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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Marysville Exempted Village School District Union County 212 Chestnut Street Marysville, Ohio 43040

To the Board of Education:

# Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

# Opinions

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Marysville Exempted Village School District, Union County, Ohio as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General fund for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

# **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of the 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 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.

Marysville Exempted Village School District Union 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 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 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.

Marysville Exempted Village School District Union 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 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 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 5, 2024, on our consideration of the 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 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 District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 5, 2024

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

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

# **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for 2023 are as follows:

- In total, net position increased \$493,882. Net position of governmental activities increased \$332,050, which represents a 120.81% increase from the 2022 net position. Net position of business-type activities increased \$161,832 or 38.59% from the 2022 net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$64,303,100 in revenue or 82.68% of all governmental activities revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, and grants and contributions accounted for \$13,474,647 or 17.32% of total governmental activities revenues of \$77,777,747.
- The District had \$77,445,697 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$13,474,647 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily property taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$64,303,100 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund, bond retirement fund, and the permanent improvement fund. The general fund had \$55,745,070 in revenues and \$60,390,789 in expenditures. The fund balance of the general fund decreased from a total of \$28,544,776 to \$23,899,057.
- The bond retirement fund had \$7,377,078 in revenues and \$7,908,357 in expenditures. The fund balance of the bond retirement fund decreased from \$5,033,456 to \$4,502,177.
- The permanent improvement fund had \$6,090,890 in revenues and \$6,797,331 in expenditures. The fund balance of the permanent improvement fund decreased from \$4,938,828 to \$4,232,387.

# Using this Financial Report

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

The *statement of net position* and *statement of activities* provide information about the activities of the whole District, presenting both an aggregate view of the 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 District's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. The District has three major governmental funds: the general fund, bond retirement fund, and the permanent improvement fund.

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

# **Reporting the District as a Whole**

# Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2023?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include *all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues* and *expenses* except for fiduciary funds using the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the District's *net position* and changes in that position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the District as a whole, the *financial position* of the 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 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 District is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

Governmental Activities - Most of the District's programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operations and maintenance, pupil transportation, extracurricular activities and food service operations.

Business-Type Activities - These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all or a significant portion of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The District's special enterprise-day care programs are reported as business-type activities.

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 18 - 19 of this report.

# **Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds**

## Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 14. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds.

## **Governmental Funds**

Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial assets* that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance 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. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 20 - 24 of this report.

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

# **Proprietary Funds**

The proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match information provided in the statements for the District as a whole. The proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 25 - 27 of this report.

# Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 28 - 72 of this report.

# **Required Supplementary Information**

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 74 - 94 of this report.

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

## The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole. The table below provides a summary of the District's net position for 2023 and 2022.

# **Net Position**

	Government	al Activities	Business-typ	e Activities	Total			
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022		
Assets								
Current and other assets	\$ 85,821,085	\$ 84,991,943	\$ 619,667	\$ 438,949	\$ 86,440,752	\$ 85,430,892		
Net OPEB asset	6,209,314	4,910,890	-	-	6,209,314	4,910,890		
Capital assets, net	77,648,463	78,552,854			77,648,463	78,552,854		
Total assets	169,678,862	168,455,687	619,667	438,949	170,298,529	168,894,636		
<b>Deferred outflows</b>								
Unamortized deferred charges	767,012	968,219	-	-	767,012	968,219		
Pension	17,003,206	16,344,624	157,834	152,411	17,161,040	16,497,035		
OPEB	1,498,415	1,836,169	105,025	106,864	1,603,440	1,943,033		
Total deferred outflows	19,268,633	19,149,012	262,859	259,275	19,531,492	19,408,287		
Liabilities								
Current liabilities	11,232,938	9,565,686	76,874	42,820	11,309,812	9,608,506		
Long-term liabilities			,	,				
Due within one year	7,459,196	6,267,499	4,686	3,941	7,463,882	6,271,440		
Due in more than one year			,	,				
Net pension liability	65,909,056	38,538,682	644,002	415,479	66,553,058	38,954,161		
Net OPEB liability	3,349,443	4,574,477	171,189	217,013	3,520,632	4,791,490		
Other amounts	48,797,963	56,688,716	-	-	48,797,963	56,688,716		
Total liabilities	136,748,596	115,635,060	896,751	679,253	137,645,347	116,314,313		
<b>Deferred inflows</b>								
Property taxes and PILOT	37,236,583	33,109,555	-	-	37,236,583	33,109,555		
Pension	5,682,854	30,620,865	26,701	245,279	5,709,555	30,866,144		
OPEB	9,222,265	8,514,072	216,575	193,025	9,438,840	8,707,097		
Total deferred inflows	52,141,702	72,244,492	243,276	438,304	52,384,978	72,682,796		
Net position								
Net investment in capital								
assets	26,474,853	22,612,799	-	-	26,474,853	22,612,799		
Restricted	14,661,902	11,806,074	-	-	14,661,902	11,806,074		
Unrestricted (deficit)	(41,079,558)	(34,693,726)	(257,501)	(419,333)	(41,337,059)	(35,113,059)		
Total net position (deficit)	\$ 57,197	\$ (274,853)	\$ (257,501)	\$ (419,333)	\$ (200,304)	\$ (694,186)		

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2023, the District's total assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$57,197. The net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2023 was \$26,474,853. A portion of the District's net position, \$14,661,902, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$41,337,059.

At fiscal year-end, capital assets represented 45.58% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, equipment, vehicles and intangible right to use - leased equipment. Capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending.

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

Total assets at fiscal year-end include a net OPEB asset reported by the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS). See Note 14 for more detail.

Deferred outflows related to pension increased primarily due to the net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments by SERS and STRS and deferred outflows related to OPEB increased due to changes in assumptions by STRS. See Notes 13 and 14 for more detail.

Current liabilities increased from amounts reported in accrued wages and benefits and intergovernmental payable liabilities. Long-term liabilities increased, mostly due to an increase in the net pension liability.

The net pension liability increased \$27,598,897 and deferred inflows of resources related to pension decreased \$25,156,289. These changes were the result of changes at the pension system level for the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS). Primarily, net investment income on investments at both pension systems were negative for the fiscal year 2022 measurement date that are used for the fiscal year 2023 reporting. This caused a large decrease in their respective fiduciary net positions which was a drastic change from the previous fiscal year's large positive investment returns.

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

# **Change in Net Position**

The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2023 and 2022.

	 Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities				Total			
	2023	_	2022		2023		2022		2023		2022
Revenues	 _	_		-				_		-	
Program revenues:											
Charges for services and sales	\$ 3,138,234	\$	1,881,311	\$	835,672	\$	618,497	\$	3,973,906	\$	2,499,808
Operating grants and contributions	9,438,980		11,743,190		-		-		9,438,980		11,743,190
Capital grants and contributions	897,433		280,426		-		-		897,433		280,426
General revenues:											
Property taxes	35,098,584		42,428,115		-		-		35,098,584		42,428,115
Payments in lieu of taxes	3,244,162		2,852,880		-		-		3,244,162		2,852,880
Grants and entitlements	24,633,076		24,067,185		-		-		24,633,076		24,067,185
Investment earnings	1,164,451		279,912		-		-		1,164,451		279,912
Change in fair value of investments	(54,659)		(753,904)		-		-		(54,659)		(753,904)
Other	 217,486		366,753		2,505		4,756		219,991		371,509
Total revenues	 77,777,747		83,145,868		838,177		623,253		78,615,924		83,769,121
Instruction:											
Regular	30,819,604		28,068,006		-		-		30,819,604		28,068,006
Special	12,741,147		9,959,351		-		-		12,741,147		9,959,351
Vocational	488,343		476,219		-		-		488,343		476,219
Other	579,710		486,326		-		-		579,710		486,326
Support services:											
Pupil	4,766,476		4,007,439		-		-		4,766,476		4,007,439
Instructional staff	3,283,576		3,521,760		-		-		3,283,576		3,521,760
Board of education	241,005		210,937		-		-		241,005		210,937
Administration	5,603,665		4,282,405		-		-		5,603,665		4,282,405
Fiscal	1,522,986		1,412,528		-		-		1,522,986		1,412,528
Business	477,594		399,792		-		-		477,594		399,792
Operations and maintenance	5,662,424		4,910,043		-		-		5,662,424		4,910,043
Pupil transportation	3,619,583		3,097,139		-		-		3,619,583		3,097,139
Central	894,791		751,729		-		-		894,791		751,729
Operation of non-instructional services:											
Food service operations	2,265,953		2,240,119		-		-		2,265,953		2,240,119
Other non-instructional services	259,294		498,049		-		-		259,294		498,049
Extracurricular activities	2,421,590		2,138,315		-		-		2,421,590		2,138,315
Interest and fiscal charges	1,797,956		2,154,052		-		-		1,797,956		2,154,052
Special enterprise	 -				676,345		498,332		676,345		498,332
Total expenses	 77,445,697		68,614,209		676,345		498,332		78,122,042		69,112,541
Changes in net assets	332,050		14,531,659		161,832		124,921		493,882		14,656,580
Net position at beginning of year	 (274,853)		(14,806,512)	_	(419,333)		(544,254)		(694,186)		(15,350,766)
Net position at end of year	\$ 57,197	\$	(274,853)	\$	(257,501)	\$	(419,333)	\$	(200,304)	\$	(694,186)

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

# **Governmental Activities**

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$332,050. Total governmental expenses of \$77,445,697 were offset by program revenues of \$13,474,647, and general revenues of \$64,303,100. Program revenues supported 17.40% of the total governmental expenses.

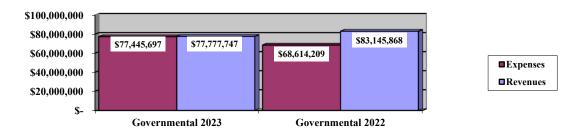
The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 80.97% of total governmental revenue. Real estate property is reappraised every six years. Unrestricted grants and entitlements revenue primarily include state foundation, homestead and rollback, and casino revenue. Property taxes decreased as a result of a fluctuation in property taxes collected by June 30, 2023, and available for advance to the District. Property taxes collected and available to the District are reported as revenue under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The fluctuation in property tax revenues resulted from timing differences of when property tax receipts are collected by Union County.

In the area of program revenues, charges for services and sales increased during fiscal year 2023 from food service operations. Likewise, operating grants and contributions decreased, which is primarily attributable to additional federal subsidies received during fiscal year 2022 for food service operations. Capital grants and contributions increased during fiscal year 2023, which represents contributions and donations for the stadium drive and funding received from the School Safety Grant program and School Bus Purchase program. The School Safety Grant program was created to help schools pay for physical security expenses such as new security cameras, public address systems, automatic door locks, visitor badging systems and exterior lighting.

Overall, expenses of the governmental activities increased \$8,831,488 during fiscal year 2023. This increase is primarily the result of an increase in pension expense. Pension expense increased approximately \$7,476,119. This increase was the result of an increase in expenses incurred at the pension system level for STRS and SERS due to a decrease in net investment income on investments compared to previous years.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$44,628,804 or 57.63% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2023.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue and expenses for fiscal years 2023 and 2022.



# **Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses**

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

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants and contributions offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for 2023 and 2022. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements.

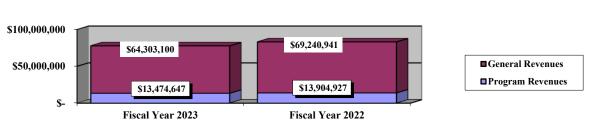
# **Governmental Activities**

	Total Cost of Services 2023	Net Cost of Services 2023	Total Cost of Services 2022	Net Cost of Services 2022
Instruction:	\$ 44,628,804	\$ 38,167,649	\$ 38,989,902	\$ 32,358,569
Support services:				
Pupil	4,766,476	3,615,654	4,007,439	2,894,943
Instructional staff	3,283,576	2,825,030	3,521,760	2,760,165
Board of education	241,005	241,005	210,937	210,937
Administration	5,603,665	5,316,372	4,282,405	4,111,846
Fiscal	1,522,986	1,522,986	1,412,528	1,412,528
Business	477,594	477,594	399,792	399,792
Operations and maintenance	5,662,424	4,668,928	4,910,043	4,529,281
Pupil transportation	3,619,583	3,346,817	3,097,139	2,879,253
Central	894,791	894,791	751,729	751,664
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Other non-instructional services	259,294	3,748	498,049	213,978
Food service operations	2,265,953	(266,633)	2,240,119	(1,055,036)
Extracurricular activities	2,421,590	1,359,153	2,138,315	1,087,310
Interest and fiscal charges	1,797,956	1,797,956	2,154,052	2,154,052
Total expenses	\$ 77,445,697	\$ 63,971,050	\$ 68,614,209	\$ 54,709,282

The dependence upon tax revenues during fiscal year 2023 for governmental activities is apparent, as 82.60% of 2023 expenses are supported through taxes and other general revenues. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements from the State are the primary support for the District's students.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal years 2023 and 2022.

**Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues** 



# Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities include the special enterprise-day care and Bunsold After School Enrichment (BASE) program operations. The programs had revenues of \$838,177 and expenses of \$676,345 for fiscal year 2023. Tuition and fees from operations were more than expenses by \$161,832 during fiscal year 2023. The deficit net position is a result of reporting the net pension liability, net OPEB liability/asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources associated with GASB Statement No. 68 and 75. The District's business-type activities do not receive support from tax revenues.

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

# **The District's Funds**

The District's governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet on page 20) reported a combined fund balance of \$35,497,080, which is \$5,215,563 lower than last year's total of \$40,712,643. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2023 and 2022.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2023	Fund Balance June 30, 2022	Change
General	\$ 23,899,057	\$ 28,544,776	\$ (4,645,719)
Bond retirement	4,502,177	5,033,456	(531,279)
Permanent improvement	4,232,387	4,938,828	(706,441)
Other governmental	2,863,459	2,195,583	667,876
Total	\$ 35,497,080	\$ 40,712,643	<u>\$ (5,215,563)</u>

# General Fund

The District's general fund balance decreased \$4,645,719 during fiscal year 2023. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues and expenditures of the general fund.

