



# TIFFIN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT SENECA COUNTY JUNE 30, 2023

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Tiffin City School District Seneca County 244 South Monroe Street Tiffin, OH 44833

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 major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Tiffin City School District, Seneca 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 major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Tiffin City School District, Seneca County, Ohio as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General fund for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

## **Basis for Opinions**

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

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## 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.

Tiffin City School District Seneca 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 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 19, 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.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 19, 2024

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

The management's discussion and analysis of Tiffin City 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 the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

# **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2023 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities decreased \$1,691,589 from fiscal year 2022.
- General revenues accounted for \$25,704,567 in revenue or 72.80 percent of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services, grants and contributions accounted for \$9,605,657 or 27.20 percent of total revenues of 35,310,224.
- The District had \$37,001,813 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$9,605,657 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, and grants and contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$25,704,567 were not adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's only major governmental fund is the General Fund. The General Fund had \$29,139,558 in revenues and other financing sources and \$31,279,779 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2023, the General Fund's fund balance decreased \$2,140,221 from a balance \$16,884,846 to \$14,744,625.

# **Using the 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's only major fund is the General Fund.

## Reporting the District as a Whole

## Statement of Net Position and 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.

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

(Continued)

These statements include all assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenses 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 net 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 governmental activities include the District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, extracurricular activities, and food service operations.

## Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

#### Fund Financial Statements

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. The District's only major governmental fund is the General Fund.

#### 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 financial statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps 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 basic financial statements.

#### Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in the custodial fund. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations. The District's only custodial fund accounts for athletic tournaments and did not report any financial statements as of June 30, 2023, due to having no balance or activity in the fund.

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

(Continued)

## 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.

# 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 and OPEB liability/asset.

## **Governmental Activities**

The table below provides a summary of the District's net position for governmental activities for fiscal year 2023 and 2022.

Net Posit	ion				
		Governmental Activities			
		2023		2022	
ASSETS					
Current and other assets	\$	39,729,612	\$	40,441,227	
Capital assets, net		16,540,884		16,290,318	
Total Assets		56,270,496		56,731,545	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferral on Refunding		9,405		31,971	
Pension		6,904,865		7,419,546	
OPEB		903,708		1,141,706	
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>		7,817,978		8,593,223	
LIABILITIES					
Current and other liabilities		4,269,024		3,353,639	
Long-term liabilities:					
Due within one year		1,044,688		910,115	
Due in more than one year:					
Net Pension Liability		28,166,331		17,561,627	
Net OPEB Liability		1,756,331		2,416,664	
Other Amounts		2,107,611		2,749,729	
Total Liabilities		37,343,985		26,991,774	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Property Taxes		13,381,607		12,714,439	
Lease		40,896		57,254	
Pension		3,148,817		13,884,034	
OPEB		4,095,584		3,908,093	
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>		20,666,904		30,563,820	
NET POSITION					
Net Investment in Capital Assets		14,856,205		13,836,606	
Restricted		4,574,647		5,182,682	
Unrestricted (deficit)		(13,353,267)		(11,250,114)	
<b>Total Net Position</b>	\$	6,077,585	\$	7,769,174	

<sup>\*</sup> Restated

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

(Continued)

The net pension liability (NPL) and the net OPEB liability (NOL) are the largest single liabilities reported by the District and are reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27", and 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 School'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.

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 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.

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

(Continued)

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, 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 assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$6,077,585. The changes in deferred outflows and inflows of resources, net pension liability, net OPEB liability and current and other assets (net OPEB asset) are due to the recording of GASB 68 and 75 as previously discussed. Current and other assets decreased due to a decrease in equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents and taxes receivables.

At year-end, capital assets represented 29.40 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles, and intangible right-to-use leased assets. The District's net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2023, was \$14,856,205. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities. A portion of the District's net position, \$4,574,647 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 \$13,353,267.

The recording of GASB Statement No. 68 and 75 requires the readers to perform additional calculations to determine the District's total Net Position at June 30, 2023 without the recording of GASB Statement No. 68 and 75. This is an important exercise, as the State Pension Systems (SERS & STRS) collect, hold, invest, and distribute pensions to our employee, not the District. These calculations are as follows:

Total Net Position including GASB 68 and GASB 75	\$ 6,077,585
Add:	
Net Pension liability	28,166,331
Net OPEB Liability	1,756,331
Deferred Inflows - Pension	3,148,817
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	4,095,584
Less:	
Net OPEB Asset	(2,506,766)
Deferred Outflows - Pension	(6,904,865)
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	(903,708)
Total Net Position without GASB 68 and GASB 75	\$ 32,929,309

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

(Continued)

The table below shows the changes in net position for governmental activities for fiscal years 2023 and 2022.

	Governmenta	l Activities
	2023	2022
REVENUES		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 2,031,761	\$ 2,193,837
Operating grants and contributions	7,379,331	7,328,584
Capital grants and contributions	194,565	51,500
Total Program Revenues	9,605,657	9,573,921
General Revenues:		
Property taxes	13,515,978	14,185,435
Payments in lieu of taxes	2,169	2,388
Grants and entitlements		,
not restricted to specific programs	11,074,976	11,145,117
Gain on Sale of Capital assets	111,029	5,804
Investment income	841,260	63,311
Miscellaneous	159,155	269,430
Total General Revenues	25,704,567	25,671,485
Total Revenues	35,310,224	35,245,406
EXPENSES		
Program Expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	12,041,243	9,840,736
Special	7,163,427	6,422,518
Vocational	10,273	80,464
Other	1,556,449	923,690
Supporting Services:		
Pupils	2,595,066	2,180,497
Instructional Staff	1,304,696	1,016,143
Board of Education	88,649	81,610
Administration	2,570,334	2,205,03
Fiscal Services	743,080	777,440
Business	20,159	128,469
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	3,210,258	2,763,387
Pupil Transportation	1,661,025	1,359,799
Central	163,966	152,320
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	2,882,979	2,401,524
Extracurricular Activities	872,307	767,027
Interest and Fiscal Charges	117,902	79,990
Total Expenses	37,001,813	31,180,645
Change in Net Position	(1,691,589)	4,064,761
Net Position - Beginning of Year	7,769,174	3,704,413
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 6,077,585	\$ 7,769,174

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

(Continued)

Net position of the District's governmental activities decreased \$1,691,589. Total governmental expenses of \$37,001,813 were offset by program revenues of \$9,605,657 and general revenues of \$25,704,567.

Program revenues supported 25.96 percent of the total governmental activities' expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements from the State of Ohio. These revenue sources represent 69.64 percent of total governmental revenue. Real estate property is reappraised every six years.

Total revenues increased by \$64,818 or less than one percent in fiscal year 2023. Investment income increase due to a change of rate. Capital grants and contributions increased due to an increase of grant received in fiscal year 2023 for purchases of school buses. Property taxes decreased due to a decrease in amount available for advance at fiscal year-end.

Total expenses increased by \$5,821,168 mainly due to the recording of GASB 68 and 75. The effects of GASB 68 and 75 distort the comparative analysis of expenses due to the significant changes made by the pension systems in recording the aforementioned GASBs. As a result of the significant adjustments to program expenses for GASB 68 and GASB 75, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2023 program expenses under GASB 68 and 75	\$ 37,001,813
NPL expense under GASB 68	(2,969,638)
2023 contractually required contribution - Pension	2,585,470
OPEB expense under GASB 75	513,775
2023 contractually required contribution - OPEB	89,321
Adjusted 2023 program expenses	 37,220,741
Total 2022 program expenses under GASB 68 and 75	31,180,645
NPL expense under GASB 68	(280,832)
2022 contractually required contribution - Pension	2,404,394
OPEB expense under GASB 75	91,965
2022 contractually required contribution - OPEB	78,990
Adjusted 2022 program expenses	 33,475,162
Increase in program expenses	\$ 3,745,579

See Notes 12 and 13 for more information regarding net pension liability and net OPEB liability and the related pension expense.

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

(Continued)

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

**Total and Net Cost of Program Services** 

	Governmental Activities				
	Total Cost	Total Cost	Net Cost	Net Cost	
	of Services	of Services	of Services	of Services	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	
Instruction	\$ 20,771,392	\$ 17,267,408	\$ 15,281,934	\$ 11,927,037	
Supporting Services:					
Pupils and Instructional Staff	3,899,762	3,196,640	2,235,156	1,824,516	
Board of Education, Administration,					
Fiscal, and Business Services	3,422,222	3,192,550	3,421,455	3,190,936	
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	3,210,258	2,763,387	2,956,482	2,631,662	
Pupil Transportation	1,661,025	1,359,799	1,016,859	718,228	
Central	163,966	152,320	163,966	152,320	
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	2,882,979	2,401,524	1,766,171	733,872	
Extracurricular Activities	872,307	767,027	436,231	348,163	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	117,902	79,990	117,902	79,990	
<b>Total Cost of Services</b>	\$ 37,001,813	\$ 31,180,645	\$ 27,396,156	\$ 21,606,724	

The dependence upon tax revenues during fiscal year 2023 for governmental activities is apparent, as 73.57 percent of 2023 instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. The large increase in instruction activities is due to GASB 68 and 75 as previously discussed.

