307,014	\$6,506,286	\$6,186,043	\$6,291,857	\$7,052,164	\$6,459,421
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll - pension	13.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll - OPEB	1.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll - total	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
School Employees Retirement System										
Contractually required contribution - pension	\$239,486	\$246,697	\$275,642	\$311,400	\$253,149	\$257,218	\$236,014	\$234,531	\$254,350	\$258,100
Contractually required contribution - OPEB (1)	2,419	15,348	0	0	9,376	9,527	0	0	0	0
Contractually required contribution - total	241,905	262,045	275,642	311,400	262,525	266,745	236,014	234,531	254,350	258,100
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	241,905	262,045	275,642	311,400	262,525	266,745	236,014	234,531	254,350	258,100
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
School District's covered payroll	\$1,727,893	\$1,871,750	\$1,968,871	\$2,224,286	\$1,875,178	\$1,905,319	\$1,685,814	\$1,675,221	\$1,816,786	\$1,843,571
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll - pension	13.86%	13.18%	14.00%	14.00%	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll - OPEB	0.14%	0.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	0.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll - total	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

(1) Excludes surcharge. See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

State Teachers Retirement System

Pension

Changes in benefit terms

There were no changes to benefit terms for fiscal years 2015 through 2017. For fiscal year 2018, the cost of living adjustment (COLA) was reduced to 0 percent effective July 1, 2017. There were no changes to benefit terms for fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

Changes in assumptions

There were no changes in assumptions for fiscal years 2015 through 2017.

For fiscal year 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Inflation assumptions were lowered from 2.75 percent to 2.5 percent.
- Investment return assumptions were lowered from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent.
- Total salary increases rates were lowered by decreasing merit component of the individual salary increases, as well as by 0.25 percent due to lower inflation.
- Payroll growth assumptions were lowered from 3.5 percent to 3.0 percent.
- Updated the health and disability mortality assumption to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016.
- Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

There were no changes in assumptions for fiscal years 2019 through 2021.

For fiscal year 2022, the following was the most significant change of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

• Investment rate of return and discount rate of return assumptions were lowered from 7.45 percent to 7.0 percent.

For fiscal year 2023, the following was the most significant change of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Updated the health and disability mortality assumption to the PUB-2010 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2020.
- Demographic assumptions were changed based on the actuarial experience study for the period of July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2021.

OPEB

Changes in benefit terms

There were no changes to benefit terms for fiscal year 2017.

For fiscal year 2018, STRS has the following changes in benefit terms since the previous measurement date:

- The HealthSpan HMO plans were eliminated.
- The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced to 1.9 percent per year of service from 2.1 percent.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

- Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for survivors and beneficiaries who were age 65 by 2008 and either receiving a benefit or named as a beneficiary as of January 1, 2008.
- The remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be phased out over a three-year period.

For fiscal year 2019, the following was the most significant change in benefit terms that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

• The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were scheduled to be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020, though the STRS Board voted in June 2019 to extent the current Medicare Part B partial reimbursement for one year.

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% to 1.984% 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% 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, 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 calendar year 2022. The Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

There were no changes to benefit terms for fiscal year 2023.

Changes in assumptions

There were no changes in assumptions for fiscal year 2017.

For fiscal year 2018, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB 74.
- The long-term rate of return was reduced to 7.45 percent.
- Valuation-year per capita health costs were updated.
- The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data.
- The assumed future trend rates were modified.
- Decrement rates including mortality, disability, retirement, and withdrawal were modified.
- The assumed percentage of future disabled retirees assumed to elect health coverage was decreased from 84 percent to 65 percent, and the assumed percentage of terminated vested participants assumed to elect health coverage at retirement was decreased from 47 percent to 30 percent.
- The assumed salary scale was modified.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

For fiscal year 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The discount rate increased from a 4.13 percent blended discount rate to 7.45 percent.
- The health care trend assumption rate changed from 6 to 11 percent initial, 4.5 percent ultimate to:
 - o Medical Medicare 6 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
 - o Medical Pre-Medicare 5 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
 - o Prescription Drug Medicare 8 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
 - o Prescription Drug Pre-Medicare 5.23 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate

For fiscal year 2020, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The health care trend assumption rate changed as follows:
 - o Medical Pre-Medicare from 5 percent to 4.93 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
 - o Medical Medicare from 6 percent to 5.87 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
 - o Prescription Drug Pre-Medicare from -5.23 percent to 9.62 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
 - O Prescription Drug Medicare from 8 percent to 7.73 initial, 4 percent ultimate