	2023 Amou		Percentage Change
Revenues		<u> </u>	<u></u>
Taxes	\$ 27,32	1,950 \$ 30,409,58	38 (10.15) %
Intergovernmental	25,98		
Other revenues		5,621 2,647,41	<u>3</u> (8.00) %
Total	\$ 55,74	5,070 \$ 58,487,22	(4.69) %
	2023	2022	Percentage
			8
	Amou	nt Amount	Change
<u>Expenditures</u>		nt Amount	e
<u>Expenditures</u> Instruction	Amou	nt <u>Amount</u> 19,647 \$ 36,202,98	Change
	<u>Amou</u> \$ 37,30		<u>Change</u> 30 3.06 %
Instruction	Amou \$ 37,30 21,89	9,647 \$ 36,202,98	<u>Change</u> 30 3.06 % 30 9.12 %
Instruction Support services	Amou \$ 37,30 21,89 8	9,647 \$ 36,202,98 11,244 20,062,43	Change           30         3.06 %           90         9.12 %           73         (30.01) %

General fund revenues decreased \$2,742,154 or 4.69% in the current fiscal year. Property taxes decreased as a result of fluctuations in the amount available for advance at June 30, 2023 from Union County. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2023, June 30, 2022, and June 30, 2021 was \$4,024,779, \$5,205,226, and \$1,285,307, respectively. Other revenues decreased from refunds and reimbursements. General fund expenditures increased \$2,942,937 or 5.12% in the current fiscal year. Instruction expenditures increased 3.06% as a result of increased student enrollment and teaching and support personnel. Operation of non-instructional services decreased from prior year, due to fewer costs associated with extracurricular and community services programs. All other revenues and expenditures remained comparable to the prior fiscal year.

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

# **Bond Retirement Fund**

Another major governmental fund is the bond retirement fund. The bond retirement fund received \$7,377,078 in revenues and made \$7,908,357 in expenditures. See Note 11 for detail.

# **Permanent Improvement Fund**

The District's other major governmental fund is the permanent improvement fund. The permanent improvement fund had \$6,090,890 in revenues and \$6,797,331 in expenditures. Revenues decreased \$801,101 from a decrease in property taxes. Expenditures increased \$1,737,000 during fiscal year 2023, as the District performed more maintenance/repair and capital projects. During fiscal year 2023, the District completed the Navin and Marysville High School boiler replacements, and district-wide walkway and sidewalk improvements. Ongoing construction projects include the Central Office/East renovation.

# General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2023, the District amended its general fund budget. For the general fund, original and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$55,144,129. Actual revenues and other financing sources of \$56,515,709 were \$1,371,580 higher than the final budget.

General fund final appropriations of \$60,505,952 increased \$415,357 from the original budgeted appropriations of \$60,090,595. The actual budget basis expenditures for fiscal year 2023 totaled \$60,232,891, which was \$273,061 less than the final budget appropriations.

# **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

## Capital Assets

Capital assets at the end of fiscal year 2023, the District had \$77,648,463 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment, vehicles, intangible right to use - leased equipment and construction in progress. The following table shows fiscal year 2023 balances compared to 2022:

# Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation/Amortization)

	Governmental Activities		
	2023	2022	
Land	\$ 6,355,496	\$ 6,355,496	
Land and other improvements	13,212,297	13,744,894	
Buildings and improvements	50,448,633	54,085,149	
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,949,144	1,965,992	
Vehicles	1,506,778	1,500,771	
Intangible right to use: leased equipment	119,213	229,257	
Construction in progress	4,056,902	671,295	
Total	\$ 77,648,463	\$ 78,552,854	

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

See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for detail on the District's capital assets. Capital assets decreased due to the depreciation expense \$5,558,867 and disposals of \$8,462 net of accumulated depreciation exceeding capital asset additions (net of construction in progress disposals) of \$4,662,938.

# **Debt** Administration

Long-term obligations at June 30, 2023 the District had \$48,538,948 in general obligation bonds, direct financing note payable, lease payable and tax anticipation notes. The general obligation bond issues are comprised of current issue bonds and capital appreciation bonds. Of this total debt outstanding, \$6,440,450 is due within one year and \$42,098,498 is due in more than one year. The table that follows summarizes the bonds, leases, notes and loans outstanding:

# Outstanding Debt, at June 30

	Government	al Activities
	2023	2022
General obligation bonds	\$ 46,235,000	\$ 50,936,368
Capital appreciation bonds - accreted interest	-	1,046,613
Tax anticipation notes payable	2,182,000	2,563,000
Direct financing note payable	-	151,000
Lease payable	121,948	231,624
Total	\$ 48,538,948	\$ 54,928,605

See Note 11 to the basic financial statements for detail on the District's debt administration.

# **Current Financial Related Activities**

The District relies on its property taxes and state foundation funds to provide the funds necessary to maintain its educational programs. The District's enrollment has remained stable, with slight growth. This year's total school population was over 5,500 students. Our graduating class in 2002 was the last class under 300.

Union County is one of the fastest growing counties in Ohio and Marysville is one of the fastest growing cities in Ohio. We have had commercial growth and new housing developments take place in the past six years. Marysville's industrial and commercial tax base is increasing with new restaurants, hotels, and stores being built in the area.

House Bill 66, passed in 2005, phases out the tax on tangible personal property of general business, telephone, and railroads. The tax on general business and railroad property was eliminated in 2009 and the tax on telephone in 2011. The tax is phased out by reducing the assessment rate on the property each year. The loss and replacement of the tangible personal property tax revenues has been calculated by the Ohio Department of Taxation using 2004 as the base year. The base year amount is the amount of property tax revenue lost when the tax has been fully phased out. School districts heavily impacted by loss of tangible personal property tax revenue are receiving reimbursements from the state to help offset the loss, but these reimbursements are being phased out.

In November 2018, District residents passed a renewal of an existing 6.56 mill levy into a continuing levy as well as a new millage permanent improvement levy.

In conclusion, the District has committed itself to financial excellence for many years.

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

# **Contacting the District's Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Todd Johnson, Treasurer/CFO, Marysville Exempted Village School District, 1000 Edgewood Drive, Marysville, Ohio 43040.

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets:	¢ 40.000.001	¢ (10.021	¢ 41.21(.042
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables:	\$ 40,698,021	\$ 618,921	\$ 41,316,942
Property taxes	40,635,016	-	40,635,016
Payment in lieu of taxes	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
Accrued interest	55,328	-	55,328
Intergovernmental	1,262,193	-	1,262,193
Prepayments	132,457	746	133,203
Materials and supplies inventory	23,095	-	23,095
Inventory held for resale	14,975	-	14,975
Net OPEB asset	6,209,314	-	6,209,314
Capital assets:			
Nondepreciable capital assets	10,412,398	-	10,412,398
Depreciable capital assets, net	67,236,065	-	67,236,065
Capital assets, net	77,648,463		77,648,463
Total assets	169,678,862	619,667	170,298,529
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	767,012	-	767,012
Pension	17,003,206	157,834	17,161,040
OPEB	1,498,415	105,025	1,603,440
Total deferred outflows of resources	19,268,633	262,859	19,531,492
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	620,756	4,115	624,871
Contracts payable	1,159,176	-	1,159,176
Accrued wages and benefits payable	6,181,240	54,166	6,235,406
Intergovernmental payable	1,654,057	18,593	1,672,650
Accrued interest payable	146,676		146,676
Claims payable	1,471,033	-	1,471,033
Long-term liabilities:	1,1,1,000		1,1,1,000
Due within one year	7,459,196	4,686	7,463,882
Due in more than one year:	· · ·	,	, ,
Net pension liability	65,909,056	644,002	66,553,058
Net OPEB liability	3,349,443	171,189	3,520,632
Other amounts due in more than one year	48,797,963	-	48,797,963
Total liabilities	136,748,596	896,751	137,645,347
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	34,236,583	-	34,236,583
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
Pension	5,682,854	26,701	5,709,555
OPEB	9,222,265	216,575	9,438,840
Total deferred inflows of resources	52,141,702	243,276	52,384,978
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	26,474,853	-	26,474,853
Restricted for:			,,
Capital projects	5,579,088	-	5,579,088
Unclaimed monies	10,886	-	10,886
Debt service	4,509,178	-	4,509,178
Locally funded programs	188,537	-	188,537
State funded programs	62,798	-	62,798
Federally funded programs	566,684	-	566,684
Food service operations	1,560,669	-	1,560,669
Student activities	773,801	-	773,801
OPEB	1,410,261	-	1,410,261
Unrestricted (deficit)	(41,079,558)	(257,501)	(41,337,059)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ 57,197	\$ (257,501)	\$ (200,304)

#### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

		Program Revenues						Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
	Expenses		harges for Services and Sales	(	Operating Grants and ontributions	(	Capital Grants and ontributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
Governmental activities:											
Instruction:											
Regular	\$ 30,819,604	\$	342,216	\$	1,717,599	\$	27,314	\$ (28,732,475)	\$ -	\$ (28,732,475)	
Special	12,741,147		107,013		4,140,847		-	(8,493,287)	-	(8,493,287)	
Vocational	488,343				102,190		-	(386,153)	-	(386,153)	
Other	579,710		-		23,976		-	(555,734)	-	(555,734)	
Support services:	,				,			( , , ,			
Pupil	4,766,476		76,461		1,074,361		-	(3,615,654)	-	(3,615,654)	
Instructional staff	3,283,576		9,668		448,878		-	(2,825,030)	-	(2,825,030)	
Board of education	241,005		-		-		-	(241,005)	-	(241,005)	
Administration	5,603,665		-		287,293		-	(5,316,372)	-	(5,316,372)	
Fiscal	1,522,986		-				-	(1,522,986)	-	(1,522,986)	
Business	477,594		-		-		-	(477,594)	-	(477,594)	
Operations and maintenance	5,662,424		158,202		14,181		821,113	(4,668,928)	-	(4,668,928)	
Pupil transportation	3,619,583		478		272,288			(3,346,817)	-	(3,346,817)	
Central	894,791		-				-	(894,791)	-	(894,791)	
Operation of non-instructional services:								(** (,, * - )		(** ',')	
Food service operations	2,265,953		1,314,639		1,217,947		-	266,633	-	266,633	
Other non-instructional services	259,294		116,126		139,420		-	(3,748)	-	(3,748)	
Extracurricular activities	2,421,590		1,013,431		-		49,006	(1,359,153)	-	(1,359,153)	
Interest and fiscal charges	1,797,956							(1,797,956)		(1,797,956)	
Total governmental activities	77,445,697		3,138,234		9,438,980		897,433	(63,971,050)		(63,971,050)	
Business-type activities:											
Special enterprise	676,345		835,672				-		159,327	159,327	
Totals	\$ 78,122,042	\$	3,973,906	\$	9,438,980	\$	897,433	(63,971,050)	159,327	(63,811,723)	
				_	e <b>neral revenu</b> operty taxes le		for				
					General purpo		101.	25,617,601	_	25,617,601	
					Debt service	303		5,231,416	-	5,231,416	
					Capital outlay			4,249,567	-	4,249,567	
					yments in lieu	ofta	ixes	3,244,162	-	3,244,162	
					ants and entitl			5,277,102		5,211,102	
				r	estricted to spe	ecific	programs	24,633,076	-	24,633,076	
					F		1 0	1 1 ( 4 4 5 1		1 1 ( 4 451	

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Investment earnings

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net position (deficit) at end of year

Miscellaneous

Change in fair value of investments

Net position at beginning of year

1,164,451

(54,659)

217,486

332,050

(274,853)

57,197 \$

\$

64,303,100

1,164,451

2,505

2,505

161,832

(419,333)

(257,501) \$

(54,659)

219,991

493,882

(694,186)

(200,304)

64,305,605

#### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2023

Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 26,251,672		etirement	In	nprovement		Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 26 251 672								
Receivables:	\$ 20,231,072	\$	3,781,593	\$	5,258,807	\$	3,352,782	\$	38,644,854
Property taxes	29,216,325		6,350,796		5,067,895				40,635,016
Payment in lieu of taxes	1,700,000		0,550,790		1,300,000		_		3,000,000
Accrued interest	55,328		-		1,500,000		-		55,328
Interfund loans	945,561		-		-		-		945,561
Intergovernmental	197,315		-		-		1,064,878		1,262,193
Prepayments	121,800		-		9,518		1,004,878		1,202,193
Materials and supplies inventory	121,800		-		9,518		23,095		23,095
Inventory held for resale	-		-		-		14,975		14,975
	\$ 58,488,001	\$	10,132,389	\$	11,636,220	\$	4,456,869	\$	84,713,479
= Liabilities:	· · · · · ·				<u> </u>				
Accounts payable	\$ 92,649	\$	_	\$	508,866	\$	19,241	\$	620,756
Contracts payable	¢ ,015	Ψ	_	Ψ	1,159,176	Ψ		Ψ	1,159,176
Accrued wages and benefits payable	5,632,445		_		-		548,795		6,181,240
Compensated absences payable	257,107		-		-		11,496		268,603
Intergovernmental payable	1,555,721		_		_		98,336		1,654,057
Interfund loans payable			-		-		495,561		495,561
Total liabilities	7,537,922		-		1,668,042		1,173,429		10,379,393
Deferred inflows of resources:									
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next	24,439,271		5,479,416		4,317,896		-		34,236,583
fiscal year	1,700,000		-		1,300,000		-		3,000,000
Delinquent property tax revenue not available	752,275		150,796		117,895		_		1,020,966
Intergovernmental revenue not available	139,203				-		419,981		559,184
Accrued interest not available	20,273		_		_				20,273
Total deferred inflows of resources	27,051,022		5,630,212		5,735,791		419,981		38,837,006
Fund balances:									
Nonspendable:									
Materials and supplies inventory	-		-		-		23,095		23,095
Prepaids	121,800		-		9,518		1,139		132,457
Long-term loans	450,000		-		-		-		450,000
Unclaimed monies	10,886		-		-		-		10,886
Restricted:									
Debt service	-		4,502,177		-		-		4,502,177
Capital improvements	-		-		4,222,869		72,511		4,295,380
Food service operations	-		-		-		1,594,875		1,594,875
Non-public schools	-		-		-		9,363		9,363
State funded programs	-		-		-		53,435		53,435
Federally funded programs	-		-		-		548,311		548,311
Extracurricular	-		-		-		773,801		773,801
Locally funded programs	-		-		-		188,537		188,537
Committed:									
Assigned:									
Student instruction	180,927		-		-		-		180,927
Student and staff support	335,407		-		-		-		335,407
Subsequent year's appropriations	1,537,479		-		-		-		1,537,479
Employee benefits	99,716		-		-		-		99,716
Unassigned (deficit)	21,162,842		-		-		(401,608)		20,761,234
Total fund balances	23,899,057		4,502,177		4,232,387		2,863,459		35,497,080
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund									
balances	\$ 58,488,001	\$	10,132,389	\$	11,636,220	\$	4,456,869	\$	84,713,479

### RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2023

Total governmental fund balances			\$ 35,497,080
Amounts reported for governmental activities on 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.			77,648,463
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.	¢	1 020 0//	
Property taxes receivable	\$	1,020,966	
Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable		20,273 559,184	
Total		559,164	1,600,423
10tai			1,000,425
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in			
governmental activities on the statement of net position.			132,134
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds			767,012
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.			(146,676)
The net pension/OPEB assets & liabilities are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the assets, liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.			
Deferred outflows - pension		17,003,206	
Deferred inflows - pension		(5,682,854)	
Net pension liability		(65,909,056)	
Deferred outflows - OPEB		1,498,415	
Deferred inflows - OPEB		(9,222,265)	
Net OPEB asset		6,209,314	
Net OPEB liability		(3,349,443)	
Total			(59,452,683)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.			
General obligation bonds		(46,235,000)	
Unamortized premium on general obligation bonds		(2,242,498)	
Tax anticipation note		(2,182,000)	
Lease payable		(121,948)	
Compensated absences payable		(5,207,110)	
Total			 (55,988,556)
Net position of governmental activities			\$ 57,197

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	General	Bond Retirement	Permanent Improvement	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
Property taxes	\$ 25,621,950	\$ 5,235,006	\$ 4,254,153	\$ -	\$ 35,111,109
Intergovernmental	25,987,499	2,142,072	243,569	6,273,688	34,646,828
Investment earnings	1,161,718	-	-	231	1,161,949
Tuition and fees	423,444	-	-	46,118	469,562
Extracurricular	529,430	-	-	666,401	1,195,831
Rental income	158,202	-	-	-	158,202
Charges for services	-	-	-	1,314,639	1,314,639
Contributions and donations	-	-	49,006	4,821	53,827
Payment in lieu of taxes	1,700,000	-	1,544,162	-	3,244,162
Miscellaneous	217,486	-	-	43,000	260,486
Change in fair value of investments	(54,659)	-	-	-	(54,659)
Total revenues	55,745,070	7,377,078	6,090,890	8,348,898	77,561,936
Expenditures: Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	25,876,900	-	516,229	1,832,225	28,225,354
Special	10,398,156	-	-	1,317,366	11,715,522
Vocational	479,179	-	-	-	479,179
Other	555,412	-	-	23,976	579,388
Support services:					
Pupil	4,022,156	-	-	414,463	4,436,619
Instructional staff	2,099,743	-	532,496	535,087	3,167,326
Board of education	240,915	-	-	-	240,915
Administration	4,814,205	-	-	300,447	5,114,652
Fiscal	1,273,934	120,841	85,706	-	1,480,481
Business	431,800	-	18,449	-	450,249
Operations and maintenance	5,104,360	-	3,956,511	21,231	9,082,102
Pupil transportation	3,071,421	-	521,301	7,459	3,600,181
Central	832,710	-	-	-	832,710
Operation of non-instructional services					
Food service operations	-	-	-	2,463,220	2,463,220
Other non-instructional services	80,193	-	-	178,896	259,089
Extracurricular activities	1,109,705	-	-	586,652	1,696,357
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-	445,531	-	445,531
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	-	4,701,368	641,676	-	5,343,044
Interest and fiscal charges	-	1,962,516	79,432	-	2,041,948
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds	-	1,123,632			1,123,632
Total expenditures	60,390,789	7,908,357	6,797,331	7,681,022	82,777,499
Net change in fund balances	(4,645,719)	(531,279)	(706,441)	667,876	(5,215,563)
Fund balances at beginning of year	28,544,776	5,033,456	4,938,828	2,195,583	40,712,643
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 23,899,057	\$ 4,502,177	\$ 4,232,387	\$ 2,863,459	\$ 35,497,080

### 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	\$ (5,215,563)
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/amortization expense       \$ 4,662,938         Capital asset additions       \$ 4,662,938         Current year depreciation/amortizatior       (5,558,867)         Total       * 4,662,938	(895,929)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position	(8,462)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.(12,525)Property taxes(12,525)Earnings on investments2,733Intergovernmental225,603Total2	215,811
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.4,701,368General obligation bonds4,701,368Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds1,123,632Tax anticipation note381,000Direct financing note151,000Lease payable109,676	
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding debt; whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities: Decrease in accrued interest payable 29,264 Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds (77,019) Amortization of bond premiums 492,954 Amortization of deferred charges (201,207) Total	6,466,676 243,992
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.5,820,846Pension5,820,846OPEB173,475Total173,475	5,994,321
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/       OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.         Pension       \$ (7,594,627)         OPEB       1,304,036         Total       \$ (7,594,627)	(6,290,591)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	8,121
An internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental funds.	 (186,326)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 332,050

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)	
Revenues:	¢ 04.450.177	¢ 04 450 155	¢ 0.000.007	¢ 244.220	
Property taxes	\$ 26,458,177	\$ 26,458,177	\$ 26,802,397	\$ 344,220	
Intergovernmental	25,525,000	25,525,000	25,894,422	369,422	
Investment earnings	150,000	150,000	1,024,652	874,652	
Tuition and fees	383,952	383,952	423,587	39,635	
Extracurricular	266,000	266,000	319,322	53,322	
Rental income	60,000	60,000	158,202	98,202	
Payment in lieu of taxes	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	-	
Miscellaneous	151,000	151,000	188,091	37,091	
Total revenues	54,694,129	54,694,129	56,510,673	1,816,544	
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	26,957,111	26,909,168	25,984,561	924,607	
Special	9,465,401	9,487,954	10,348,658	(860,704)	
Vocational	529,941	533,400	504,682	28,718	
Other	350,000	350,000	555,412	(205,412)	
Support services:					
Pupil	3,815,357	3,856,734	3,938,278	(81,544)	
Instructional staff	2,596,217	2,607,353	2,149,306	458,047	
Board of education	314,493	314,494	304,398	10,096	
Administration	4,505,416	4,462,211	4,714,682	(252,471)	
Fiscal	1,367,447	1,310,177	1,275,040	35,137	
Business	432,150	442,150	437,584	4,566	
Operations and maintenance	5,039,148	5,439,893	5,065,289	374,604	
Pupil transportation	2,877,175	2,937,175	3,039,551	(102,376)	
Central	721,752	736,256	806,288	(70,032)	
Extracurricular activities	1,118,987	1,118,987	1,109,162	9,825	
Total expenditures	60,090,595	60,505,952	60,232,891	273,061	
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	(5,396,466)	(5,811,823)	(3,722,218)	2,089,605	
Other financing sources:					
Refund of prior year expenditures	-	-	5,036	5,036	
Advances in	450,000	450,000	-	(450,000)	
Total other financing sources	450,000	450,000	5,036	(444,964)	
Net change in fund balance	(4,946,466)	(5,361,823)	(3,717,182)	1,644,641	
Fund balance at beginning of year	29,411,736	29,411,736	29,411,736	-	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	401,943	401,943	401,943	-	
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 24,867,213	\$ 24,451,856	\$ 26,096,497	\$ 1,644,641	
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### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2023