## The District's Governmental Funds

The District's governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet on page 21) reported a combined fund balance of \$18,748,515, which is \$2,806,765 less than last year's total of \$21,555,280. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2023 and 2022.

Fund Balance	Fund Balance		Percentage
June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	(Decrease)	Change
\$ 14,744,625	\$ 16,884,846	\$ (2,140,221)	-12.68%
4,003,890	4,670,434	(666,544)	-14.27%
\$ 18,748,515	\$ 21,555,280	\$ (2,806,765)	-13.02%
	June 30, 2023 \$ 14,744,625 4,003,890	June 30, 2023       June 30, 2022         \$ 14,744,625       \$ 16,884,846         4,003,890       4,670,434	June 30, 2023     June 30, 2022     (Decrease)       \$ 14,744,625     \$ 16,884,846     \$ (2,140,221)       4,003,890     4,670,434     (666,544)

#### General Fund

The District's General Fund balance decreased \$2,140,221 during 2023.

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

(Continued)

General Fund

The following table assists in illustrating the revenues and expenditures of the General Fund.

General Fund							
		2023		2022	Change		
REVENUES							
Property Taxes	\$	12,331,796	\$	12,798,061	-3.64%		
Intergovernmental		14,305,724		14,109,140	1.39%		
Interest		687,484		52,064	1220.46%		
Tuition		1,393,455		1,637,003	-14.88%		
Extracurricular Activities		25,079		30,084	-16.64%		
Rentals		37,751		24,372	54.89%		
Contributions and Donations		15,334		15,498	-1.06%		
Transportation Fees		67,805		86,470	-21.59%		
Classroom Materials and Fees		5,074		16,445	-69.15%		
Payments in Lieu of Taxes		2,169		2,388	-9.17%		
Contract Services		192,213		112,088	71.48%		
Lease		16,358		673	2330.61%		
Miscellaneous		59,298		276,447	-78.55%		
<b>Total Revenues</b>	\$	29,139,540	\$	29,160,733	-0.07%		
EXPENDITURES							
Instruction	\$	18,649,028	\$	16,728,130	11.48%		
Supporting Services		10,413,531		9,438,441	10.33%		

Interest increased due to a change in rate. Tuition decreased due to the new State funding model. Contract services increased due to an increase in claims. Miscellaneous revenues decreased due to one-time prior year expenditure refunds.

1,633,683

31,223,169

434,155

92,772

1,158,163

404,580

141,002

27,870,316

41.06%

7.31%

-34.21%

12.03%

Operation of Non-Instructional Services

Extracurricular Activities

**Total Expenditures** 

Debt Service

Instruction expenditures increased due to changes in programming and additional curricular supports deemed needed by the administrative team. Supporting services increased due to the expiration of Student Wellness and Success Funds and additional special needs. Operation of non-instructional services increased due to the increase cost in shared services.

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

(Continued)

## 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.

For the General Fund, original and final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$30,217,340. Final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$666,466 more than actual revenues and other financing sources of \$29,550,874.

General Fund original appropriations were \$32,508,459. General Fund final appropriations were \$36,884,894. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2023 totaled \$32,469,571 which was \$4,415,323 less than the final budget appropriations.

# **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

## Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2023, the District had \$16,540,884 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles, and intangible right-to-use lease equipment.

The following table shows the capital asset fiscal 2023 balances compared to 2022:

#### **Capital Assets**

Cupitui 1155Ct5						
	Governmental Activities					
	2023			2022		
* 1	Ф	1.564.200	Φ.	1 550 040		
Land	\$	1,564,388	\$	1,572,942		
Construction in Progress		248,353		-		
Land Improvements		752,465		820,265		
Buildings and Improvements		10,636,342		10,788,569		
Furniture and Equipment		1,784,740		1,675,466		
Vehicles		1,435,150		1,255,692		
Intangible right-to-use lease - Equipment		119,446		177,384		
<b>Total Capital Assets</b>	\$	16,540,884	\$	16,290,318		

See Note 8 to the basic financial statements for detail on the District's capital assets.

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

(Continued)

#### **Debt** Administration

At June 30, 2023, the District had \$300,000 in energy conservation bonds, \$695,000 in refunding bonds, \$415,000 in certificate of participation outstanding, and \$120,573 in leases payable. Of the total outstanding debt, \$866,989 is due within one year and \$663,584 is due in greater than one year. The table below summarizes the bonds, certificates of participation, and lease obligations outstanding.

## **Oustanding Debt at Year End**

	Governmental Activities							
		2023		2022				
School Improvement Refunding Bonds	\$	695,000	\$	1,370,000				
Energy Conservation Bonds		300,000		345,000				
Certificates of Participation		415,000		485,000				
Leases Payable		120,573		178,092				
<b>Total Outstanding Debt</b>	\$	1,530,573	\$	2,378,092				

See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for detail on the District's debt administration.

#### **Current Financial Related Activities**

#### **Economic Outlook**

The five-year forecast is submitted during the multiyear economic recovery following the 2020 COVID-19 Pandemic. The recovery began in the fall of 2020 and remains robust through this forecast date. Many supply chain concerns have lessened as manufacturing has caught up. However, persistently high inflation continues to impact our state, country, and broader globalized economy. Inflation in June 2022 hit a 40-year high of 9.1% before falling to the current annualized rate of 3.4% in August 2023. Costs in FY23 were notably impacted in areas such as capital and durable goods, diesel fuel for buses, electric, natural gas, and building materials for facility maintenance and repair. Increased inflation affecting district costs is expected to continue in FY24. However, the Federal Reserve is projecting inflation to be closer to their target rate of 2% sometime in calendar 2024. It remains to be seen if the cumulative cost increases over the past two years are transitory in goods and services or will last over several years, which could adversely impact our forecast.

The Federal Reserve Bank has made fighting inflation its number one concern. Interest rates are expected to increase again before December 2023, which may result in increased unemployment. Still, many economists anticipate a "full employment recession" in the first half 2024. In the history of our country, there has never been a full employment recession. However, the possibility of one underscores why this is a very unique time in our economic history.

The state of Ohio has enjoyed economic growth over the past three years, and the state's Rainy Day Fund is at \$3.7 Billion, which is a record high. School funding cuts made in FY20 have been fully restored, and a new state funding formula is in the third year of a projected five-year phase-in. While increased inflation impacting district costs is expected to continue over the next few years, the state's economy has grown, and many school districts received new funding in HB33 for FY24 and FY25. The ongoing

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

(Continued)

growth in Ohio's economy should enable the state to continue the phase-in of the new funding formula even if a cyclical recession occurs. Regardless, the state is well-positioned to continue state aid payments to Ohio's school districts.

While all school districts are being aided by three (3) rounds of federal Elementary and Secondary Schools Emergency Relief Funds (ESSER), which began in the fiscal year 2020, the most recent allocation of ESSER funds must be spent or encumbered by September 30, 2024. Any ongoing costs are absorbed back into the district General Fund. ESSER funds positively impacted school resources.

#### Forecast Risks and Uncertainty:

A five-year financial forecast has risks and uncertainty not only due to economic delays noted above but also due to state legislative changes that will occur in the spring of 2025 and 2027 due to deliberation of the following two (2) state biennium budgets for FY26-27 and FY28-29, both of which affect this five-year forecast. We have estimated revenues and expenses based on the best data available and the laws currently in effect. The items below give a short description of the current issues and how they may affect our forecast in the long term:

- 1) Property tax collections are the second largest revenue source for the school system. The housing market in our district is stable and growing. We project growth in appraised values every three (3) years, and new construction growth with modest increases in local taxes as the economy continues its recovery as anticipated. Total local revenues, predominately local taxes, equating to 42% of the district's resources. Our tax collections in the March 2023 and August 2023 settlements showed average collection trends. We believe there is a low risk that local collections would fall below projections throughout the forecast.
- 2) Seneca County experienced a reappraisal update in the 2020 tax year to be collected in FY21. The 2020 update increased assessed values overall by \$18.44 million or 5.4%, including reappraisal and new construction for all property classes. A reappraisal will occur in the tax year 2023 for collection in FY24. We anticipate value increases for Class I and II property including new construction of \$36.84 million for an overall increase of 10.09%. The impact of additional revenue due to reappraisal will only be realized on inside millage (4.0 mills) as HB920 will prevent larger increases in revenues.