For fiscal year 2021, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The health care trend assumption rate changed as follows:
 - o Medical Medicare from 4.93 percent to -6.69 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
 - o Medical Pre-Medicare from 5.87 percent to 5 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
 - o Prescription Drug Medicare from 9.62 percent to 11.87 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
 - o Prescription Drug Pre-Medicare from 7.73 percent to 6.5 initial, 4 percent ultimate

For fiscal year 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The discount rate increased from 7.45 percent to 7.0 percent.
- The health care trend assumption rate changed as follows:
 - o Medical Medicare from -6.69 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate to -16.18 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
 - O Prescription Drug Medicare from 11.87 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate to 29.98 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate

For fiscal year 2023, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The health care trend assumption rate changed as follows:
 - Medical Pre-Medicare from 5.00 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate to 7.50 percent initial, 3.94 percent ultimate
 - o Medical Medicare from -16.18 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate to -68.78 percent initial, 3.94 percent ultimate
 - o Prescription Drug Pre-Medicare from 6.50 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate to 9.00 percent initial, 3.94 percent ultimate
 - Prescription Drug Medicare from 29.98 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate to -5.47 percent initial,
 3.94 percent ultimate
 - Salary increase rates were updated based on the actuarial experience study for the period of July 1,
 2015 through June 30, 2021 and were changed from age based to service based.
- Updated the health and disability mortality assumption to the PUB-2010 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2020.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

School Employees Retirement System

Pension

Changes in benefit terms

There were no changes to benefit terms for fiscal years 2015 through 2017.

For fiscal year 2018, the following were the most significant changes in benefit that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

• The cost-of-living adjustment was changed from a fixed 3.00 percent to a cost-of-living adjustment that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.5 percent with a floor of 0 percent beginning January 1, 2018. In addition, with the authority granted the Board under HB 49, the Board has enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendars 2018, 2019, and 2020.

For fiscal year 2019, with the authority granted the Board under Senate Bill 8, the Board has enacted a three year COLA delay for future benefit recipients commencing benefits on or after April 1, 2018.

There were no changes to benefit terms for fiscal years 2020 through 2021.

For fiscal year 2022, the following was the most significant change in benefit that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

• The cost-of-living adjustment was changed from 2.5 percent to 2.0 percent.

For fiscal year 2023, the following was the most significant change in benefit that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

• The cost-of-living adjustment was changed from 2.0 percent to 2.5 percent.

Changes in assumptions

There were no changes in assumptions for fiscal years 2015 through 2017.

For fiscal year 2018, the following changes were made to the actuarial assumptions as identified. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2016 and prior are presented below:

- Assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25 percent to 3.0 percent
- Payroll Growth Assumption was reduced from 4.0 percent to 3.5 percent
- Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75 percent to 0.5 percent
- Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience.
- Mortality among active members was updated to the following:
 - o RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females. The above rates represent the base rates used.
- Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following:
 - RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates.
- Mortality among disabled member was updated to the following:
 - o RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

There were no changes in assumptions for fiscal years 2019 through 2021.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

For fiscal year 2022, the following changes were made to the actuarial assumptions as identified. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2021 and prior are presented below:

- Assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.0 percent to 2.4 percent
- Payroll Growth Assumption was reduced from 3.5 percent to 3.25 percent
- Investment rate of return was reduced from 7.5 percent to 7.0 percent
- Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience.
- Mortality among members was updated to the following:
 - O 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 was updated to the following:
 - 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.

Amounts reported 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.

There were no changes in assumptions for fiscal year 2023.

OPEB

Changes in benefit terms

There were no changes to benefit terms for fiscal years 2017 through 2023.

Changes in assumptions

For fiscal year 2017, the following was the most significant change of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- Assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25 percent to 3.0 percent
- Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.0 percent to 3.5 percent
- Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75 percent to 0.5 percent
- Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience.
- Mortality among active members was updated to the following:
 - RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age setback for both males and females.
- Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following:
 - RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates.
- Mortality among disabled members was updated to the following:
 - o RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

For fiscal year 2018, the following was the most significant change of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

- The discount rate was increased from 2.98 percent to 3.63 percent.
- The municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92 percent to 3.56 percent.
- The single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 2.98 percent to 3.63 percent.