Assets: Current assets: $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$		Business-Type Activities - Nonmajor Enterprise Fund	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents\$ $618,921$ \$ $2,053,167$ Prepayments $746$ $ -$ Total assets $619,667$ $2,053,167$ Deferred outflows of resources: $157,834$ $-$ Pension $157,834$ $-$ OPEB $105,025$ $-$ Total deferred outflows of resources $262,859$ $-$ Liabilities: $ 4,115$ $-$ Current liabilities: $4,115$ $-$ Accrued wages and benefits $54,166$ $-$ Interfund loan payable $18,593$ $-$ Claims payable $ 450,000$ Intergovernmental payable $ 440,023$ Current liabilities: $76,874$ $1,921,033$ Long-term liabilities $819,877$ $-$ Due in more than one year: $819,877$ $-$ Net oPEB liability $819,877$ $-$ Total liabilities $896,751$ $1,921,033$ Deferred inflows of resources: $26,701$ $-$ Pension $26,701$ $ -$ Porter liabilities $243,276$ $-$ Total liabilities $243,276$ $-$ Net position: $216,575$ $-$ Unrestricted (deficit) $(257,501)$ $132,134$	Assets:				
Prepayments       746       -         Total assets       619,667       2,053,167         Deferred outflows of resources:       157,834       -         Pension       157,834       -         OPEB       105,025       -         Total deferred outflows of resources       262,859       -         Liabilities:       4,115       -         Current liabilities:       4,115       -         Accounts payable       4,115       -         Interfund loan payable       18,593       -         Interfund loan payable       18,593       -         Interfund loan payable       18,593       -         Interfuer liabilities:       76,874       1,921,033         Long-term liabilities:       0       -       4,686         Due with one year       4,686       -       -         Net OPEB liability       171,189       -       -         Total long-term liabilities       896,751       1,921,033       -         Deferred inflows of resources:       26,701       -       -         Pension       216,575       -       -       -         Total labilities       26,701       -       -       -	Current assets:				
Total assets $619,667$ $2,053,167$ Deferred outflows of resources: $157,834$ $-$ Pension $157,834$ $-$ OPEB $105,025$ $-$ Total deferred outflows of resources $262,859$ $-$ Liabilities: $ 4,115$ $-$ Current liabilities: $4,115$ $-$ Accrued wages and benefits $44,115$ $-$ Accrued wages and benefits $54,166$ $-$ Interfund loan payable $ 450,000$ Intergovernmental payable $ 4450,000$ Claims payable $ 1,471,033$ Total current liabilities: $76,874$ $1,921,033$ Due within one year: $4,686$ $-$ Due in more than one year: $644,002$ $-$ Net pension liability $171,189$ $-$ Total labilities $819,877$ $-$ Total liabilities $896,751$ $1,921,033$ Deferred inflows of resources: $26,701$ $-$ Pension $26,701$ $-$ OPEB $216,575$ $-$ Total deferred inflows of resources $243,276$ $-$ Net position: $(257,501)$ $132,134$	Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 618,921	\$ 2,053,167		
Deferred outflows of resources:Pension157,834OPEB105,025Total deferred outflows of resources262,859Liabilities:Current liabilities:Accounts payable4,115Accound wages and benefits54,166Interfund loan payable-Actual wages and benefits-Intergovernmental payable-Claims payable-105,025-Claims payable-105,025-Total current liabilities:-Due within one year4,686Due in more than one year:-Net pension liability171,189Total long-term liabilities896,751Displayable-Total liabilities896,751Deferred inflows of resources:26,701Pension26,701OPEB216,575Total deferred inflows of resources:-Pension22,7501OPEB-Unrestricted (deficit)(257,501)132,134	Prepayments	746	-		
Deferred outflows of resources:Pension157,834OPEB105,025Total deferred outflows of resources262,859Liabilities:Current liabilities:Accounts payable4,115Accound wages and benefits54,166Interfund loan payable-Actual wages and benefits-Intergovernmental payable-Claims payable-105,025-Claims payable-105,025-Total current liabilities:-Due within one year4,686Due in more than one year:-Net pension liability171,189Total long-term liabilities896,751Displayable-Total liabilities896,751Deferred inflows of resources:26,701Pension26,701OPEB216,575Total deferred inflows of resources:-Pension22,7501OPEB-Unrestricted (deficit)(257,501)132,134	Total assets	619.667	2.053.167		
Pension $157,834$ $105,025$ $-$ $105,025$ Total deferred outflows of resources $262,859$ $-$ Liabilities: $262,859$ $-$ Current liabilities: $4,115$ $-$ $450,000$ Accousts payable $4,115$ $-$ $450,000$ Intergovernmental payable $-$ $1,471,033$ Total current liabilities: $-$ $1,471,033$ Long-term liabilities: $-$ $1,471,033$ Due within one year $4,686$ Due within one year: $-$ $4,686$ Net pension liability $171,189$ Total long-term liabilities $819,877$ Dotal iabilities $896,751$ Deferred inflows of resources: $26,701$ Pension $26,701$ OPEB $216,575$ Total deferred inflows of resources $243,276$ Vet position: Unrestricted (deficit) $(257,501)$ Unrestricted (deficit) $(257,501)$			<i>, , ,</i>		
OPEB105,025-Total deferred outflows of resources $262,859$ -Liabilities: Current liabilities: Accrued wages and benefits $4,115$ -Accrued wages and benefits $54,166$ -Interfund loan payable $18,593$ -Claims payable $18,593$ -Total current liabilities: $76,874$ $1,921,033$ Long-term liabilities: $76,874$ $1,921,033$ Due within one year $4,686$ -Due within one year $644,002$ -Net pension liability $171,189$ -Total liabilities $896,751$ $1,921,033$ Deferred inflows of resources: $26,701$ -Pension $26,701$ -OPEB $216,575$ -Total deferred inflows of resources $243,276$ -Net position: Unrestricted (deficit) $(257,501)$ $132,134$					
Total deferred outflows of resources $262,859$ -Liabilities: Current liabilities: Accounts payable $4,115$ -Accrued wages and benefits $54,166$ -Intergovernmental payable $18,593$ -Intergovernmental payable $18,593$ -Claims payable $ 450,000$ Intergovernmental payable $18,593$ -Intergovernmental payable $ 1,471,033$ Total current liabilities: Due within one year: Net pension liability $4,686$ -Due in more than one year: Net OPEB liability $644,002$ -Total long-term liabilities $819,877$ -Total long-term liabilities $819,877$ -Total long-term liabilities $896,751$ $1,921,033$ Deferred inflows of resources: Pension $26,701$ -Pension $216,575$ -Total deferred inflows of resources $243,276$ -Net position: Unrestricted (deficit) $(257,501)$ $132,134$			-		
Liabilities:Current liabilities:Accounts payableAccrued wages and benefits54,166Interfund loan payableIntergovernmental payable18,593-Claims payableTotal current liabilities:Due within one yearDue within one year:Net pension liabilityNet DPEB liabilitiesTotal long-term liabilities1002-Net pension liabilities819,877Total liabilities896,7511,921,033Deferred inflows of resources:Pension26,701-Total deferred inflows of resources243,276-Net position:Unrestricted (deficit)(257,501)132,134		,			
Current liabilities: $4,115$ $-$ Accounts payable $4,115$ $-$ Interfund loan payable $ 450,000$ Interfund loan payable $18,593$ $-$ Claims payable $18,593$ $-$ Claims payable $18,593$ $-$ Claims payable $ 1,471,033$ Total current liabilities: $76,874$ $1,921,033$ Due within one year $4,686$ $-$ Due in more than one year: $4,686$ $-$ Net pension liability $644,002$ $-$ Net OPEB liabilities $819,877$ $-$ Total long-term liabilities $896,751$ $1,921,033$ Deferred inflows of resources: $26,701$ $-$ Pension $26,701$ $-$ OPEB $216,575$ $-$ Total deferred inflows of resources: $243,276$ $-$ Net position: $(257,501)$ $132,134$	Total deferred outflows of resources	262,859	-		
Current liabilities: $4,115$ $-$ Accounts payable $4,115$ $-$ Interfund loan payable $ 450,000$ Interfund loan payable $18,593$ $-$ Claims payable $18,593$ $-$ Claims payable $18,593$ $-$ Claims payable $ 1,471,033$ Total current liabilities: $76,874$ $1,921,033$ Due within one year $4,686$ $-$ Due in more than one year: $4,686$ $-$ Net pension liability $644,002$ $-$ Net OPEB liabilities $819,877$ $-$ Total long-term liabilities $896,751$ $1,921,033$ Deferred inflows of resources: $26,701$ $-$ Pension $26,701$ $-$ OPEB $216,575$ $-$ Total deferred inflows of resources: $243,276$ $-$ Net position: $(257,501)$ $132,134$	Lighilities				
Accounts payable $4,115$ $-$ Accrued wages and benefits $54,166$ $-$ Interfund loan payable $ 450,000$ Intergovernmental payable $18,593$ $-$ Claims payable $ 1,471,033$ Total current liabilities: $76,874$ $1,921,033$ Long-term liabilities: $76,874$ $1,921,033$ Due within one year $4,686$ $-$ Due in more than one year: $644,002$ $-$ Net pension liability $644,002$ $-$ Total long-term liabilities $819,877$ $-$ Total long-term liabilities $819,877$ $-$ Total long-term liabilities $819,877$ $-$ Total liabilities $896,751$ $1,921,033$ Deferred inflows of resources: $26,701$ $-$ Pension $26,701$ $-$ Net position: $227,501$ $132,134$ Unrestricted (deficit) $(257,501)$ $132,134$					
Accrued wages and benefits $54,166$ $-$ Interfund loan payable $18,593$ $-$ Intergovernmental payable $18,593$ $-$ Claims payable $ 1,471,033$ Total current liabilities $76,874$ $1,921,033$ Long-term liabilities $76,874$ $1,921,033$ Due within one year $4,686$ $-$ Due in more than one year: $644,002$ $-$ Net OPEB liability $614,002$ $-$ Total long-term liabilities $819,877$ $-$ Total long-term liabilities $896,751$ $1,921,033$ Deferred inflows of resources: $26,701$ $-$ Pension $26,701$ $-$ OPEB $216,575$ $-$ Total deferred inflows of resources $243,276$ $-$ Net position: $(257,501)$ $132,134$		4.115	-		
Interfund loan payable-450,000Intergovernmental payable18,593-Claims payable-1,471,033Total current liabilities:76,8741,921,033Long-term liabilities:4,686-Due within one year4,686-Due in more than one year:644,002-Net pension liability171,189-Total long-term liabilities819,877-Total long-term liabilities896,7511,921,033Deferred inflows of resources:26,701-Pension216,575-Total deferred inflows of resources243,276-Net position:(257,501)132,134		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-		
Intergovernmental payable $18,593$ $-$ Claims payable $ 1,471,033$ Total current liabilities $76,874$ $1,921,033$ Long-term liabilities: $76,874$ $1,921,033$ Due within one year $4,686$ $-$ Due in more than one year: $644,002$ $-$ Net pension liability $644,002$ $-$ Net OPEB liability $171,189$ $-$ Total long-term liabilities $819,877$ $-$ Total liabilities $896,751$ $1,921,033$ Deferred inflows of resources: $26,701$ $-$ Pension $26,701$ $-$ OPEB $216,575$ $-$ Total deferred inflows of resources $243,276$ $-$ Net position: $(257,501)$ $132,134$			450,000		
Claims payable $ 1,471,033$ Total current liabilities $76,874$ $1,921,033$ Long-term liabilities:Due within one year $4,686$ $-$ Due in more than one year: $644,002$ $-$ Net pension liability $644,002$ $-$ Total long-term liabilities $819,877$ $-$ Total long-term liabilities $896,751$ $1,921,033$ Deferred inflows of resources: $26,701$ $-$ Pension $26,701$ $-$ OPEB $216,575$ $-$ Total deferred inflows of resources $243,276$ $-$ Net position: $(257,501)$ $132,134$		18,593	-		
Total current liabilities76,8741,921,033Long-term liabilities: Due within one year4,686-Due in more than one year: Net pension liability644,002-Net OPEB liability171,189-Total long-term liabilities819,877-Total liabilities896,7511,921,033Deferred inflows of resources: Pension26,701-OPEB216,575-Total deferred inflows of resources243,276-Net position: Unrestricted (deficit)(257,501)132,134		- -	1,471,033		
Due within one year $4,686$ -Due in more than one year: Net pension liability $644,002$ -Net OPEB liability $171,189$ -Total long-term liabilities $819,877$ -Total liabilities $896,751$ $1,921,033$ Deferred inflows of resources: PensionPension $26,701$ -OPEB $216,575$ -Total deferred inflows of resources $243,276$ -Net position: Unrestricted (deficit) $(257,501)$ $132,134$		76,874	1,921,033		
Due within one year $4,686$ -Due in more than one year: Net pension liability $644,002$ -Net OPEB liability $171,189$ -Total long-term liabilities $819,877$ -Total liabilities $896,751$ $1,921,033$ Deferred inflows of resources: PensionPension $26,701$ -OPEB $216,575$ -Total deferred inflows of resources $243,276$ -Net position: Unrestricted (deficit) $(257,501)$ $132,134$					
Due in more than one year: Net pension liability644,002-Net OPEB liability171,189-Total long-term liabilities819,877-Total liabilities896,7511,921,033Deferred inflows of resources: PensionPension26,701-OPEB216,575-Total deferred inflows of resources243,276-Net position: Unrestricted (deficit)(257,501)132,134					
Net pension liability $644,002$ -Net OPEB liability $171,189$ -Total long-term liabilities $819,877$ -Total liabilities $896,751$ $1,921,033$ Deferred inflows of resources:Pension $26,701$ -OPEB $216,575$ -Total deferred inflows of resources $243,276$ -Net position:Unrestricted (deficit) $(257,501)$ $132,134$		4,686	-		
Net OPEB liability171,189Total long-term liabilities819,877Total liabilities896,751Deferred inflows of resources:Pension26,701OPEB216,575Total deferred inflows of resourcesNet position:Unrestricted (deficit)(257,501)132,134					
Total long-term liabilities819,877Total liabilities896,751Deferred inflows of resources:PensionOPEBTotal deferred inflows of resourcesTotal deferred inflows of resourcesNet position:Unrestricted (deficit)(257,501)132,134		<i>,</i>	-		
Total liabilities       896,751       1,921,033         Deferred inflows of resources:       26,701       -         Pension       26,701       -         OPEB       216,575       -         Total deferred inflows of resources       243,276       -         Net position:       Unrestricted (deficit)       132,134					
Deferred inflows of resources:         26,701         -           Pension         26,701         -           OPEB         216,575         -           Total deferred inflows of resources         243,276         -           Net position:         Unrestricted (deficit)         132,134	Total long-term liabilities	819,877			
Pension         26,701         -           OPEB         216,575         -           Total deferred inflows of resources         243,276         -           Net position:         Unrestricted (deficit)         132,134	Total liabilities	896,751	1,921,033		
Pension         26,701         -           OPEB         216,575         -           Total deferred inflows of resources         243,276         -           Net position:         Unrestricted (deficit)         132,134	Deferred inflows of resources.				
OPEB         216,575         -           Total deferred inflows of resources         243,276         -           Net position:         Unrestricted (deficit)         132,134		26 701			
Total deferred inflows of resources243,276Net position: Unrestricted (deficit)(257,501)132,134		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-		
Net position: Unrestricted (deficit)(257,501)132,134					
Unrestricted (deficit) (257,501) 132,134					
Total net position (deficit) <u>\$ (257,501)</u> <u>\$ 132,134</u>	Unrestricted (deficit)	(257,501)	132,134		
	Total net position (deficit)	\$ (257,501)	\$ 132,134		

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Ac No	ness-Type tivities - onmajor prise Fund	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund			
Operating revenues:						
Tuition and fees	\$	835,672	\$	-		
Charges for services		-		8,913,320		
Total operating revenues		835,672		8,913,320		
Operating expenses:						
Personal services		567,912		-		
Purchased services		26,228		648,021		
Materials and supplies		65,385		-		
Other		16,820		-		
Claims		-		8,451,625		
Total operating expenses		676,345		9,099,646		
Operating income (loss)		159,327		(186,326)		
Nonoperating revenues:						
Contributions and donations		2,505		-		
Change in net position		161,832		(186,326)		
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year		(419,333)		318,460		
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$	(257,501)	\$	132,134		

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Business-Type Activities - Nonmajor Enterprise Fund			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund			
Cash flows from operating activities:		-					
Cash received from tuition and fees	\$	835,672	\$	-			
Cash received from charges for services		-		8,913,320			
Cash payments for personal services		(557,020)		-			
Cash payments for contractual services		(23,948)		(648,021)			
Cash payments for materials and supplies		(59,770)		-			
Cash payments for claims		-		(8,184,779)			
Cash payments for other expenses		(16,820)	·	-			
Net cash provided by operating activities		178,114		80,520			
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:							
Cash received from contributions and donations		2,505		-			
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		180,619		80,520			
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		438,302		1,972,647			
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	618,921	\$	2,053,167			
Operating income (loss)	\$	159,327	\$	(186,326)			
Changes in assets and liabilities:							
Prepayments		(99)		-			
Deferred outflows of resources - pension		(5,423)		-			
Deferred outflows of rseources - OPEB		1,839		-			
Accounts payable		4,115		-			
Accrued wages and benefits Intergovernmental payable		21,690 8,249		-			
Compensated absences payable		8,249 745		-			
Net pension liability		228,523		-			
Net OPEB liability		(45,824)					
Deferred inflows of resources - pension		(218,578)		_			
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB		23,550		-			
Claims payable				266,846			
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	178,114	\$	80,520			

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

# NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Marysville Exempted Village School District, Ohio (the "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 District is governed by a locally elected five-member Board of Education (the "Board") which provides educational services. The Board controls the District's instructional support facilities staffed by approximately 228 non-certified and approximately 399 certified teaching personnel and administrative employees providing education to 5,571 students.

The District provides regular and special instruction. The District also provides support services for pupils, instructional staff, general and school administration, business and fiscal services, facilities acquisition and construction services, operation and maintenance of plant, student transportation, food services, extracurricular activities and non-programmed services.

# NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (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 District's significant accounting policies are described below.

# A. Reporting Entity

The reporting entity has been defined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, "<u>The Financial Reporting Entity</u>" as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "<u>Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units</u>" and GASB Statement No. 61, "<u>The Financial Reporting Entity</u>: <u>Omnibus an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34</u>". The reporting entity is composed of the primary government and component units. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the District. For the District, this includes general operations, food service, and student related activities of the District.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable. The District is financially accountable for an organization if the District appoints a voting majority of the organization's Governing Board and (1) the District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; or (3) the District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) the District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the District in that the District approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes. Certain organizations are also included as component units if the nature and significance of the relationship between the primary government and the organization is such that exclusion by the primary government would render the primary government's financial statements incomplete or misleading. Based upon the application of these criteria, the District has no component units. The basic financial statements of the reporting entity include only those of the District (the primary government).

# JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

## Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META) Solutions

The District is a participant in META Solutions which is a computer consortium. META Solutions develops, implements and supports the technology and instructional needs of schools in a cost-effective manner. META Solutions provides instructional, core, technology and purchasing services for its member districts. The Board of Directors consists of the Superintendents from eleven of the member districts. During fiscal year 2023, the District paid META Solutions \$134,988 for services. Financial information can be obtained from Ashley Widby, who serves as Chief Financial Officer, at 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

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

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

# Ohio Hi-Point Joint Vocational School

The Ohio Hi-Point Joint Vocational School District is a political subdivision of the State of Ohio, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. The Vocational School is governed by a Board of Education that consists of a representative from each participating school district and its degree of control is limited to its representation on the board. To obtain financial information write to the Ohio Hi-Point Vocational School, Eric Adelsberger, who serves as Treasurer, at 2280 State Route 540, Bellefontaine, Ohio 43311.

# JOINT VENTURES

# Union County Council of Governments (COG)

The District, Union County, and the City of Marysville (the "Members") formed the COG on January 26, 2012 to collaborate, share resources, reduce costs, centralize supervision and enhance the provision of technology services to its Members. The COG was established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code, Chapter 167. The COG is governed by a Governing Board consisting of the Superintendent of Marysville Exempted Village School District, the Mayor of the City of Marysville, and the President of the Board of Union County Commissioners. The degree of control exercised by each participating Member is limited to its representation on the Governing Board. Financial information is available from Union County, who serves as fiscal agent, at 233 West Sixth Street, Marysville, Ohio 43040.

# INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL

# Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The District participates in a Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP) administered by Sedgwick. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The District pays a fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program. The District paid \$5,350 in fees during fiscal year 2023.

# RELATED ORGANIZATION

## Marysville Public Library

Marysville Public Library (Library) is a body politic and corporate established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The Library is directed by an appointed sevenmember non-compensated Board of Trustees appointed by the Board of Education of Marysville Exempted Village School District. The Library is fiscally independent of the Board of Education. Financial information can be obtained from Marysville Public Library, 231 South Plum Street, Marysville, Ohio 43040.

## **B.** Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to report its financial position and the results of its operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain school district activities or functions. Funds are classified into two categories: governmental and proprietary. Each category is divided into a separate fund type.

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

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

## GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

<u>General fund</u> - The general fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The general fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Bond retirement fund</u> - The bond retirement fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources and payment of general obligation bond principal and interest from governmental resources when the government is obligated in some manner for payment.