Included in the values we are estimating a reduction of 33% of values in Class I due to the high likelihood of HB187 and SB153 passing as emergency measures in the legislature aimed at averaging reappraisal and update values beginning with Tax Year 2023 values. These bills are pending and when we know the outcome we will adjustments as necessary.

3) The state budget represented 50% of district revenues, which means it is a significant area of risk to the revenue. The future risk comes in FY26 and beyond if the state economy stalls due to the high inflation we are witnessing at this time or the Fair School Funding Plan is not funded in future state budgets due to an economic recession. In this forecast, two future and unknown State Biennium Budgets cover FY26-27 and FY28-29. Future uncertainty in the state foundation funding formula and the state's economy make this area an elevated risk to district funding long-range through FY28. We have projected our state funding in FY24 and FY25 based on the additional phase-in of HB33 (the fair school funding plan) based on the Department of Education simulations. This forecast reflects state revenue to align with the FY25 funding levels through FY28, which we feel is conservative and should be close to what the state approves for the FY26-FY28 biennium budgets. We will adjust the forecast in future years as we have data to help guide this decision.

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

(Continued)

- 4) HB33, the current state budget, continues to phase in what has been referred to as the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP) for FY24 and FY25. FY24 reflects 50% of the implementation cost at year three of a six-year phase-in plan, which increases by 16.66% each year. FY25 will result in 66.66% funding of (FSFP), however, the final two years of the phase-in are not guaranteed. The FSFP has made many significant changes to how foundation revenues are calculated for school districts and how expenses are charged off. State foundation basic aid will be calculated on a base cost methodology with funding paid to the district where a student is enrolled to be educated. We have used the most recent simulations published by the Department of Education and Workforce for our forecasted revenues in FY24 and FY25.
- 5) HB33 continues to directly pays costs associated with open enrollment, community and STEM schools, and all scholarships, including EdChoice Scholarships. These costs are no longer deducted from our state aid. However, education option programs such as College Credit Plus continue to be removed from state aid, increasing costs to the district. Expansion or creation of programs not directly paid by the state of Ohio can expose the district to new expenditures currently outside the forecast. We closely monitor any new threats to our state aid and increased costs as new proposed laws are introduced in the legislature.
- 6) Labor relations in our district have been amicable with all parties working for the best interest of students and realizing the resource challenges we face. We believe as we move forward our positive working relationship will continue and will only grow stronger.

## **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: Ryan Cook, Treasurer, Tiffin City School District, 244 South Monroe Street, Tiffin, Ohio 44883.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# TIFFIN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT SENECA COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

	Governmental
ASSETS	Activities
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 21,754,493
Taxes Receivable	14,258,782
Accounts Receivable	16,125
Intergovernmental Receivable	913,626
Inventory Held for Resale	11,459
Materials and Supplies Inventory	6,170
Prepaid Items	217,640
Lease Receivable	44,551
Net OPEB Asset	2,506,766
Nondepreciable Capital Assets  Depreciable Capital Assets Net	1,812,741
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net  Total Assets	14,728,143 56,270,496
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	0.405
Deferral on Refunding	9,405
Pension OPEB	6,904,865 903,708
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	7,817,978
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	7,017,270
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	550,672
Accrued Wages and Benefits	2,572,082
Intergovernmental Payable	557,986
Accrued Interest Payable	4,091
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	69,120
Retainage Payable	15,073
Unearned Revenue	500,000
Long-term Liabilities:  Due within one year	1,044,688
Due in more than one year:	1,044,000
Net Pension Liability	28,166,331
Net OPEB Liability	1,756,331
Other Amounts	2,107,611
Total Liabilities	37,343,985
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Property Taxes	13,381,607
Lease	40,896
Pension	3,148,817
OPEB	4,095,584
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	20,666,904
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	14,856,205
Restricted:	14,030,203
Capital Projects	1,411,599
Debt Service	733,090
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	1,399,972
Locally Funded Programs	31,977
State Funded Programs	93,369
Federally Funded Programs	164,490
Student Activities	175,354
Food Service	518,352
Other Purpose	46,444
Unrestricted (defcit)	(13,353,267)
Total Net Position	\$ 6,077,585

# TIFFIN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT SENECA COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Expenses		Program Revenues Operating Charges for Grants and Services Contributions					Capital rants and ntributions	]	Tet (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Fovernmental Activities
Governmental activities:										
Instruction:	\$	12,041,243	\$	131,407	\$	318,694	\$		\$	(11,591,142)
Regular	Ф		Ф		Ф		Ф	-	Ф	
Special Vocational		7,163,427		1,267,122		3,435,052 14,703		-		(2,461,253)
Other		10,273 1,556,449		-		322,480		-		4,430 (1,233,969)
		1,330,449		-		322,400		-		(1,233,909)
Supporting Services: Pupils		2,595,066		22,000		1,424,908				(1,148,158)
Instructional Staff		1,304,696		22,000		217,698		-		(1,086,998)
Board of Education		88,649		-		217,096		-		(88,649)
Administration		2,570,334		-		767		-		(2,569,567)
Fiscal Services		743,080		_		707		_		(743,080)
Business		20,159				_				(20,159)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		3,210,258		37,751		21,460		194,565		(2,956,482)
Pupil Transportation		1,661,025		67,805		576,361		174,505		(1,016,859)
Central		163,966		-		-		_		(163,966)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services		2,882,979		134,086		982,722		_		(1,766,171)
Extracurricular Activities		872,307		371,590		64,486		_		(436,231)
Interest and Fiscal Charges		117,902		-		-		_		(117,902)
Total Governmental activities	\$	37,001,813	\$	2,031,761	\$	7,379,331	\$	194,565	\$	(27,396,156)
	Pro	eral Revenues:		:						12 229 505
		eneral Purpose: Oebt Service	S							12,328,595
		Capital Outlay								194,691 845,372
		other Purposes								147,320
		ments in Lieu o	of Tay	ec						2,169
					necific	nrograms				11,074,976
			ements not restricted to specific programs							841,260
	Investment Income Gain on Sale of Capital Assets									111,029
		scellaneous	Trui I	10000						159,155
		otal General Re	venue	S					_	25,704,567
		ange in Net Pos		_						(1,691,589)
		-								
		t Position - Beg	_						\$	7,769,174
	Net Position - End of Year									6,077,585

# TIFFIN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT SENECA COUNTY BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2023

ASSETS		General	Go	Other overnmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	16,703,369	\$	5,051,124	\$	21,754,493	
Inventory Held for Resale	Φ	10,703,309	Φ	11,459	Ф	11,459	
Materials and Supplies Inventory		_		6,170		6,170	
Accounts Receivable		16,125		0,170		16,125	
Interfund Receivable		340,810		_		340,810	
Intergovernmental Receivable		62,605		851,021		913,626	
Prepaid Items		217,640		031,021		217,640	
Taxes Receivable		13,051,756		1,207,026		14,258,782	
Lease Receivable		44,551		1,207,020			
Total Assets	\$	30,436,856	\$	7,126,800	\$	<u>44,551</u> <u>37,563,656</u>	
Total Assets	Ψ	30,430,630	Ψ	7,120,000	Ψ	37,303,030	
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES LIABILITIES Accounts Payable Accrued Wages and Benefits Intergovernmental Payable Matured Compensated Absences Payable Retainage Payable Interfund Payable Unearned Revenue Total Liabilities	\$	249,941 2,291,297 504,690 68,765 - - 3,114,693	\$	300,731 280,785 53,296 355 15,073 340,810 500,000 1,491,050	\$	550,672 2,572,082 557,986 69,120 15,073 340,810 500,000 4,605,743	
DEFENDED INTLOWE OF DECOMPOSE							
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		12 240 400		1 122 110		12 201 607	
Property Taxes		12,248,489		1,133,118		13,381,607	
Lease Unavailable Revenue-Delinquent Property Taxes		40,896		24,272		40,896	
Unavailable Revenue - Grants		263,794 24,359		474,470		288,066 498,829	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		12,577,538		1,631,860		14,209,398	
Total Deferred filliows of Resources		12,377,336		1,031,000		14,209,398	
FUND BALANCES							
Nonspendable		220,055		17,629		237,684	
Restricted		-		4,364,010		4,364,010	
Assigned		5,700,751		-		5,700,751	
Unassigned (Deficits)		8,823,819		(377,749)		8,446,070	
Total Fund Balances		14,744,625		4,003,890		18,748,515	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of		,,. 20	-	.,,			
Resources and Fund Balances	\$	30,436,856	\$	7,126,800	\$	37,563,656	