For fiscal year 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The discount rate was changed from 3.63 percent to 3.70 percent.
- The municipal bond index rate increased from 3.56 percent to 3.62 percent.
- The single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 3.63 percent to 3.70 percent.
- The medical trend assumption rate changed as follows:
 - \circ Medicare -2018 5.50 to 5.00 percent, 2019 5.375 to 4.75 percent
 - o Pre-Medicare 2018 7.50 to 5.00 percent, 2019 7.25 to 4.75

For fiscal year 2020, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The municipal bond index rate decreased from 3.62 percent to 3.13 percent.
- The single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation decreased from 3.70 percent to 3.22 percent.
- The medical trend assumption rate changed as follows:
 - \circ Medicare -2019 5.375 to 4.75 percent, 2020 5.25 to 4.75 percent
 - o Pre-Medicare 2019 7.25 to 4.75, 2020 7 to 4.75 percent

For fiscal year 2021, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The municipal bond index rate decreased from 3.13 percent to 2.45 percent.
- The single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation decreased from 3.22 percent to 2.63 percent.

For fiscal year 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The inflation rate decreased from 3.0 percent to 2.4 percent.
- Projected salary increases decreased from 3.5 percent to 3.25 percent.
- Investment rate of return decreased from 7.5 percent to 7.0 percent.
- The municipal bond index rate decreased from 2.45 percent to 1.92 percent.
- The single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation decreased from 2.63 percent to 2.27 percent.
- The medical trend assumption rate changed as follows:
 - o Medicare 2021 5.25 to 4.75 percent, 2022 5.125 to 4.4 percent
 - o Pre-Medicare 2021 7 to 4.75 percent, 2022 6.75 to 4.4 percent
- Mortality among members was updated to the following:
 - O 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 was updated to the following:

Fairland Local School District

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

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.

Prior, mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates and 110 percent for female rates set back five year.

For fiscal year 2023, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- The municipal bond index rate increased from 1.92 percent to 3.69 percent.
- The single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 2.27 percent to 4.08 percent.

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FAIRLAND LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT LAWRENCE COUNTY

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal AL Number	Pass Through Grant Year	Provided Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education					
Child Nutrition Cluster:					
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program	10.555	2022-2023	\$ -	\$ 28,721	
Cash Assistance:			•	Ψ ===,=.	
COVID-19 National School Lunch Program	10.555	2022-2023		16,686	
National School Lunch Program Total National School Lunch Program	10.555	2022-2023		380,560 425,967	
School Breakfast Program	10.553	2022-2023		126,500	
-	10.555	2022-2023		· 	
Total Child Nutrition Cluster				552,467	
COVID-19 Pandemic EBT Administrative Costs	10.649	2022-2023		628	
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			-	553,095	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY Passed Through Ohio Office of Budget and Management					
COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds K-12 School Safety Grant Program	21.027	2023		28,860	
Total U.S. Department of Treasury				28,860	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through Ohio Department of Education					
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	2022 2023		61,997 319,464	
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies		2023		381,461	
Special Education Cluster:					
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	2022		62,584	
COVID 10 Special Education to States	84.027X	2023 2022		349,765	
COVID-19 Special Education to States	04.021 A	2023		13,800 19,273	
Total Special Education Grants to States				445,422	
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	2022		7,945	
Total Special Education Preschool Grants		2023		5,895 13,840	
Total Special Education Cluster				459,262	
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	2022		2,967	
Total Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants		2023		35,491 38,458	
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	2023		25,909	
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund	84.425D	2022		1,743	
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund	84.425U	2022		8,565	
	84.425U	2023		481,941	
Total COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund				492,249	
Total U.S. Department of Education				1,397,339	
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			<u>\$</u> -	\$ 1,979,294	

FAIRLAND LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT LAWRENCE COUNTY

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 the Fairland Local School District (the School District's) 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, changes in net position, or cash flows 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 programs that benefitted from the use of those donated food commodities.



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

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

Fairland Local School District Lawrence County 228 Private Drive 10010 Proctorville, Ohio 45669

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 Fairland Local School District, Lawrence 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 and have issued our report thereon dated March 11, 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 opinion 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.

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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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

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

March 11, 2024



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

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

Fairland Local School District Lawrence County 228 Private Drive 10010 Proctorville, Ohio 45669

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

We have audited Fairland Local School District's, Lawrence County, (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 Fairland Local School District's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2023. Fairland 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, Fairland 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.

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.

Fairland Local School District
Lawrence 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

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.

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.

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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 March 11, 2024 This page intentionally left blank.

FAIRLAND LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT LAWRENCE COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2023

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(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)?	No
(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):	COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund – Federal AL- #84.425D&U
(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

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

None.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDER	AL AWARDS
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None.



FAIRLAND LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT LAWRENCE 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 3/26/2024

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