<u>Permanent improvement fund</u> - This fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition of major capital assets (other than that financed by proprietary funds).

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for (a) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets and (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

## PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Proprietary funds are used to account for the District's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector where the determination of net income is necessary or useful to sound financial administration. The following are the District's proprietary funds:

<u>Enterprise Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises in which the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The enterprise fund is used to account for school day care and after school enrichment programs.

<u>Internal Service Fund</u> - The internal service fund is used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the District, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The District's internal service fund accounts for a medical self-insurance program.

## C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

<u>Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government. The statements distinguish between those activities of the District that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. Internal service fund activity is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses.

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

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

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This is the same approach used in the preparation of the proprietary fund financial statements, but differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the District and for each function or program of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and 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 and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the District. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the District.

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

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

The proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and deferred outflows and all liabilities and deferred inflows associated with the operation of this fund is included on the statement of net position. The statement of changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activity.

The proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with the proprietary funds' principal ongoing operation. For the District, these revenues are tuition and fees for the school day care program and expenses incurred in operating the school day care program and charges for services revenue and claims and purchased services expenses for the internal service fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

# 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 on the fund financial statements. Proprietary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting.

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

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (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 fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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, interest, tuition and grants.

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. See Notes 13 and 14 for deferred outflows of resources related to net pension liability/asset and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2023, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2024 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. Unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

See Notes 13 and 14 for deferred inflows of resources related to net pension liability/asset and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. These deferred inflows of resources are only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

<u>Expenses/Expenditures</u> - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The entitlement value of donated commodities received during the year is reported in the operating statement as an expense with a like amount reported as intergovernmental revenue.

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

# **NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)**

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

# E. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified.

All funds, other than custodial funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The primary level of budgetary control is at the fund level. Budgetary statements are presented beyond that legal level of control for informational purposes only. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

#### Tax Budget

By January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit an annual operating budget for the following tax year to the Board of Education for consideration and passage. Adoption of a tax budget has been waived by the County Budget Commission.

#### Estimated Resources

Prior to April 1, unless a later date is approved by the Tax Commissioner, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the County Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts set forth in the final amended certificate of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2023.

#### Appropriations

A temporary appropriation measure to control expenditures may be passed on or about July 1 of each year for the period July 1 through September 30. An annual appropriation resolution must be passed by October 1 of each year for the period July 1 through June 30. The appropriation resolution may be amended during the year as additional information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed the current estimated resources as certified. During the year, several supplemental appropriations were necessary. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed line-item budgets.

# Lapsing of Appropriations

At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriation. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and are not re-appropriated.

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

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

#### F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the District's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the financial statements.

During fiscal year 2023, the District's investments included negotiable CDs, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation securities (FHLMC), Federal Home Loan Bank Securities (FHLB), municipal bonds, U.S. government money markets, commercial paper, U.S. Treasury notes and STAR Ohio. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices.

The District invested in STAR Ohio. STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." The District measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

There were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, 24 hours notice in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$100 million is encouraged. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$250 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$250 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Under existing Ohio statutes, interest earnings are allocated to the general fund unless the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2023 amounted to \$1,161,718, which includes \$386,941 assigned from other District funds.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the financial statements, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the District are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

An analysis of the District's investment account at year end is provided in Note 4.

#### G. Inventory

On government-wide and fund financial statements, purchased inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market and donated commodities are presented at their entitlement value. Inventories are recorded on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method. Inventory consists of donated food and purchased food.

#### H. Prepayments

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

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

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

#### I. Capital Assets

Governmental capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary fund. 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 year. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$2,000. Contributed capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. The 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. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is not capitalized.

Furniture, fixtures and equipment acquired by the proprietary fund is stated at cost (or estimated historical cost). Contributed capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received.

The District is reporting intangible right to use assets related to leased equipment. The intangible assets are being amortized in a systematic and rational manner of the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

All reported capital assets except land and construction in progress are depreciated/amortized. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation/amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Estimated Lives
Land and other improvements	15 years
Buildings and improvements	15 - 30 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	8 years
Intangible right to use:	
Leased equipment	5 years

#### J. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from interfund loans are classified as "interfund loans receivable/payable". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental type activities columns of the statement of net position.

# K. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences of the District consist of vacation leave and sick leave liability to the extent that payments to the employee for these absences are attributable to services already rendered and are not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the District and the employee.

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

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "<u>Accounting for Compensated Absences</u>", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for severance is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future.

Employees may earn 15 days of sick leave per year up to a maximum of 280 days. Upon retirement, certified and classified employees will receive 25 percent, and administration will receive 30 percent of the accumulated sick leave up to a maximum of 70 days. For purposes of establishing a liability for sick leave on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, employees any age with 10 years of service were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2023 and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any additional salary related payments.

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

These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees are paid. In proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

# L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, compensated absences, net pension liability and net OPEB liability 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 year. Bonds, notes, and leases are recognized as a liability on the 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.

#### M. Fund Balance

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

<u>Nonspendable</u> - The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable.

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

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

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

<u>Committed</u> - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the District Board of Education (the highest level of decision making authority). Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the 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 use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

<u>Assigned</u> - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the District for specific purposes, but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted nor 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 policies of the District Board of Education, which includes giving the Treasurer the authority to constrain monies for intended purposes.

<u>Unassigned</u> - Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is only used to report a deficit fund balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

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

# N. Net Position

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

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

#### **O.** Estimates

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

# P. Interfund Activity

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues. During fiscal year 2023, there were no transfers between governmental and business-type activities.

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

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

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 and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

# Q. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, net OPEB asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related pension/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.

# **R.** 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.

# S. Issuance Costs, Bond Premium/Discount and Accounting Gain/Loss on Debt Refunding

On the governmental fund financial statements, issuance costs, bond premiums, bond discounts, and gain or loss from debt refunding are recognized in the current period.

On the government-wide financial statements, issuance costs are recognized in the current period and are not amortized. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Unamortized bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. Unamortized bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. The reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 11.

For an advance refunding resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as deferred outflows of resources.

# T. Fair Value

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

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

# NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

#### A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2023, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 91, "<u>Conduit Debt Obligations</u>", GASB Statement No. 94, "<u>Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements</u>", GASB Statement No. 96, "<u>Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements</u>", certain questions and answers of GASB Implementation Guide 2021-1 and certain paragraphs of GASB Statement No. 99, "<u>Omnibus 2022</u>".

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

GASB Statement No. 94 is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public partnership arrangements (PPPs). As used in this Statement, a PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 94 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 96 provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset - an intangible asset - and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 96 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Implementation Guide 2021-1 provides clarification on issues related to previously established GASB guidance. The implementation of GASB Implementation Guide 2021-1 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

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

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

# NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

#### **B.** Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at June 30, 2023 included the following individual fund deficits:

Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Deficit
Special Revenue Funds	
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER)	\$ 139,669
IDEA-B Special Education	196,909
Title I Disadvantaged Children	49,383
Title II-A Supporting Effective Instruction	15,647

The general fund is liable for any deficit in these funds and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balances resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

# NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

State statutes classify monies held by the 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 District treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive deposits are public deposits 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.

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 principal and interest by the United States;
- Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, 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 that the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 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;

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

# NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 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 items (1) and (2) above 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, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 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.

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

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. Except as noted above, an investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the District, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

# A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2023, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$10,405,892 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$11,794,824. Of the bank balance, \$251,948 was covered by the FDIC and \$11,542,876 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS).

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) 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 fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2023, the District's financial institutions were approved for a collateral rate of 102 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

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

# **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)**

# **B.** Investments

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

			Investment Maturities									
	Ν	leasurement		6 months		7 to 12		13 to 18		19 to 24	G	reater than
Investment type	_	Value	_	or less	_	months	_	months	_	months	2	24 months
Amortized cost:												
STAR Ohio	\$	7,887,762	\$	7,887,762	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Fair value:												
U.S. Government												
money market		1,382,599		1,382,599		-		-		-		-
Negotiable CDs		3,410,725		979,204		978,675		479,521		973,325		-
Commercial paper		4,764,532		4,025,754		738,778		-		-		-
U.S. Treasury note		2,319,003		335,988		874,961		-		239,336		868,718
Municipal bonds		762,046		-		-		762,046		-		-
FHLMC		2,952,799		978,379		-		439,661		-		1,534,759
FHLB		7,431,584		1,662,519		1,065,061		3,319,235		777,221		607,548
Total	\$	30,911,050	\$	17,252,205	\$	3,657,475	\$	5,000,463	\$	1,989,882	\$	3,011,025

The weighted average maturity of investments is 0.73 years.

The District's investments in U.S. Government money market accounts are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). The District's investments in federal agency securities (FHLMC, FHLB), commercial paper, U.S. Treasury note and negotiable CDs are valued using quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

*Interest Rate Risk:* The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of the settlement date. The District's policy attempts to match its investments with anticipated cash flow requirements. Unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the District, investments of the District will be limited to those maturing in five years or less from the date of settlement.

*Credit Risk:* Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The investment in FHLMC, and FHLB carry ratings of Aaa by Moody's and AA+ by Standard & Poor's. The investment in commercial paper carry ratings of P-1 by Moody's and A-1+ and A-1 by Standard & Poor's. The investment in municipal bonds carry a rating of A2, Aa2 and Aa3 by Moody's and AA by Standard & Poor's. The investment in and U.S. Treasury note carry a rating of Aaa by Moody's and AA+ by Standard & Poor's. The U.S. government money market and negotiable CDs were not rated. The negotiable CDs were FDIC insured. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the District to only invest in securities authorized by State Statute.

*Custodial Credit Risk*: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

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

# NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

*Concentration of Credit Risk:* The 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 District at June 30, 2023:

	М	easurement	
Investment type		Value	<u>% of Total</u>
Amortized cost:			
STAR Ohio	\$	7,887,762	25.52
Fair value:			
U.S. Government money market		1,382,599	4.47
Negotiable CDs		3,410,725	11.03
Commercial paper		4,764,532	15.42
U.S. Treasury note		2,319,003	7.50
Municipal bonds		762,046	2.47
FHLMC		2,952,799	9.55
FHLB		7,431,584	24.04
Total	\$	30,911,050	100.00

# C. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to the Statement of Net Position

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2023:

Cash and investments per note
-------------------------------

Carrying amount of deposits Investments	\$ 10,405,892 30,911,050
Total	\$ 41,316,942
Cash and investments per statement of net position	
Governmental activities Business-type activities	\$ 40,698,021 618,921
Total	\$ 41,316,942

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

#### **NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS**

Interfund balances at June 30, 2023, as reported on the fund financial statements, consist of the following interfund loans receivable/payable:

Receivable Fund	Payable Funds	 Amount
General	Nonmajor Special Revenue	
	ESSER	\$ 116,756
	21st Century Learning Centers	8,188
	IDEA-B Special Education	186,823
	Title I Disadvantaged Children	121,175
	Title IV-A Student Suport and Academic Enrichment	6,441
	IDEA Preschool Grant for the Handicapped	35,497
	Title II-A Supporting Effective Instruction	20,681
	Employee Benefits Self-Insurance	 450,000
	Total	\$ 945,561

The purpose of the interfund loans receivable/payable is to cover the negative cash balances at fiscal year-end in the nonmajor governmental funds. The interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. All interfund balances, with the exception of the interfund loan to the employee benefits self-insurance internal service fund in the amount of \$450,000, are expected to paid within one year.

The interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

# **NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES**

Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis while the District fiscal year runs from July through June. First half tax collections are received by the 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 property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2023 represent the collection of calendar year 2022 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2023 were levied after April 1, 2022, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2022, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised fair value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2023 represent the collection of calendar year 2022 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2023 became a lien on December 31, 2021, were levied after April 1, 2022, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The District receives property taxes from Union County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the 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 as an advance at June 30, 2023 was \$4,024,779 in the general fund, \$720,584 in the bond retirement fund and \$632,104 in the permanent improvement fund. This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2022 was \$5,205,226 in the general fund, \$1,285,586 in the bond retirement fund and \$907,810 in the permanent improvement fund. The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

#### **NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)**

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are 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.

On the accrual basis of accounting, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue, while on a modified accrual basis of accounting the revenue has been reported as a deferred inflow.

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

	2022 Second			2023 First		
	Half Collections			Half Collections		
	 Amount	Percent	_	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential						
and other real estate	\$ 828,941,700	87.57	\$	1,026,761,530	89.45	
Public utility personal	 117,714,380	12.43		121,131,540	10.55	
Total	\$ 946,656,080	100.00	\$	1,147,893,070	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$ 61.46		\$	60.71		

# NOTE 7 - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES

According to State law, Union County has entered into agreements with property owners under which Union County has granted property tax abatements to those property owners and agreed to construct certain infrastructure improvements. The property owners have agreed to make payments to Union County to help pay the costs of the infrastructure improvements. The amount of those payments generally reflects all or a portion of the property taxes which the property owners would have paid if their taxes had not been abated. The property owners' contractual promise to make these payments in lieu of taxes generally continues until the costs of the improvement have been paid or the agreement expires, whichever occurs first. Future development by those owners or others may result in subsequent agreements to make payments in lieu of taxes and may therefore spread the costs of the improvements to a larger number of property owners. The District received \$3,244,162 in payments in lieu of taxes during fiscal year 2023 as reported on the statement of activities and a receivable of \$3,000,000 has been reported on the fund financial statements and the statement of net position.

# NOTE 8 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

# **Enterprise Zones**

Union County and the City of Marysville have entered into property tax abatement agreements with local businesses under Enterprise Zone tax abatement agreements. Enterprise zones are designated areas of land in which businesses can receive tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on eligible new investment. The Enterprise Zone Program provides tax exemptions for a portion of the value of new real property when the investment is made in conjunction with a project that includes job creation or job retention. These tax abatements reduce assessed value by a percentage agreed upon by all parties that authorize these types of agreements. The agreements affect the property tax receipts collected and distributed to the District.

Under the 2003 Union County-Marysville Economic Development Action Plan agreements with Ohio & Heritage Cooperative, Inc. and Sumitomo Electric Wiring Systems & Sumary Investment, the District's property taxes were reduced by \$31,226 and \$160,632, respectively during fiscal year 2023.

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

# **NOTE 9 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2023 consisted of property taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, accounts, accrued interest, and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. 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. A summary of the items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:	
Property taxes	\$ 40,635,016
Payment in lieu of taxes	3,000,000
Accrued interest	55,328
Intergovernmental	1,262,193
Total receivables	\$ 44,952,537

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. All receivables, except property taxes and payment in lieu of taxes, are expected to be collected within one year. Property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year.

# NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS

The District's capital assets activity during fiscal year 2023 consisted of the following:

Governmental activities:	Balance July 1, 2022	Additions	Deductions	Balance
	<u>July 1, 2022</u>	Additions	Deductions	June 30, 2023
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized: Land	\$ 6,355,496	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,355,496
Construction in progress	671,295	<sup>\$</sup> 3,723,229	(337,622)	4,056,902
· •				
Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	7,026,791	3,723,229	(337,622)	10,412,398
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:				
Land and other improvements	15,576,831	125,915	-	15,702,746
Building and improvements	135,858,672	365,001	-	136,223,673
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	7,146,564	367,029	(236,216)	7,277,377
Vehicles	4,816,310	419,386	(160,189)	5,075,507
Intangible right to use:				
Leased equipment	339,301			339,301
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	163,737,678	1,277,331	(396,405)	164,618,604
Less: accumulated depreciation/amortization				
Land and other improvements	(1,831,937)	(658,512)	-	(2,490,449)
Building and improvements	(81,773,523)	(4,001,517)	-	(85,775,040)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(5,180,572)	(375,415)	227,754	(5,328,233)
Vehicles	(3,315,539)	(413,379)	160,189	(3,568,729)
Intangible right to use:				
Leased equipment	(110,044)	(110,044)		(220,088)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortizaiton	(92,211,615)	(5,558,867)	387,943	(97,382,539)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 78,552,854	\$ (558,307)	\$ (346,084)	\$ 77,648,463

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

# NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 2,326,741
Special	814,632
Vocational	36,260
Support Services:	
Pupil	343,514
Instructional staff	248,867
Administration	340,010
Fiscal	50,171
Business	24,275
Operations and maintenance	105,173
Pupil transportation	419,808
Central	36,112
Food service operations	54,120
Extracurricular	759,184
Total depreciation expense	\$ 5,558,867

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

# NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

During fiscal year 2023, the following changes occurred in the governmental activities and business-type activities long-term obligations.

	Balance July 1, 2022	Additions	Disposals	Balance June 30, 2023	Amounts Due Within <u>One Year</u>
Governmental Activities:					
<u>General obligation bonds</u> 2001 Refunding new elementary 3.4-5.15% 2002 Refunding fifth/sixth elementary 3.60%	\$ 1,275,000 76,368	\$ - -	\$ (655,000) (76,368)	\$ 620,000	\$ 620,000 -
2012 School improvement/refunding 2-5%	120,000	-	(120,000)	-	-
2013 School improvement/refunding 2-5%	1,000,000	-	(875,000)	125,000	125,000
2014 School improvement/refunding 1-4%	8,100,000	-	-	8,100,000	905,000
2015 School improvement/refunding 5% 2022A School improvement/refunding	26,105,000	-	(2,780,000)	23,325,000	2,930,000
2.362-2.906% - direct placement	8,675,000	-	(115,000)	8,560,000	1,350,000
2022B School improvement/refunding 2.448-2.958% - direct placement	5,585,000	-	(80,000)	5,505,000	5,000
Subtotal general obligation bonds	50,936,368		(4,701,368)	46,235,000	5,935,000
Unamortized premium on bond issuances	2,735,452	-	(492,954)	2,242,498	-
Capital appreciation bonds interest accretion	1,046,613	77,019	(1,123,632)		
Total general obligation bonds	54,718,433	77,019	(6,317,954)	48,477,498	5,935,000
Other long-term obligations:					
Tax anticipation notes payable	2,563,000	-	(381,000)	2,182,000	393,000
Direct financing note payable	151,000	-	(151,000)	-	
Lease payable	231,624	-	(109,676)	121,948	112,450
Compensated absences	5,292,158	1,286,599	(1,103,044)	5,475,713	1,018,746
Net pension liability Net OPEB liability	38,538,682 4,574,477	27,370,374	(1,225,034)	65,909,056 3,349,443	-
Total other long-term obligations	51,350,941	28,656,973	(1,223,034) (2,969,754)	77,038,160	1,524,196
Total	\$ 106,069,374	\$ 28,733,992	\$ (9,287,708)	\$ 125,515,658	\$ 7,459,196
Business-type Activities:					
Compensated absences	\$ 3,941	\$ 4,686	\$ (3,941)		\$ 4,686
Net pension liability	415,479	228,523	-	644,002	-
Net OPEB liability	217,013		(45,824)	171,189	
Total business-type activities	\$ 636,433	\$ 233,209	<u>\$ (49,765)</u>	\$ 819,877	\$ 4,686

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

#### NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

#### General Obligation Bonds Payable

In March 2001, the District defeased \$7,669,538 of general obligation bonds for the new elementary additions, dated October 1, 1995, through the issuance of \$7,667,973 of general obligation bonds for the new elementary additions. The net proceeds of the 2001 bonds have been invested in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States Government and placed in irrevocable escrow accounts which, including interest earned, will be used to pay the principal and interest on the refunded bonds. The refunded bonds are not included in the District's outstanding debt since the District has in-substance satisfied its obligations through the advance refunding. The refunding bonds are paid from the bond retirement fund.

In March 2002, the District defeased \$13,335,000 of general obligation bonds for the fifth/sixth elementary building, dated March 1, 2000, through the issuance of \$13,334,974 of general obligation bonds for the fifth/sixth elementary building. The net proceeds of the 2002 bonds have been invested in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States Government and placed in irrevocable escrow accounts which, including interest earned, will be used to pay the principal and interest on the refunded bonds. The refunded bonds, which have an outstanding balance of \$8,140,000 at June 30, 2023, are not included in the District's outstanding debt since the District has insubstance satisfied its obligations through the advance refunding. The refunding bonds are paid from the bond retirement fund.

In November 2012, the District issued \$10,870,000 in school improvement general obligation refunding bonds to currently refund \$10,835,000 of the school improvement refunding bonds dated March 1, 2002 and to advance refund \$515,000 of the school improvement bonds dated March 2, 2006. The debt issue is comprised of current interest serial bonds (par value \$8,845,000) and current interest term bonds (par value \$2,025,000). The interest rate on the current interest serial bonds ranges from 2.00 - 5.00 percent and the interest rate on the current interest term bonds is 3.00 percent. Interest payments on the bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2029. The refunding bonds are paid from the bond retirement fund. The refunded bonds have been fully retired and were not included in the District's outstanding debt since the District had in-substance satisfied its obligations through the advance refunding.

In November 2013, the District issued \$8,655,000 in school improvement general obligation refunding bonds to advance refund \$8,830,000 of the school improvement bonds dated March 2, 2006. The debt issue is comprised of current interest serial bonds (par value \$6,705,000) and current interest term bonds (par value \$1,950,000). The interest rate on the current interest serial bonds ranges from 2.00 - 5.00 percent and the interest rate on the current interest term bonds is 5.00 percent. Interest payments on the bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2026. The refunding bonds are paid from the bond retirement fund. The net present value savings of the refunding was \$420,434. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$1,007,863. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. The refunded bonds have been fully retired and were not included in the District's outstanding debt since the District had in-substance satisfied its obligations through the advance refunding. A balance of \$125,000 is outstanding on the series 2013 refunding bonds at June 30, 2023, which mature December 1, 2023.

In June 2014, the District issued \$9,015,000 in school improvement general obligation refunding bonds to advance refund \$9,130,000 of the school improvement bonds dated March 2, 2006. The debt issue is comprised of current interest serial bonds (par value \$9,015,000). The interest rate on the current interest serial bonds ranges from 1.00 - 4.00 percent. Interest payments on the bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2029. The refunding bonds are paid from the bond retirement fund. The net present value savings of the refunding was \$674,488. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$577,407. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. The refunded bonds have been fully retired and were not included in the District's outstanding debt since the District had in-substance satisfied its obligations through the advance refunding.

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

#### NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

In September 2015, the District issued \$36,335,000 in school improvement general obligation refunding bonds to refund \$28,050,000 of the school improvement bonds dated September 1, 2005 and \$11,090,000 of the school improvement bonds dated February 1, 2006. The debt issue is comprised of current interest serial bonds (par value \$36,335,000). The interest rate on the current interest serial bonds is 3.50 - 5.00 percent. Interest payments on the bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2029. The refunding bonds are paid from the bond retirement fund. The net present value savings of the refunding was \$4,168,200. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$369,366. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. The refunded bonds have been fully retired and were not included in the District's outstanding debt since the District had in-substance satisfied its obligations through the advance refunding.

On April 28, 2022, the District issued \$8,675,000 in general obligation refunding bonds (series 2022A school improvement refunding bonds) through a direct placement. These bonds refunded the Series 2012 bond issue. These bonds are general obligations of the District, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the bond retirement fund. On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position. This issue is comprised of current interest term bonds, present value \$8,560,000 at June 30, 2023. Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2026. The net present value savings of the refunding was \$608,106. The net carrying value of the old debt exceeded the reacquisition price by \$28,490. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. The unamortized deferred charges are reported as a deferred inflow of resources on the statement of net position. This refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next eight years by \$912,790. The refunding bonds are considered a direct placement. Direct placements occur when the District issues a debt security directly to an investor. Direct placements have terms negotiated directly with the investor and are not offered for public sale.

On April 28, 2022, the District issued \$5,585,000 in general obligation refunding bonds (series 2022B school improvement refunding bonds) through a direct placement. These bonds refunded the Series 2012 bond issue. These bonds are general obligations of the District, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the bond retirement fund. On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position. This issue is comprised of current interest term bonds, present value \$5,505,000 at June 30, 2023. Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2029. The net present value savings of the refunding was \$580,257. The net carrying value of the old debt exceeded the reacquisition price by \$299,704. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. The unamortized deferred charges are reported as a deferred inflow of resources on the statement of net position. This refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next eight years by \$387,845. The refunding bonds are considered a direct placement. Direct placements occur when the District issues a debt security directly to an investor. Direct placements have terms negotiated directly with the investor and are not offered for public sale.

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

# NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Principal and interest requirements to retire the general obligation bonds are as follows:

								Dire	ct Placemen	t	
Fiscal Year	Ger	nera	al Obligation	Bor	nds		Gene	eral (	<u> Dbligation E</u>	Bond	ls
Ending June 30,	Principal		Interest	_	Total	_	Principal		Interest		Total
2024	\$ 4,580,000	\$	1,318,738	\$	5,898,738	\$	1,355,000	\$	330,804	\$	1,685,804
2025	3,075,000		1,159,088		4,234,088		3,170,000		263,948		3,433,948
2026	3,235,000		1,048,663		4,283,663		3,185,000		189,464		3,374,464
2027	3,340,000		908,550		4,248,550		3,250,000		114,081		3,364,081
2028	5,555,000		696,375		6,251,375		1,340,000		59,609		1,399,609
2029 - 2030	12,385,000		581,850		12,966,850	_	1,765,000		31,273		1,796,273
Total	\$ 32,170,000	\$	5,713,264	\$	37,883,264	\$	14,065,000	\$	989,179	\$	15,054,179

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<u>Legal Debt Margin</u> - The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2023, are a voted debt margin of \$61,577,553 (including available funds of \$4,502,177) and an unvoted debt margin of \$1,147,893.

<u>Permanent Improvement Tax Anticipation Notes Payable</u> - On May 11, 2018, the District issued tax anticipation notes, series 2018 for the purpose of general permanent improvements. The maximum authorized amount of the note (\$4,000,000) will be available to the District to draw upon at any time at an interest rate of 3.01%. During fiscal year 2018 an initial draw of \$50,001 was made and the remaining amount of \$3,949,999 was drawn during fiscal year 2019. Payments of principal and interest on the notes will be reported as expenditures in the permanent improvement fund.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the tax anticipation notes are as follows:

Fiscal Year	 Ta	x Ar	nticipation N	S		
Ending June 30,	 Principal		Interest	Total		
2024	\$ 393,000	\$	66,773	\$	459,773	
2025	405,000		54,597		459,597	
2026	417,000		42,237		459,237	
2027	429,000		29,511		458,511	
2028	 538,000		16,464		554,464	
Total	\$ 2,182,000	\$	209,582	\$	2,391,582	

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

# NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

<u>Direct Financing Note</u> - In previous fiscal years, the District entered into a direct financing note for buildings and improvements. The note is considered a direct borrowing. Direct borrowings have terms negotiated directly between the District and the lender and are not offered for public sale. The note has no significant finance-related terms related to events of default, termination events, or subjective acceleration clauses. The cost of the capital assets obtained under the note for buildings and improvements is \$1,634,164 and has been included in the governmental activities' capital assets. A corresponding liability for future principal payments on the note is reported on the statement of net position. The final principal payments made on the notes during the 2023 fiscal year totaled \$151,000. This amount is reflected as debt service principal retirement in the permanent improvement fund and as a reduction to the long-term liabilities reported on the statement of net position.

#### <u>Lease Liability</u>

The District has entered into a lease agreement for the right to use copier equipment. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, the District will report an intangible capital asset and corresponding liability for the future scheduled payments under the leases. Lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures for the permanent improvement fund in the basic financial statements. These expenditures are reflected as program/function expenditures on a budgetary basis. The District entered into the lease for a term of 60 months on July 24, 2019. Payments are due monthly and the lease matures in July 2024.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the lease liability are as follows:

Fiscal Year	_		Lea	se Liability			
Ending June 30,	Principal			nterest	Total		
2024	\$	112,450	\$	1,766	\$	114,216	
2025		9,498		20		9,518	
Total	\$	121,948	\$	1,786	\$	123,734	

<u>Compensated Absences</u> - Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the person is paid, which, for governmental activities, is primarily the general fund, the food service, IDEA Part-B, Title I, improving teacher quality and miscellaneous federal grant nonmajor special revenues funds, and, for business-type activities, the school day care fund.

<u>Net Pension Liability</u> - The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting their service. See Note 13 to the notes to the basic financial statements for details.

<u>Net OPEB Liability/Asset</u> - The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting their service. See Note 14 to the notes to the basic financial statements for details.