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

<b>Total Governmental Fund Balances</b>		\$ 18,748,515
Amounts reported for Governmental Activities are different because:	in the Statement of Net Position	
Capital Assets used in Governmental Activit and, therefore, are not reported in the fund		16,540,884
Other long-term assets are not available to p and, therefore, are unavailable revenue in t	•	
Delinquent Property Taxes Intergovernmental Total	\$ 288,066 498,829	786,895
Bond premium on the refunding of the bond is deferred and to be amortized over the rebonds.		(10,517)
In the statement of activities, interest is accruwhereas in the governmental funds, an interis not reported.		(4,091)
In the statement of activities, a gain/loss on the term of the bonds, whereas in governm gain/loss is reported when bonds are issued	ental funds a refunding	9,405
The net pension liability and net OPEB liabicurrent period; and the net OPEB asset is recurrent period; therefore, the asset, liability inflows are not reported in governmental fi	not available for spending in the y and related deferred outflows/	
Deferred Outflows - Pension	6,904,865	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(3,148,817)	
Net Pension Liability	(28,166,331)	
Net OPEB Asset	2,506,766	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	903,708	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(4,095,584)	
Net OPEB Liability	(1,756,331)	
Total		(26,851,724)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payab the current period and therefore are not rep		
Refunding Bonds	(695,000)	
Energy Conservation Bond	(300,000)	
Certificates of Participation	(415,000)	
Leases	(120,573)	
Compensated Absences	(1,611,209)	
Total		(3,141,782)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 6,077,585

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -

# GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

		Other	Total
		Governmental	Governmental
	General	Funds	Funds
REVENUES			
Property Taxes	\$ 12,331,796	\$ 1,188,515	\$ 13,520,311
Intergovernmental	14,305,724	3,882,485	18,188,209
Interest	687,484	153,776	841,260
Tuition	1,393,455		1,393,455
Extracurricular Activities	25,079	348,861	373,940
Rentals	37,751	-	37,751
Charges for Services	<del>-</del>	134,086	134,086
Contributions and Donations	15,334	133,606	148,940
Transportation Fees	67,805	-	67,805
Classroom Materials and Fees	5,074	-	5,074
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	2,169	-	2,169
Contract Services	192,213	22,000	214,213
Lease	16,358	-	16,358
Miscellaneous	59,298	128,203	187,501
Total Revenues	29,139,540	5,991,532	35,131,072
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Regular	11,397,625	371,618	11,769,243
Special	5,943,474	1,234,286	7,177,760
Vocational	10,273	-	10,273
Other	1,297,656	254,693	1,552,349
Supporting Services:			
Pupils	1,965,549	619,224	2,584,773
Instructional Staff	1,109,621	212,727	1,322,348
Board of Education	32,019	-	32,019
Administration	2,464,028	1,191	2,465,219
Fiscal Services	756,712	29,102	785,814
Business	77,678	-	77,678
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,323,948	357,875	2,681,823
Pupil Transportation	1,522,287	389,893	1,912,180
Central	161,689	-	161,689
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:			
Food Service Operations	-	894,755	894,755
Other Non-Instructional Services	1,633,683	448,397	2,082,080
Extracurricular Activities	434,155	444,273	878,428
Capital Outlay	-	758,027	758,027
Debt Service:			
Principal Retirement	71,914	775,605	847,519
Interest and Fiscal Charges	20,858	42,585	63,443
Total Expenditures	31,223,169	6,834,251	38,057,420
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	(2,083,629)	(842,719)	(2,926,348)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Sale of Capital Assets	18	119,565	119,583
Transfers In	-	117,651	117,651
Transfers Out	(56,610)	(61,041)	(117,651)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	(56,592)	176,175	119,583
Net Change in Fund Balances	(2,140,221)	(666,544)	(2,806,765)
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	16,884,846	4,670,434	21,555,280
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 14,744,625	\$ 4,003,890	\$ 18,748,515
	2 1.,711,023	.,005,070	2 10,710,010

# 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 1	Fund	<b>Balances-T</b>	otal	Governmental	<b>Funds</b>

\$ (2,806,765)

259,120

(8,554)

Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation/amortization in the current period.

Capital Outlay \$ 1,304,544

Depreciation/Amortization (1,045,424)

Total

In the Statement of Activities, only the loss on the disposal of capital assets is reported, whereas, in the Governmental Funds, the proceeds from the disposals increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of the capital assets.

Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.

Delinquent Property Taxes (4,333)
Intergovernmental 209,360
Other revenues (44,704)

Total 160,323

Repayment of bond principal are expenditures in the Governmental funds, but the repayments reduce long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.

ong-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. 847,519

Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows

Pension 2,585,470 OPEB 89,321

Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability and net OPEB asset are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the Statement of Activities.

Pension (2,969,638) OPEB 513,775

Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in Governmental funds.

Compensated Absences(365,220)Accrued Interest380Amortization of Bond Premiums25,246Deferred Amount on Refunding(22,566)

\_\_\_\_\_(362,160)

## **Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities**

\$ (1,691,589)

# 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	Λma	uinte			Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive
		Original	AIII	Final		Actual		Negative)
Revenues	_	Original		1 11141	_	Hottail		(vegative)
Property Taxes	\$	12,678,553	\$	12,678,553	\$	12,844,633	\$	166,080
Intergovernmental	Ψ	14,137,963	Ψ	14,137,963	Ψ	14,305,725	Ψ	167,762
Interest		37,022		37,022		686,935		649,913
Tuition		1,797,781		1,797,781		1,393,455		(404,326)
Extracurricular Activities		10,387		10,387		1,350		(9,037)
Rentals		26,810		26,810		37,751		10,941
Transportation Fees		70,174		70,174		51,680		(18,494)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes		2,169		2,169		2,169		(10,777)
Classroom Materials and Fees		2,109		2,109		10		10
Contract Services		74,636		74,636		153,967		79,331
Miscellaneous								
Total Revenues		1,124,386		1,124,386	_	28,241	_	(1,096,145)
Total Revenues		29,959,881		29,959,881		29,505,916		(453,965)
Expenditures								
Current:								
Instruction								
Regular		10,726,533		12,218,294		11,361,826		856,468
Special		6,352,979		7,223,316		5,913,332		1,309,984
Vocational		100,753		114,864		12,773		102,091
Other		1,624,704		1,840,159		1,388,606		451,553
Supporting Services		1,024,704		1,040,133		1,566,000		431,333
Pupils		1,859,875		2,104,010		1,958,536		145,474
Instructional Staff		1,195,525		1,357,038		1,189,928		167,110
Board of Education		90,337		102,960		37,198		65,762
Administration		2,492,237		2,833,652		2,540,662		292,990
Fiscal Services		919,501		1,043,967		820,417		223,550
Business		163,659		183,977		173,545		10,432
Operation and Maintenance of Plant Services								
Pupil Transportation		2,775,999		3,113,923		2,856,147		257,776 199,483
Central		1,653,240		1,869,389		1,669,906 197,480		
		200,475		225,895		,		28,415
Operation of Non-Instructional Services Extracurricular Activities		1,627,091		1,849,227		1,748,785		100,442
		468,735		534,393		424,551 34,030		109,842
Capital Outlay	_	92,904 32,344,547		105,918		32,327,722		71,888
Total Expenditures	_			36,720,982	_			4,393,260
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(2,384,666)		(6,761,101)	_	(2,821,806)	_	3,939,295
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Sale of Capital Assets		-		-		18		18
Refund of Prior Year Expenditures		257,459		257,459		44,940		(212,519)
Transfers Out		(163,912)		(163,912)		(141,849)		22,063
<b>Total Other Financings Sources (Uses)</b>		93,547		93,547		(96,891)		(190,438)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(2,291,119)		(6,667,554)		(2,918,697)		3,748,857
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		17,296,108		17,296,108		17,296,108		-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		1,100,542		1,100,542		1,100,542		-
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	16,105,531	\$	11,729,096	\$	15,477,953	\$	3,748,857

## NOTE 1: **DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT**

The Tiffin City School District (the "District") is organized under Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The District operates under an elected Board of Education (5 members) elected at-large for staggered four year terms. The District provides educational services as authorized by State statute and/or federal guidelines. Average daily membership (ADM) was 2,371. The District employed 208 certified employees and 216 noncertified employees.

## 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, *The Financial Reporting Entity* as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units* and GASB Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34.* 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).

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

# A. **Reporting Entity** (Continued)

#### JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

## **Northwest Ohio Area Computer Services Cooperative (NOACSC)**

The District is a participant in the Northwest Ohio Area Computer Services Cooperative (NOACSC), which is a computer consortium. NOACSC is an association of public school districts within the boundaries of Allen, Auglaize, Hancock, Hardin, Mercer, Paulding, Putnam, Seneca, Van Wert, Wood and Wyandot counties. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology (with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment) to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts.

The Governing Board of NOACSC consists of two representatives from each county, elected by majority vote of all charter member school districts within each county, plus one representative from the fiscal agent school district. Financial information is available from Ray Burden, Executive Director, at 645 South Main Street, Lima, Ohio 45804.

# North Central Ohio Regional Council of Governments (NCORcog)

NCORcog is a legally separate body politic and corporate served by a eight-member Board of Directors that meets the definition of regional council of governments under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. NCORcog is a regional source for shared services. Cost savings achieved are designed to not only maintain existing essential services, but to enhance them as well.

The current Board of Directors are North Central Ohio ESC, Seneca County, the City of Tiffin, Clinton Township, Seneca County Regional Planning Commission, North Central Academy, Tiffin City School District, and Seneca East Local School District. The Superintendent of North Central Ohio ESC serves as Chair of the Board. The Chair is a non-voting member and shall only vote in the event of a tie. The Treasurer of North Central Ohio ESC serves as ex-officio/advisor for fiscal matters and is also a non-voting member. Membership is voluntary pursuant to resolution, ordinance, or other appropriate action. Application of membership shall be subject to approval by the Board of Directors. Each political subdivision shall be entitled to one vote.

North Central Ohio ESC serves as the fiscal agent. NCORcog issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report. The report may be obtained by writing to the Treasurer of the North Central Ohio ESC, 928 West Market Street, Tiffin, Ohio 44883.

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

# A. Reporting Entity (Continued)

#### INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

## North Central Ohio Joint Self-Insurance Association (the "Association")

The Association is a public entity risk pool consisting of the North Central Ohio Educational Service Center and five school districts - Tiffin, Old Fort, Seneca East, Buckeye, and Mohawk. The Association was established pursuant to Section 9.833, Ohio Revised Code, in order to act as a common risk management and insurance program. The Association's Board of Directors is comprised of one member from each of the school districts and the North Central Ohio Educational Service Center. The North Central Ohio Educational Service Center acts as fiscal agent to the Association. Refer to Note 11.B. for further information on this public entity risk pool.

# **Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program**

The District participates in the Ohio Association of School Business Officials/ School Boards Association (OASBO/OSBA), Ohio Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective-Rating Program (GRP). The GRP is sponsored by OASBO/OSBA and 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. Refer to Note 11.C. for further information on the GRP.

# 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 three categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. Each category is divided into separate fund types.

#### 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 is the District's major governmental fund:

**General Fund** - 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.

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

# B. Fund Accounting (Continued)

## **GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS** (Continued)

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, (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects, and (c) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

## **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 District has no proprietary funds.

## FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and custodial funds. Trust funds are distinguished from custodial funds by the existence of a trust agreement or equivalent arrangements that have certain characteristics. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund. The District's only custodial fund accounts for athletic tournaments and did not report any financials statements as of June 30, 2023, due to having no balance or activity in the fund.

#### 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, except for fiduciary funds.

The government-wide Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the governmental activities of the District. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include amounts paid by the recipient of 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 not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the District.

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

# C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus (Continued)

Government-wide Financial Statements (Continued)

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the District are included on the Statement of Net Position.

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column, and all nonmajor funds are aggregated into one column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

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

## D. Basis of Accounting

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

<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 thirty days of fiscal year end.

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

#### D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions (Continued)

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property 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, payments in lieu of taxes, interest, tuition, grants, student fees, and rentals.

<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. For the District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position for deferred charges on refunding and for pension and OPEB. 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. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 12 and 13.

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. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, leases, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. Property 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. For the District, unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes, and intergovernmental grants.

# TIFFIN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT SENECA COUNTY NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 (CONTINUED)

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

# D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources (Continued)

These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenue are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities fund on page 22. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. See Notes 12 and 13)

Expenses/Expenditures - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The entitlement value of donated commodities used during the year is reported in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances as an expenditure with a like amount reported as intergovernmental revenue.

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. Budgets

All funds, other than custodial funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution, and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amounts that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and set annual limits on expenditures at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level. Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present budgetary statement comparisons at the fund and function level of expenditures.

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

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

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

#### F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the District, other than amounts held by a fiscal agent, are pooled in a central bank account. 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, investments were limited to investments in State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). The School District's investment in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company and is recognized as an external investment pool by the School District. The School 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 a NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For the fiscal year 2023, there were no limitation or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$100 million. 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 State statutes, all investment earnings are assigned to the General Fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund or 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 \$687,484, which includes \$41,554 assigned from other District funds.

For presentation on the Statement of Net Position, 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 fiscal year end is provided in Note 5.

#### 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.

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

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

### G. **Inventory** (Continued)

On the fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption, donated food and purchased food.

### H. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. 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.

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Useful Lives
Land Improvements	15 years
Buildings and Improvements	40 years
Furniture and Equipment	8 years
Vehicles	8 years

Governmental

The District is reporting intangible right to use assets related to a leased copiers and a postage machine. 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.

#### I. Interfund Balances

On the governmental fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column of the Statement of Net Position.

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

#### J. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences of the District consist of vacation leave and sick leave 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.

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, Accounting for Compensated Absences, 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 sick leave 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. For purposes of establishing a liability for severance on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees age fifty or greater 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.

For governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements.

### K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Liabilities

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, compensated absences 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 and capital 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.

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

#### L. Issuance Costs/Unamortized Bond Premium and Discount/Accounting Gain or Loss

On the government-wide financial statements, issuance costs are expensed during the year in which they are incurred.

Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds. Bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds.

For advance refundings resulting in the defeasance of debt reported on the government-wide financial statements, 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 a deferred outflow of resources on the Statement of Net Position on the government-wide financial statements.

On the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums and discounts are recognized in the current period. The reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the Statement of Net Position is presented in Note 9.

#### 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:

Nonspendable - 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.

*Restricted* - 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.

Committed - 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's Board of Education (the highest level of decision making authority). Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the District's 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.

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

### M. Fund Balance (Continued)

Assigned - 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.

*Unassigned* - 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 of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. The net position component "net investment in capital assets," consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, 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 or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported 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 amount restricted for other purposes represents amounts restricted for mental health. The District applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

#### O. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the financial statements using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

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

#### P. 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.

### Q. Interfund Activity

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

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

### S. 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.

### NOTE 3: CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

During the fiscal year, the School implemented the following Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements and Guides:

GASB Implementation Guide 2021-1 provides clarification on issues related to previously established GASB guidance. These changes were incorporated in the District's financial statements; however, there was no effect on the beginning net position/fund balance.

### NOTE 3: CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide 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. The implementation of this Statement did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). The implementation of this Statement did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. This Statement 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. The implementation of this Statement did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*. The objectives of this Statement are 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 this Statement 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 (CONTINUED)

### NOTE 4: ACCOUNTABILITY

### **Deficit Fund Balances**

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

Nonmajor Funds	
21 Century	\$ 4,837
ESSER	83,095
Title IV	521
IDEA	102,252
Stimulus Title II	10,940
Title I	68,878
IDEA Preschool	1,065
Improving Teacher Quality	3,393
Misc. Federal Grants	102,768
	\$ 377,749

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 5: **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.

### NOTE 5: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

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;
- 2. 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, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing 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 market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and 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;
- 5. 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 such securities described are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. 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.
- 8. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institution 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.

### NOTE 5: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. 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. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year end, the District had \$2,700 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

#### **B.** Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2023, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$264,543. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures*, as of June 30, 2023, \$523,750 of the District's bank balance of \$1,473,340 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance and \$563,666 was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the District's name, and \$385,924 was uninsured and uncollateralized. The District's financial institution was approved for a reduced collateral rate of fifty percent through the Ohio Pooled Collateral System, resulting in the uninsured and uncollateralized balance.

Custodial credit risk for deposits 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. Protection of the District's cash and deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), as well as qualified securities pledged by the institution holding the assets. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by:

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

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. The District's financial institution is enrolled in OPCS.

### NOTE 5: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

#### C. Investments

STAR Ohio is measured at net asset value per share. 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. The below tables identify the District's recurring fair value measurement as of June 30, 2023. As previously discussed, Star Ohio is reported at its net asset value.