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

#### NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

#### A. Property and Liability

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2023, the District contracted with Huntington Insurance, Inc. for various coverages, as follows:

Coverage/Deductible	Aggregate
Buildings and Contents - \$10,000 Business Income and Extra Expense	\$265,409,703 2,000,000
Commercial Automobile - \$500/Comprehensive \$500/Collision	1,000,000
Crime:	
Theft/Forgery - \$1,000	500,000
Inside/Outside the Premises - \$1,000	50,000
General Liability:	
Each Occurrence	1,000,000
General Aggregate	3,000,000
Personal and Advertising Injury	1,000,000
Damage to Rented Premises (occurrence)	100,000
Employer's Liability	1,000,000
Educator's Legal Liability	
Each Wrongful Act - \$10,000	1,000,000
Aggregate Limit	1,000,000
Cyber Liability - \$10,000	1,000,000
Excess Liability:	
Each occurrence	10,000,000
Aggregate	10,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has not been a significant reduction in insurance coverage from the prior year.

### **B.** Worker's Compensation

The District participates in a Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 2.A.). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the 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 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 firm of Sedgwick provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

# C. Employee Medical, Dental, and Vision Insurance

The District has elected to provide a comprehensive benefits package to employees through a fully insured program for dental and vision. The District provides dental insurance through Trustmark and vision insurance through Eye Med.

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

# NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

Comprehensive medical insurance through Medical Mutual is provided to employees through a self-insurance internal service fund. The claims liability of \$1,471,033 reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2023, is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues", as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "<u>Risk Financing Omnibus</u>", which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims. Changes in claims activity for the past fiscal year follows:

	Beginning	Claims	Claims	Ending
Fiscal Year	Balance	Incurred	Payments	Balance
2023	\$ 1,204,187	\$ 8,451,625	\$ (8,184,779)	\$ 1,471,033
2022	1,293,189	6,977,297	(7,066,299)	1,204,187

#### **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS**

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

#### Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability/Asset

The net pension liability and the net OPEB liability/asset reported on the statement of net position represents a liability or asset to employees for pensions and OPEB, respectively.

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

The Ohio Revised Code limits the District's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The District cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions/OPEB are financed; however, the 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 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 remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 14 for the required OPEB disclosures.

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

# NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

#### Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description - The District's non-teaching employees participate in SERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by SERS. SERS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits, 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 <u>www.ohsers.org</u> 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 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; or 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% for the first thirty years of service and 2.5% for years of service credit over 30. Final average salary is the average of the highest three years of salary.

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% and with a floor of 0%. In 2022, the Board of Trustees approved a 2.5% cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for eligible retirees and beneficiaries in 2023.

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10.00% of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute 14.00% 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 10.00% for plan members and 14.00% 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 14.00%. For fiscal year 2023, the Retirement Board did not allocate any employer contribution to the Health Care Fund.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$1,428,405 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, \$221,349 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

# NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

#### Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description - Licensed teachers participate in STRS, 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 (CO) 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 2.20% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. 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 regardless of age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all of their member contributions and 9.53% of the 14% employer contributions into an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices offered by STRS Ohio. The remaining 4.47% of the 14% 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% of the 14% member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2% 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 and after termination of employment.

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

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

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

# NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$4,461,896 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, \$765,492 is reported as 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 District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension			
liability prior measurement date	0.24862320%	0.23291820%	
Proportion of the net pension			
liability current measurement date	0.24486860%	0.23980368%	
Change in proportionate share	-0.00375460%	0.00688548%	
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$ 13,244,398	\$ 53,308,660	\$ 66,553,058
Pension expense	\$ 704,369	\$ 6,964,235	\$ 7,668,604

At June 30, 2023, the 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	\$	536,409	\$ 682,421	\$	1,218,830
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on pension plan investments		-	1,855,024		1,855,024
Changes of assumptions		130,684	6,379,444		6,510,128
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		108,921	1,577,836		1,686,757
Contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date		1,428,405	 4,461,896		5,890,301
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	2,204,419	\$ 14,956,621	\$	17,161,040

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

# NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 86,947	\$ 203,922	\$ 290,869
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	462,168	-	462,168
Changes of assumptions	-	4,801,888	4,801,888
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	 154,630	 _	 154,630
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 703,745	\$ 5,005,810	\$ 5,709,555

\$5,890,301 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	 SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2024	\$ 73,148	\$	771,774	\$	844,922	
2025	(108,710)		380,303		271,593	
2026	(660,217)		(1,069,534)		(1,729,751)	
2027	 768,048		5,406,372		6,174,420	
Total	\$ 72,269	\$	5,488,915	\$	5,561,184	

# **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.

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

# **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

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:	
Current measurement date	2.40%
Prior measurement date	2.40%
Future salary increases, including inflation:	
Current measurement date	3.25% to 13.58%
Prior measurement date	3.25% to 13.58%
COLA or ad hoc COLA:	
Current measurement date	2.00%
Prior measurement date	2.00%
Investment rate of return:	
Current measurement date	7.00% net of system expenses
Prior measurement date	7.00% net of system expenses
Discount rate:	
Current measurement date	7.00%
Prior measurement date	7.00%
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

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

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

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

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

# **NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

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

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

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

		Current						
	1	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase		
District's proportionate share								
of the net pension liability	\$	19,495,122	\$	13,244,398	\$	7,978,249		

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

# NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation are presented below:

	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%
Projected salary increases	Varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50%	12.50% at age 20 to
		2.50% at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount rate of return	7.00%	7.00%
Payroll increases	3.00%	3.00%
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%	0.00%

For the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110% 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% 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 the prior measurement date, post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Tables with 50% of rates through age 69, 70% of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90% of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100% of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Tables, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Tables with 90% of rates for males and 100% of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

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

STRS Ohio's 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 Real 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 %	

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

# NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

\* Target allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2022. Target weights were phased in over a 3-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% and is net of investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS Ohio's investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

**Discount Rate** - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00% as of June 30, 2022. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with the rates described previously. 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 Ohio's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2022. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2022.

*Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate -* The following table represents the net pension liability as of June 30, 2022, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current assumption:

		Current						
	1º	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase		
District's proportionate share								
of the net pension liability	\$	80,529,979	\$	53,308,660	\$	30,287,853		

*Changes Between Measurement Date and Reporting Date* - STRS approved a one-time 1.00% cost-of-living adjustment to eligible benefit recipients effective July 1, 2023. It is unknown what effect this change will have on the net pension liability.

# NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

#### *Net OPEB Liability/Asset*

See Note 13 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

#### Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description - The District contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for noncertificated 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. In addition to age and service retirees, disability benefit recipients and beneficiaries who are receiving monthly benefits due to the death of a member or retiree, are eligible for SERS' health care coverage. Most retirees and dependents choosing SERS' health care coverage are over the age of 65 and therefore enrolled in a fully insured Medicare Advantage plan; however, SERS maintains a traditional, self-insured preferred provider organization for its non-Medicare retiree population. For both groups, SERS offers a self-insured prescription drug program. Health care is a benefit that is permitted, not mandated, by statute. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at <u>www.ohsers.org</u> under Employers/Audit Resources.

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

# NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment 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% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2023, the District's surcharge obligation was \$182,341.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$182,341 for fiscal year 2023 and is reported as 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 Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely. 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% 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 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (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/asset used to calculate the net OPEB liability/asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset was based on the 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	.25317210%	(	0.23291820%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0	.25075540%	(	0.23980368%	
Change in proportionate share	-0	.00241670%	(	0.00688548%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	3,520,632	\$	-	\$ 3,520,632
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(6,209,314)	\$ (6,209,314)
OPEB expense	\$	(242,637)	\$	(1,072,968)	\$ (1,315,605)

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred outflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	29,597	\$	90,016	\$	119,613
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		18,301		108,089		126,390
Changes of assumptions		560,003		264,495		824,498
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		271,318		79,280		350,598
Contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		182,341		-		182,341
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	1,061,560	\$	541,880	\$	1,603,440

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

# NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 2,252,055	\$ 932,522	\$ 3,184,577
Changes of assumptions	1,445,245	4,403,010	5,848,255
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	400,607	5,401	406,008
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 4,097,907	\$ 5,340,933	\$ 9,438,840

\$182,341 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the fiscal 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	\$	(710,213)	\$	(1,378,164)	\$	(2,088,377)
2025		(739,399)		(1,381,191)		(2,120,590)
2026		(661,303)		(662,997)		(1,324,300)
2027		(401,406)		(276,764)		(678,170)
2028		(261,555)		(363,425)		(624,980)
Thereafter		(444,812)		(736,512)		(1,181,324)
Total	\$	(3,218,688)	\$	(4,799,053)	\$	(8,017,741)

# **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.

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

# NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Wage inflation:	
Current measurement date	2.40%
Prior measurement date	2.40%
Future salary increases, including inflation:	
Current measurement date	3.25% to 13.58%
Prior measurement date	3.25% to 13.58%
Investment rate of return:	
Current measurement date	7.00% net of investment expense,
	including inflation
Prior measurement date	7.00% net of investment expense,
	including inflation
Municipal bond index rate:	
Current measurement date	3.69%
Prior measurement date	1.92%
Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,	
including price inflation:	
Current measurement date	4.08%
Prior measurement date	2.27%
Medical trend assumption:	
Current measurement date	7.00 to 4.40%
Prior measurement date	
Medicare	5.125 to 4.400%
Pre-Medicare	6.750 to 4.400%

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

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

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

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

# NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the actuarial 5-year experience study. The most recent study covers fiscal years 2016 through 2020, and was adopted by the Board in 2021. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a long-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return, 7.00%, 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 are summarized as follows:

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

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

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

# NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Sensitivity of the 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, what the 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 the 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 (7.00% decreasing to 4.40%).

	1% Decrease		Di	Current scount Rate	1% Increase	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	4,372,678	\$	3,520,632	\$	2,832,799
	19	% Decrease	1	Current Trend Rate		1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,715,039	\$	3,520,632	\$	4,572,867

## **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation, compared with June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation, are presented below:

	June 30, 2022		June 30, 2021		
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%		
Projected salary increases	Varies by service	e from 2.50%	12.50% at age 20	) to	
	to 8.50%		2.50% at age 65		
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of inv expenses, includ		7.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation		
Payroll increases	3.00%		3.00%		
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%		0.00%		
Discount rate of return	7.00%		7.00%		
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		N/A		
Health care cost trends					
	Initial	Ultimate	Initial	Ultimate	
Medical					
Pre-Medicare	7.50%	3.94%	5.00%	4.00%	
Medicare	-68.78%	3.94%	-16.18%	4.00%	
Prescription Drug					
Pre-Medicare	9.00%	3.94%	6.50%	4.00%	
Medicare	-5.47%	3.94%	29.98%	4.00%	

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

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

# NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

For the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation, for healthy retirees the post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110% 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% 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 the prior measurement date, for healthy retirees the mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Tables with 50% of rates through age 69, 70% of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90% of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100% 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 Tables with 90% of rates for males and 100% 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.

Assumption Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - The discount rate remained unchanged at 7.00% for the June 30, 2022 valuation.

Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - Salary increase rates were updated based on the actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2021 and were changed from age based to service based.

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 Real 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 as of July 1, 2022. Target weights were phased in over a 3-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% and is net of investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS Ohio's investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

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

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

# NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Sensitivity of the 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%, 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%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	Current										
	10	% Decrease	Di	scount Rate	1% Increase						
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	5,740,349	\$	6,209,314	\$	6,611,025					
	10	% Decrease	]	Current Frend Rate	1% Increase						
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	6,440,571	\$	6,209,314	\$	5,917,412					

# **NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**

While 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 and disbursements.

The statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balance - budget and actual (non-GAAP budgetary basis) presented for the general fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

- (a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- (b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- (c) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to assigned or committed fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis);
- (d) While not legally required, the District budgets advances-in and advances-out as operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis); and,
- (e) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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

# NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

The adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations for the year on the budget basis to the GAAP basis for the general fund is as follows:

Net Change	in	Fund	Balance
------------	----	------	---------

	General fund
Budget basis	\$ (3,717,182)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	(1,025,001)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(563,037)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	(5,036)
Funds budgeted elsewhere	51,375
Adjustment for encumbrances	613,162
GAAP basis	<u>\$ (4,645,719)</u>

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, the public school support fund, employee benefits fund, unclaimed funds and Section 125 plan fund.

# **NOTE 16 - CONTINGENCIES**

# A. Grants

The District receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal, State and local 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 are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the District. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on the financial position of the District.

# **B.** Litigation

The District is not involved in material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

# C. Foundation Funding

Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Traditional districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction, instead of a minimum number of school days each year. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to follow will continue to adjust as enrollment information is updated by the District, which can extend past the fiscal year-end. As a result of the fiscal year 2023 FTE reviews, the District is due a net amount of \$58,104 from ODE, which has been reported in intergovernmental receivables in the financial statements.

# **NOTE 17 - SET ASIDES**

The District is required by State law to annually set-aside certain general fund revenue amounts, as defined by statutory formula, for the acquisition and construction of capital improvements. Amounts not spent by the end of the fiscal year or offset by similarly restricted resources received during the year must be held in cash at fiscal year-end. This amount must be carried forward to be used for the same purpose in future years. Expenditures exceeding the set-aside requirement may not be carried forward to the next fiscal year.

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

# **NOTE 17 - SET ASIDES - (Continued)**

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

	Capita	al
	Improver	nents
Set-aside balance June 30, 2022	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement	1,181	,949
Current year offsets	(4,773	,428)
Total	\$ (3,591	<u>,479</u> )
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2024	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2023	\$	_

# **NOTE 18 - OTHER COMMITMENTS**

The District utilizes encumbrance accounting as part of its budgetary controls. Encumbrances outstanding at year end may be reported as part of restricted, committed, or assigned classifications of fund balance. At year end, the District's commitments for encumbrances in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Fiscal Year-End						
Fund	Encumbrances						
General	\$	338,394					
Permanent Improvement		3,323,029					
Other Governmental		862,924					
Total	\$	4,524,347					

# NOTE 19 - COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Ohio's state of emergency ended in June 2021 while the national state of emergency ended in April 2023. During fiscal year 2023, the District received COVID-19 funding. The District will continue to spend available COVID-19 funding consistent with the applicable program guidelines.