		Investment
	Net Asset	Maturities
Investment Type	Value	6 months or less
STAR Ohio	\$ 21,487,250	\$ 21,487,250

*Interest Rate Risk*: Interest rate risk arises as potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the District's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

*Credit Risk*: STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by Standard & Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the District to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District investment policy places no limits 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:

NT-4 A ---4

Net Asset	
Value	% of Total
\$ 21,487,250	100%
	Value

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

### NOTE 5: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

### D. 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	\$ 264,543
Investments	21,487,250
Cash on Hand	 2,700
Total	\$ 21,754,493
Cash and Investments per Statement of Net Position	
Governmental Activities	\$ 21,754,493

### NOTE 6: PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis while the District's 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 market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2022 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 Seneca 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.

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

The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2023 was \$539,473 in the General Fund, \$8,130 in the Bond Retirement Fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), \$34,994 in the Permanent Improvement Fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), and \$6,512 in the Classroom Facilities Maintenance Fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2022 was \$1,052,310 in the General Fund, \$19,033 in the Bond Retirement Fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), \$68,370 in the Permanent Improvement Fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), and \$12,723 in the Classroom Facilities Maintenance Fund (a nonmajor governmental 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.

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 Collecti	ons	 Half Collections			
		Amount	Percent		Percent		
Agricultural/Residential							
and Other Real Estate	\$	362,021,130	86.20%	\$ )	364,947,550	85.96%	
Public Utility Personal		57,978,280	13.80%		59,591,340	14.04%	
Total	\$	419,999,410	100.00%	\$ ,	424,538,890	100.00%	
Tax Rate per \$1,000 of Assessed Valuation	\$	56.43		\$ 3	56.32		

#### NOTE 7: **RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2023, consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), lease, 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.

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

### NOTE 7: **RECEIVABLES** (Continued)

A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the Statement of Net Position follows:

Governmental Activities		
Taxes	\$	14,258,782
Accounts		16,125
Intergovernmental		913,623
Lease	<u></u>	44,551
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	\$	15,233,081

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. All receivables, except the lease receivable, are expected to be collected in the subsequent year.

During fiscal year 2002, the District entered into an agreement to transfer ownership and operation of the Bloomville Elementary School to the Buckeye Central Local School District. Under this agreement, the Buckeye Central Local School District will pay a pro rata share of the District's general obligation debt, which amounts to \$23,235 semi-annually including interest. The District records the receipts from this agreement in the Bond Retirement Fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The final payments were received by the District in fiscal year 2023.

The District entered into a farm lease agreement the use of tillable land owned by the District on January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2025 (which includes anticipated options to extend) with annual payments of \$15,685. The District is reporting a lease receivable in the amount of \$44,551. This amount represents the discounted future lease payments and the discount is being amortized. A summary of the future payments to be received is as follows:

Principal		Principal Interest		Tota	l Receipts	
\$	14,445	\$ 1 1,445		\$	15,686	
	14,847		838		15,685	
	15,259		425		15,684	
\$	44,551	\$	2,504	\$	47,055	
	\$	\$ 14,445 14,847 15,259	\$ 14,445 \$ 14,847 15,259	\$ 14,445 \$ 1,241 14,847 838 15,259 425	\$ 14,445 \$ 1,241 \$ 14,847 838 15,259 425	

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

### NOTE 8: <u>CAPITAL ASSETS</u>

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

	Balance 6/30/2022			Balance 6/30/2023	
<b>Governmental Activities</b>					
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 1,572,942	\$ -	\$ (8,554)	\$ 1,564,388	
Construction in Progress		248,353		248,353	
Total Capital Assets, not					
being depreciated	1,572,942	248,353	(8,554)	1,812,741	
Capital Assets, being depreciated/amortized:					
Land Improvements	3,237,332	14,802	-	3,252,134	
Buildings and Improvements	24,874,068	445,136	-	25,319,204	
Furniture and Equipment	2,983,002	234,528	-	3,217,530	
Vehicles	2,727,849	361,725	(145,840)	2,943,734	
Intangible right-to-use lease - Equipment	235,322	-	-	235,322	
Total Capital Assets,					
being depreciated/amortized	34,057,573	1,056,191	(145,840)	34,967,924	
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization:					
Land Improvements	(2,417,067)	(82,602)	-	(2,499,669)	
Buildings and Improvements	(14,085,499)	(597,363)	-	(14,682,862)	
Furniture and Equipment	(1,307,536)	(125,254)	-	(1,432,790)	
Vehicles	(1,472,157)	(182,267)	145,840	(1,508,584)	
Intangible right-to-use lease - Equipment	(57,938)	(57,938)	-	(115,876)	
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	(19,340,197)	(1,045,424)	145,840	(20,239,781)	
Total Capital Assets being					
depreciated/amortized, Net	14,717,376	10,767	-	14,728,143	
<b>Governmental Activities</b>					
Capital Assets, Net	\$16,290,318	\$ 259,120	\$ (8,554)	\$16,540,884	

Depreciation/Amortization expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction: Regular	42,871
Supporting Services:	12,071
Administration	8,210
Business	57,938
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	715,831
Pupil Transportation	200,138
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:	
Food Service Operations	20,436
Total Depreciation Expense	5 1,045,424

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

### NOTE 9: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

During fiscal year 2023, the following activity occurring in the governmental activities long-term obligations.

	Balance as of 6/30/2022	Issuances	Issuances Retirements		Amounts Due In One Year	
School Improvement refunding bonds, 2.00 to 3.00% matures 12/01/2023	\$ 1,370,000	\$ -	\$ (675,000)	\$ 695,000	\$ 695,000	
Premium Total Refunding Bonds	35,763 1,405,763		(25,246) (700,246)	10,517 705,517	695,000	
Energy Conservation Bonds	345,000	-	(45,000)	300,000	45,000	
Certificates of Partcipation - Direct borrowings	485,000	-	(70,000)	415,000	70,000	
Total Net Pension Liability	17,561,627	10,604,704	-	28,166,331	-	
Total Net OPEB Liability	2,416,664	-	(660,333)	1,756,331	-	
Leases Payable	178,092	-	(57,519)	120,573	56,989	
Compensated Absences Total Long-Term Obligations	1,245,989 \$ 23,638,135	\$ 11,032,520	(62,596) \$ (1,595,694)	1,611,209 \$ 33,074,961	177,699 \$ 1,044,688	

There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are made from the General Fund. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability see Notes 12 and 13.

Compensated absences will be paid from the funds from which the employees' salaries are paid. The payments primarily will be made from the General Fund.

The school improvement general obligation bonds were issued to provide the resources for school improvement projects undertaken by the District. These bonds are a general obligation of the District for which the full faith and credit of the District is pledged for repayment. Principal and interest payments related to these bonds are made from the Bond Retirement Fund, a nonmajor governmental fund.

On May 1, 2017, the District issued school improvement refunding bonds, Series 2017 of \$4,280,000 with an interest rate of three percent to advance refund the callable portion of the series 2007 school improvement general obligation bonds The net proceeds from the issuance of the general obligation bonds were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide debt service payments until the term bonds were called on June 1, 2017. The advance refunding met the requirements of an in substance defeasance and the term bonds were removed from the District's government-wide financial statements.

The net carrying value of the old debt exceeded the reacquisition price by \$148,562. 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. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next seven years by 5.95% and resulted in an economic gain of \$257,519.

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

### NOTE 9: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

The following is a schedule of activity for fiscal year 2023 of the refunding bonds:

	Ва	alance as of					Bal	lance as of		
		6/30/2022		6/30/2022 Issuances		uances	Retirements		6/30/2023	
School Improvement refunding bonds, Series 2017										
Current Interest Bonds	\$	1,370,000	\$	-	\$	(675,000)	\$	695,000		
Premium on Bonds		35,763		-		(25,246)		10,517		
Total refunding bonds	\$	1,405,763	\$	-	\$	(700,246)	\$	705,517		

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the refunding bonds:

Fiscal Year		Current Interest Bonds				
Ending June 30,	Principal		Interest		Total	
2024	\$	695,000	\$	10,425	\$	705,425
	\$	695,000	\$	10,425	\$	705,425

On December 20, 2013, the District entered into a lease agreement (direct borrowing) to provide \$955,000 for the improvement and equipping of certain school buildings of the District by installations, modifications, and remodeling to reduce energy consumption. Under that agreement, which provides for fifteen consecutive one-year terms and contemplates annual renewals, the District is to make payments on June 1 and December 1 of each year through 2028 to provide for the leasing and eventual acquisition of the leased improvements and equipment. Those rental payments, which are anticipated to be made from the District's General Fund, include both principal components and interest components reflecting an interest rate of 4.20 percent per year.

The following is a summary of the future rental payments to be made under the agreement and the related principal and interest components:

Fiscal Year	Certificates of Participation - Direct Borrowings					
Ending June 30,	P	Principal		nterest	Total	
2024	\$	70,000	\$	16,695	\$	86,695
2025		70,000		13,755		83,755
2026		75,000		10,815		85,815
2027		80,000		7,560		87,560
2028		80,000		4,200		84,200
2029		40,000		840		40,840
	\$	415,000	\$	53,865	\$	468,865

The renewal of the lease agreement beyond the current term and for each renewal term, and the District's obligation to pay rental payments, are subject to and dependent upon annual appropriations by the District sufficient to pay the lease payments due during that term. The District's obligation to make rental payments under the lease agreement does not constitute a debt of the District within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory limitation.

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

### NOTE 9: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

The District's outstanding certificate of participation is secured with windows installed at the District to reduce energy consumption. The outstanding certificate of participation contain provision that in an event of default, the (a) lessor may declare all rental payments and other amounts payable by Lessee to be due, (b) lessor may terminate the equipment schedules and retake possession of the equipment, (c) lessor may take any action that is permitted by applicate law to enforce or to protect any of its rights under the equipment schedule and master lease

On December 12, 2013, the District issued \$645,000 in energy conservation bonds (federally taxable qualified school construction bonds). The proceeds of these bonds were used for building improvements intended to increase the energy efficiency of the District's buildings. These bonds bear an annual interest rate of 3.60 percent, mature on December 1, 2028 and will be paid from the Bond Retirement Fund. Principal and interest payments on the bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year.

The following is a summary of future debt service requirements to maturity for the energy conservation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2023:

Fiscal Year	Energy Conservation Bonds					
Ending June 30,	Principal		Interest		Total	
		4.5.000				
2024	\$	45,000	\$	9,990	\$	54,990
2025		45,000		8,370		53,370
2026		50,000		6,660		56,660
2027		50,000		4,860		54,860
2028		55,000		2,970		57,970
2029		55,000		990		55,990
	\$	300,000	\$	33,840	\$	333,840

The District entered into lease agreements for copiers and a postage machine. For the copier lease, the District makes monthly payments of \$4,565, with the maturity date of August 1, 2025. For the postage machine lease, the District makes quarterly payments of \$991, with the maturity date of February 1, 2024.

The following is a summary of future debt service requirements to maturity for the leases payable outstanding at June 30, 2023:

Fiscal Year Ended	Principal		Interest		Total Paymen	
2024	\$	56,989	\$	762	\$	57,751
2025		54,464		313		54,777
2026		9,120		9		9,129
<b>Total Future Payments</b>	\$	120,573	\$	1,084	\$	121,657

### NOTE 9: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

### **Legal Debt Margin**

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9 percent of the total assessed valuation of the District. The Code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1 percent of the property valuation of the District. The Ohio Revised Code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1 percent 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 \$38,244,352 (including available funds of \$730,852), an unvoted debt margin of \$424,539 and an unvoted energy conservation debt margin of \$3,520,850.

### NOTE 10: **COMPENSATED ABSENCES**

#### A. Vacation

Employees earn vacation at rates specified under State of Ohio law and based on credited service. Certified and classified employees with one or more years of service are entitled to vacation ranging from 10 to 20 days. Custodial employees who are not full-time employees will earn vacation days with pay based on the number of hours worked in a given year. Employees are permitted to carry over vacation leave earned in the current year into the next year.

### B. Sick Leave

Each full time professional staff member is entitled to 15 days sick leave with pay for each year under contract and accrues sick leave at the rate of 1 ¼ days for each calendar month under contract. Sick leave is cumulative to 260, 265, or 270 days based upon the employee's union agreement.

### C. Service Retirement

Certified employees with at least 10 years of District service, are eligible for service retirement pay after the Board of Education accepts the employee's resignation. Service retirement pay is the certified employee's accrued but unused sick leave days at the time of retirement based on 25 percent of accumulative sick leave to a maximum of 65 or 67.5 days, based upon the employee's union agreement.

#### NOTE 10: **COMPENSATED ABSENCES** (Continued)

### C. Service Retirement (Continued)

Non-certified employees with at least 10 years of District service, are eligible for service retirement pay after the Board of Education accepts the employee's resignation. Service retirement pay is the non-certified employee's accrued but unused sick leave days at the time of retirement based on 25 percent of accumulative sick leave to a maximum of 65 or 66.25 days, based upon the employee's union agreement.

### NOTE 11: RISK MANAGEMENT

### A. Property and Liability

The District maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with a private carrier for liability, real property, building contents, boiler/machinery, and vehicles. Vehicle policies include liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage. In addition, real property contents are 100 percent coinsured. Real property contents are fully registered. The District has entered into contracts with various insurance agencies for the following amounts of coverage and deductions. The following is a description of the District's insurance coverages and deductibles.

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

### NOTE 11: **RISK MANAGEMENT** (Continued)

### A. **Property and Liability** (Continued)

Type of Coverage		<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Deductible</u>
General Liability	\$ 2,000,000	General Aggregate	
		Products/Completed Ops. Aggregate	
		Personal & Advertising Injury	
		Each Occurrence	
		Fire Damage	
	5,000	Medical Expense	
Business Auto	1,000,000	Liability (Combined Single Limit)	
	5,000	Medical Payments	
Commercial Property	123,339,140	Blanket Buildings	\$ 5,000
		Blanket Business Personal Property	5,000
	, ,	1 ,	,
Employers Liability		Each Accident	
		Disease - Policy Limit	
	1,000,000	Disease - Each Employee	
Employee Benefits Liability	1,000,000	Each Claim	1,000
	3,000,000	Aggregate	
Sexual Misconduct Liability	1 000 000	General Aggregate	5,000
Sexual Misconduct Liability	1,000,000	General Aggregate	3,000
Errors & Omissions	1,000,000	Each Wrongful Act	5,000
	1,000,000	Aggregate	
Data Processing Equipment	2,000,000	Hardware/Breakdown	10,000
& 1 1	, ,		.,
Crime	1,000,000	Employee Dishonesty	5,000
Flood:			
Tiffin Middle School	500,000	Building	2,000
		Contents	2,000
Athletic Complex/Maintenance	500,000	Building	2,000
-	50,000	Contents	2,000
Umbrella	5,000,000	Each Occurrence	
Cyber Liability	2 000 000	Aggregate	
Cyber Liability		Policy Limit	10,000
	2,000,000	1 oney Limit	10,000

### NOTE 11: **RISK MANAGEMENT** (Continued)

### A. Property and Liability (Continued)

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There has been no significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

### B. Health Insurance

The District is a member of the North Central Ohio Joint Self-Insurance Association (the "Association"). This organization is a public entity risk pool consisting of the District, North Central Ohio Educational Service Center, and four local school districts: Old Fort, Seneca East, Buckeye, and Mohawk.

The Association was established pursuant to ORC 9.833 in order to act as a common risk management and insurance program. The Association's Board of Directors is comprised of one member from each of the school districts and the educational service center. The North Central Ohio Educational Service Center acts as fiscal agent for the association.

### C. Workers' Compensation

For fiscal year 2023, the District participated in the OASBO/OSBA Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective-Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. 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 tiered into groups based upon past workers' compensation experience. Within each tiered group, a common premium rate is applied to all school districts within that group. 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 their tiered group. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Sedgwick, Inc. provides administrative, cost control, and actuarial services to the GRP.

#### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN**

#### A. Net Pension Liability

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

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

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 are financed; however, the District does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension.

GASB 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years.

If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

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

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

**Plan Description** –District non-teaching employees participate in SERS, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by SERS. SERS provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries.

#### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

### B. Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS) (Continued)

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 <a href="https://www.ohsers.org">www.ohsers.org</a> under Employers/Audit Resources. Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

<sup>\*</sup> Members with 25 years of service credit as of August 1, 2017, will be included in this plan.

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

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. New benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. The COLA is indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5% and with a floor of 0.0%. A three-year COLA suspension was in effect for all benefit recipients for calendar years 2018, 2019, and 2020. The Retirement Board approved a 2.5% COLA for calendar year 2023.

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$698,636 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount \$102,383 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

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

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

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan, and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation will be 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective July 1, 2017, the cost-of-living adjustment was reduced to zero. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 28 years of service, or 33 years of service regardless of age. 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 at any age. 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 servicer credit regardless of age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.53 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12.0 of the 14.0 percent member rates goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2.0 percent goes 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 services. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity after termination of employment at age 50 or later.

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

### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

### C. Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) (Continued)

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 in the GASB 68 schedules of employer allocation and pension amounts by employer.