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# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

## LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2023			2022	2021			2020	
District's proportion of the net pension liability		0.24486860%	(	0.24862320%		0.24222810%		0.24636310%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	13,244,398	\$	9,173,475	\$	16,021,477	\$	14,740,336	
District's covered payroll	\$	9,273,536	\$	8,417,064	\$	8,628,593	\$	8,401,230	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		142.82%		108.99%		185.68%		175.45%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		75.82%		82.86%		68.55%		70.85%	

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the District's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

 2019	2018		2017			2016	 2015	2014		
0.25677830%		0.24044280%		0.25375800%	1	0.25012650%	0.24396900%		0.24396900%	
\$ 14,706,169	\$	14,365,926	\$	18,572,744	\$	14,272,461	\$ 12,347,132	\$	14,508,053	
\$ 8,795,119	\$	8,022,614	\$	7,683,636	\$	7,530,114	\$ 7,089,250	\$	7,244,964	
167.21%		179.07%		241.72%		189.54%	174.17%		200.25%	
71.260/		(0.500/		(2.089/		(0.1(0/	71 700/		(5.50)/	
71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%	71.70%		65.52%	

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

## LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2023		 2022		2021		2020	
District's proportion of the net pension liability		0.23980368%	0.23291820%		0.23011814%		0.22566625%	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	53,308,660	\$ 29,780,686	\$	55,680,402	\$	49,904,735	
District's covered payroll	\$	31,662,736	\$ 29,025,264	\$	28,195,921	\$	26,412,629	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		168.36%	102.60%		197.48%		188.94%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		78.88%	87.78%		75.48%		77.40%	

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the District's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

 2019	2018		2017		2016			2015	2014		
0.22289031%		0.21941649%	0.21618344%		0.21541230%		0.21402964%		1	0.21402964%	
\$ 49,008,575	\$	52,122,858	\$	72,363,114	\$	59,533,659	\$	52,059,416	\$	62,012,835	
\$ 25,796,507	\$	24,167,157	\$	23,077,221	\$	22,257,821	\$	21,867,915	\$	22,127,546	
189.98%		215.68%		313.57%		267.47%		238.06%		280.25%	
77.010/		75.200/		(( 000)		70 100/		74 700/		(0.200/	
77.31%		75.30%		66.80%		72.10%		74.70%		69.30%	

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

# LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2023	 2022	22 2021		 2020	2019	
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,428,405	\$ 1,298,295	\$	1,178,389	\$ 1,208,003	\$	1,134,166
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (1,428,405)	 (1,298,295)		(1,178,389)	 (1,208,003)		(1,134,166)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
District's covered payroll	\$ 10,202,893	\$ 9,273,536	\$	8,417,064	\$ 8,628,593	\$	8,401,230
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%		14.00%	14.00%		13.50%

 2018	 2017	. <u> </u>	2016		2015	2014		
\$ 1,187,341	\$ 1,123,166	\$	1,075,709	1,075,709 \$		\$	982,570	
 (1,187,341)	 (1,123,166)		(1,075,709)		(992,469)		(982,570)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$		
\$ 8,795,119	\$ 8,022,614	\$	7,683,636	\$	7,530,114	\$	7,089,250	
13.50%	14.00%		14.00%		13.18%		13.86%	

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

# LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2023	 2022	 2021	 2020	 2019
Contractually required contribution	\$ 4,461,896	\$ 4,432,783	\$ 4,063,537	\$ 3,947,429	\$ 3,697,768
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (4,461,896)	 (4,432,783)	 (4,063,537)	 (3,947,429)	 (3,697,768)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
District's covered payroll	\$ 31,870,686	\$ 31,662,736	\$ 29,025,264	\$ 28,195,921	\$ 26,412,629
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014
\$ 3,611,511	\$ 3,383,402	\$ 3,230,811	\$ 3,116,095	\$ 2,842,829
 (3,611,511)	 (3,383,402)	 (3,230,811)	 (3,116,095)	 (2,842,829)
\$ 	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 
\$ 25,796,507	\$ 24,167,157	\$ 23,077,221	\$ 22,257,821	\$ 21,867,915
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

## LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

		2023		2022		2021		2020
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	C	0.25075540%	0	0.25317210%	C	0.24390740%	(	).25231220%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	3,520,632	\$	4,791,490	\$	5,300,906	\$	6,345,121
District's covered payroll	\$	9,273,536	\$	8,417,064	\$	8,628,593	\$	8,401,230
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		37.96%		56.93%		61.43%		75.53%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		30.34%		24.08%		18.17%		15.57%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the District's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

	2019		2018		2017
(	).25979500%	(	).24417770%	0	0.25694236%
\$	7,207,415	\$	6,553,088	\$	7,323,808
\$	8,795,119	\$	8,022,614	\$	7,683,636
	81.95%		81.68%		95.32%
	13.57%		12.46%		11.49%

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY/ASSET STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

## LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2023	 2022	 2021	 2020
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0.23980368%	0.23291820%	0.23011814%	0.22566625%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$ (6,209,314)	\$ (4,910,890)	\$ (4,044,325)	\$ (3,737,574)
District's covered payroll	\$ 31,662,736	\$ 29,025,264	\$ 28,195,921	\$ 26,412,629
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	19.61%	16.92%	14.34%	14.15%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset	230.73%	174.73%	182.10%	174.74%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the District's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

 2019	 2018	 2017
0.22289031%	0.21941649%	0.21618344%
\$ (3,581,619)	\$ 8,560,822	\$ 11,561,547
\$ 25,796,507	\$ 24,167,157	\$ 23,077,221
13.88%	35.42%	50.10%
176.00%	47.10%	37.33%

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

# LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2023	 2022	 2021	 2020	 2019
Contractually required contribution	\$ 182,341	\$ 165,676	\$ 147,907	\$ 121,445	\$ 195,252
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (182,341)	 (165,676)	 (147,907)	 (121,445)	 (195,252)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -	\$ 
District's covered payroll	\$ 10,202,893	\$ 9,273,536	\$ 8,417,064	\$ 8,628,593	\$ 8,401,230
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.79%	1.79%	1.76%	1.41%	2.32%

 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014
\$ 181,190	\$ 133,933	\$ 129,098	\$ 184,422	\$ 133,967
 (181,190)	 (133,933)	 (129,098)	 (184,422)	 (133,967)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 8,795,119	\$ 8,022,614	\$ 7,683,636	\$ 7,530,114	\$ 7,089,250
2.06%	1.67%	1.68%	2.45%	1.89%

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

# LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2023	 2022	 2021	 2020	 2019
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 	 	 -	 -	 
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
District's covered payroll	\$ 31,870,686	\$ 31,662,736	\$ 29,025,264	\$ 28,195,921	\$ 26,412,629
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 223,889
 	 	 	 	 (223,889)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 25,796,507	\$ 24,167,157	\$ 23,077,221	\$ 22,257,821	\$ 21,867,915
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%

#### NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

#### PENSION

#### SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

#### Changes in benefit terms :

- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2014.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2015.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2016.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2017.
- For fiscal year 2018, SERS changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) based on the changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%.
- <sup>a</sup> 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 receipients commencing benefits on or after April 1, 2018.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2020.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2021.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2022, SERS changed from a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) of 2.5% to 2.0%.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2023.

#### Changes in assumptions :

- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2014.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2015.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2016.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females, (f) 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, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to 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 and (h) the discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2018.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2020.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2021.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation decreased from 3.00% to 2.40%, (b) future salary increases changed from 3.50%-18.20% to 3.25%-13.58%, (c) investment rate of return decreased from 7.50% to 7.00%, (d) discount rate decreased from 7.50% to 7.00% and (e) mortality tables changed from the RP-2014 Blue Collar mortality table to the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2023.

#### NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

#### PENSION (CONTINUED)

#### STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

#### Changes in benefit terms :

- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2014.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2015.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2016.
- <sup>D</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2017.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2018, STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2019.
- " There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2020.
- " There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2021.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2022.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2023.

#### Changes in assumptions :

- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2014.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2015.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2016.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (b) the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, (c) the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%, (d) total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25% due to lower inflation, (e) the healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016 and (f) rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2020.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2021.
- For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00% and (b) the discount rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00%.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2023, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the projected salary increases went from 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65 to varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50%.

#### OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

#### SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms :

- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2017.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2018.
- <sup>D</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2019.
- <sup>D</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2020.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2021.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2022.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2023.

#### NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

#### OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

#### SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO (CONTINUED)

Changes in assumptions :

- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members and beneficiaries was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: 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.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females, (f) 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, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: 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, (h) the municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92% to 3.56% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 2.98% to 3.63%.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend rates for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 7.25%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate increased from 3.56% to 3.62% and (d) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 3.63% to 3.70%.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2020, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate decreased from 3.70% to 3.22%, (b) the health care cost trend rates for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.375%-4.75% to a range of 5.25%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.25%-4.75% to a range of 7.00%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate decreased from 3.62% to 3.13% and (d) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation decreased from 3.70% to 3.22%.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2021, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate decreased from 3.22% to 2.63% and (b) the municipal bond index rate decreased from 3.13% to 2.45%, and (c) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation decreased from 3.22% to 2.63%.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation decreased from 3.00% to 2.40%, (b) future salary increases changed from 3.50%-18.20% to 3.25%-13.58%, (c) investment rate of return decreased from 7.50% to 7.00%, (d) discount rate decreased from 7.50% to 7.00% and (e) mortality tables changed from the RP-2014 Blue Collar mortality table to the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2023, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) municipal bond index rate went from 1.92% to 3.69%, (b) single equivalent interest rate when from 2.27% to 4.08% and (c) medical trend assumptions went from 5.125% to 4.40% Medicare and 6.75% to 4.40% Pre-Medicare to 7.00% to 4.40%.

## NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

#### OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

#### STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

#### Changes in benefit terms :

- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2017.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2018, STRS reduced the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 2.1% to 1.9% per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2019, STRS increased the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 1.9% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2020, STRS increased the subsidy percentage from 1.944% to 1.984% 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.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2021, the non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2021 from 1.984% to 2.055% 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% 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% to 2.100%. 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 CY2022. The Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2023.

#### Changes in assumptions :

- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.26% to 4.13% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB), (b) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (c) valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified, (d) the percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased and (e) the assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.
- For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability/asset since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB) and (b) decrease in health care cost trend rates from 6.00%-11.00% initial; 4.50% ultimate down to Medical Pre-Medicare 6.00% and Medicare 5.00% initial; 4.00% ultimate and Prescription Drug Pre-Medicare 8.00% and Medicare (5.23%) initial; 4.00% ultimate.
- For fiscal year 2020, health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical pre-Medicare from 6.00% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 5.87% initial 4.00% ultimate; medical Medicare from 5.00% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 4.93% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug pre-Medicare from 8.00% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 7.73% initial 4.00% ultimate and (5.23%) initial 4.00% ultimate.

## NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

# OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

#### STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO (CONTINUED)

Changes in assumptions (continued):

- <sup>D</sup> For fiscal year 2021, health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical pre-Medicare from 5.87% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 5.00% initial 4.00% ultimate; medical Medicare from 4.93% initial 4.00% ultimate down to -6.69% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug pre-Medicare from 7.73% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 6.50% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug Medicare from 9.62% initial 4.00% ultimate.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00%, (b) the discount rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00% and (c) health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical Medicare from -6.69% initial 4.00% ultimate down to -16.18% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug Medicare from 11.87% initial 4.00% ultimate up to 29.98% initial 4.00% ultimate.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2023, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) projected salary increase went from 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65 to varies by services from 2.50% to 8.50% and (b) health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: Pre-Medicare from 5.00% initial 4.00% ultimate to 7.50% initial 3.94% ultimate; medical Medicare from 16.18% initial 4.00% ultimate to -68.78% initial 3.94% ultimate; prescription drug Pre-Medicare from 6.50% initial 4.00% ultimate to 9.00% initial 3.94% ultimate; Medicare from 29.98% initial 4.00% ultimate to -5.47% initial 3.94% ultimate.

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal AL Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through the Ohio Department of Education		
Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program Cash Assistance:	10.555	\$ 196,615
School Breakfast Program COVID-19 National School Lunch Program National School Lunch Program Summer Food Service Program for Children	10.553 10.555 10.555 10.559	131,383 135,090 697,366 
Total Child Nutrition Cluster		1,188,021
COVID-19 Pandemic EBT Administrative Costs	10.649	628
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		1,188,649
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY Passed Through the Ohio Office of Budget and Management		
COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	233,240
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY		233,240
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Consortium Amount Passed/Transferred to Educational Service Center of Central Ohio English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365A	6,212
<b>Passed Through the Ohio Department of Education</b> Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010A	496,074
Special Education Cluster: Special Education - Grants to States COVID-19 Special Education - Grants to States Special Education - Preschool Grants COVID-19 Special Education - Preschool Grants Total Special Education Cluster	84.027A 84.027X 84.173A 84.173X	1,456,315 230,659 16,863 18,634 1,722,471
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	84.287A	126,064
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367A	103,958
Comprehensive Literacy Development	84.371C	424,510
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424A	25,140
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund Total COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund	84.425D 84.425U 84.425W	574,003 715,801 <u>730</u> 1,290,534
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION		4,194,963
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS		\$ 5,616,852

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

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

# NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Marysville Exempted Village School District (the District) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2023. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the 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 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 District commingles cash receipts from the U.S. Department of Agriculture with similar State grants. When reporting expenditures on this Schedule, the District assumes it expends federal monies first.

# NOTE E – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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



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

Marysville Exempted Village School District Union County 212 Chestnut Street Marysville, Ohio 43040

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, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Marysville Exempted Village School District, Union County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 5, 2024.

# Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Marysville Exempted Village School District Union County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

# **Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

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

# Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 5, 2024



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

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

Marysville Exempted Village School District Union County 212 Chestnut Street Marysville, Ohio 43040

To the Board of Education:

# **Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program**

# **Opinion on Each Major Federal Program**

We have audited Marysville Exempted Village School District's, Union County, (the 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 each of Marysville Exempted Village School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023. Marysville Exempted Village School District's major federal programs are identified in the *Summary of Auditor's Results* section of the accompanying schedule of findings.

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

# Basis for Opinion on Each 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 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 each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Marysville Exempted Village School District Union County Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance Page 2

# **Responsibilities of Management for Compliance**

The 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 District's federal programs.

# Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the 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 District's compliance with the requirements of each 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 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 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 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.

Marysville Exempted Village School District Union County Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance Page 3

# **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 that there is a 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 that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant 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 that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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.

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Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 5, 2024

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# 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):	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (AL #21.027)
		Special Education Cluster
		Education Stabilization Fund (AL #84.425)
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR §200.520?	Yes

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

None

# 3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

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# MARYSVILLE EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

# UNION 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