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2023 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The District's contractually required contributions to STRS was \$1,886,834 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount \$334,382 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The 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	0.1244874%	0.10142738%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability Current Measurement Date	0.1228571%	0.09681125%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.0016303%	-0.00461613%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension			
Liability	\$ 6,645,068	\$ 21,521,263	\$ 28,166,331
Pension Expense	\$ 367,783	\$ 2,601,855	\$ 2,969,638

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

### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

### D. <u>Pension Liabilities</u>, <u>Pension Expense</u>, <u>and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u> (Continued)

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	\$ 269,131	\$ 275,498	\$ 544,629
Changes of assumptions	65,568	2,575,448	2,641,016
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	748,891	748,891
Changes in proportion and differences			
between contributions and proportionate			
share of contributions	-	384,859	384,859
School District contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	 698,636	 1,886,834	 2,585,470
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 1,033,335	\$ 5,871,530	\$ 6,904,865
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 43,623	\$ 82,325	\$ 125,948
Changes of assumptions	-	1,938,572	1,938,572
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	231,880	-	231,880
Changes in proportion and differences			
between contributions and proportionate			
share of contributions	 76,347	 776,070	 852,417
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 351,850	\$ 2,796,967	\$ 3,148,817

\$2,585,470 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 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:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2024 2025 2026 2027	\$ (16,929) (54,324) (331,249) 385,351	\$ 52,703 (200,493) (847,088) 2,182,607	\$ 35,774 (254,817) (1,178,337) 2,567,958
Total	\$ (17,151)	\$1,187,729	\$ 1,170,578

### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

### E. Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

SERS' total pension liability was determined by their actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67 as part of their annual actuarial valuation for each defined benefit retirement plan. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts (e.g., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (e.g., mortality, disabilities, retirements, employment termination). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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

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

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

Wage Inflation Future Salary Increases, including inflation COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 2.40 percent
3.25 percent to 13.58 percent
2.0 percent, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement
7.00 percent net of System expenses

Entry Age Normal

Investment Rate of Return Actuarial Cost Method

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 disable 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.

#### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

### E. Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (Continued)

The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged 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. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major assets class are summarized in the following table:

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

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

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

	Current			
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
	(6.00%)	(7.00%)	(8.00%)	
District's proportionate share				
of the net pension liability	\$9,781,222	\$6,645,068	\$4,002,900	

#### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

### F. Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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

Inflation	2.50 percent
Projected salary increases	Varies by service from 2.5% to 8.5%
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent
Payroll Increases	3 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	0.0 percent

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.

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.

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 **
Asset Class	Allocation	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 %	

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

#### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

### F. Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (Continued)

\*\* 10-Year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25% and does not include 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 percent as of June 30, 2022. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2022. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2022.

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
		(6.00%)		(7.00%)		(8.00%)
District's proportionate share		_				
of the net pension liability	\$	32,510,793	\$	21,521,263	\$	12,227,522

Assumption and Benefit Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - Demographic assumptions were changed based on the actuarial experience study for the July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2021. STRS approved a one-time 1.00% cost-of-living adjustment to eligible benefit recipients effective July 1, 2023.

### NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS**

#### A. Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

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

### NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

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

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

Access to health care for retirees and beneficiaries is permitted in accordance with Section 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Health Care Fund was established and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 105(e). SERS' Retirement Board reserves the right to change or discontinue any health plan or program. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan.

The SERS Retirement Board established the rules for the premiums paid by the retirees for health care coverage for themselves and their dependents or for their surviving beneficiaries. Premiums vary depending on the plan selected, qualified years of service, Medicare eligibility, and retirement status.

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

The surcharge is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$89,321 for fiscal year 2023. The full amount is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

### NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

### C. 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. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued effective January 1, 2021. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting <a href="www.strsoh.org">www.strsoh.org</a> or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium.

Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

## D. <u>OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Asset, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB</u>

The net OPEB liability and net OPEB asset were measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total OPEB liability and asset used to calculate the net OPEB liability and net OPEB asset were determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability and net OPEB asset were 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	0.1276913%	(	0.10142738%	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/asset Current Measurement Date	 0.1250939%	(	0.09681125%	
Change in Proportionate Share	 0.0025974%	-(	0.00461613%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 1,756,331	\$	-	\$ 1,756,331
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset	\$ -	\$	(2,506,766)	\$ (2,506,766)
OPEB Expense	\$ (85,876)	\$	(427,899)	\$ (513,775)

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

### NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

## D. OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Asset, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (Continued)

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	
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$ 14,766	\$ 36,339	\$ 51,105	
Changes of assumptions	279,365	106,781	386,146	
Net difference between projected and				
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	9,127	43,635	52,762	
Changes in proportion and differences				
between contributions and proportionate				
share of contributions	247,026	77,348	324,374	
School District contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date	89,321		89,321	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 639,605	\$ 264,103	\$ 903,708	
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$ 1,123,478	\$ 376,469	\$1,499,947	
Changes of assumptions	720,989	1,777,545	2,498,534	
Changes in proportion and differences				
between contributions and proportionate				
share of contributions	86,687	10,416	97,103	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 1,931,154	\$ 2,164,430	\$4,095,584	

\$

89,321 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 and net OPEB asset in the year ending June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

		SERS STRS		Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2024	\$	(275,963)	\$	(551,116)	\$	(827,079)
2025		(281,980)		(532,186)		(814,166)
2026	(	(264,565)		(264,569)		(529,134)
2027	(	(192,670)		(110,750)		(303,420)
2028	(	(143,867)		(146,026)		(289,893)
Thereafter		(221,825)		(295,680)		(517,505)
Total	\$ (1	,380,870)	\$(	1,900,327)	\$(	(3,281,197)

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

### NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

### E. Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

2 40

Wage Inflation	2.40 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Measurement Date	3.69 percent
Prior Measurement Date	1.92 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense,	
including price inflation	
Measurement Date	4.08 percent
Prior Measurement Date	2.27 percent
Medical Trend Assumption	7.00 to 4.40 percent
Prior Measurement Date	
Medicare	5.125 to 4.400 percent
Pre-Medicare	6.750 to 4.400 percent

## NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

## E. <u>Actuarial Assumptions – SERS</u> (Continued)

Base Mortality: Healthy Retirees - 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. Disabled Retirees - 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. Contingent Survivors - PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Contingent Survivor mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 105.5% for males and adjusted 122.5% for females. Actives - PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Employee mortality table. The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended June 30, 2020.

The long-term expected rate of return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the actuarial five-year experience study. The most recent study covers fiscal years 2015 through 2020, and was adopted by the Board in 2021. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which bestestimate 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 longterm expected rate of return, 7.00 percent, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer timeframe. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years. The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class, as used in the June 30, 2020 five-year experience study, are summarized as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	2.00 %	(0.45) %
US 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 %	

## NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

## E. <u>Actuarial Assumptions – SERS</u> (Continued)

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2022 was 4.08 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2022 was 2.27 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 1.50 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and no contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments of current System members by SERS actuaries. The Municipal Bond Index Rate is used in the determination for 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.

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 of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (3.08%) and higher (5.08%) than the current discount rate (4.08%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.00% decreasing to 3.40%) and higher (8.00% decreasing to 5.40%) than the current rate (7.00% decreasing to 4.40%).

	1	% Decrease (3.08%)	Di	Current scount Rate (4.08%)	1	% Increase (5.08%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,181,390	\$	1,756,331	\$	1,413,194
	(6.00 %	% Decrease % decreasing to 3.75%)	(7.00	Current rend Rate % decreasing o 4.75%)	(8.00 %	% Increase 6 decreasing to 5.75%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,354,447	\$	1,756,331	\$	2,281,258

## NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

## F. 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 is presented below:

Projected salary increases	Varies by service from 2.5 percent to 8.5 percent	
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	
Payroll Increases	3 percent	
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	0 percent	
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent	
Health Care Cost Trends	Initial	Ultimate
Medical		
Pre-Medicare	7.50 percent	3.94 percent
Medicare	-68.78 percent	3.94 percent
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	9.00 percent	3.94 percent
Medicare	5.47 percent	3.94 percent
	_	-

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

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.

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.

## NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

## F. Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (Continued)

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation *	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return **
Domestic Equity	26.00 %	6.60 %
	22.00	6.80
International Equity		
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 %	

<sup>\*</sup> Target allocation percentage is effective July 1, 2022. Target weights were phased in over a 3-month period concluding October 1, 2022.

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

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

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

## NOTE 13: **DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS** (Continued)

## F. <u>Actuarial Assumptions – STRS</u> (Continued)

	19	1% Decrease (6.00%)			1% Increase (8.00%)		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	2,317,439	\$	2,506,766	\$	2,668,940	
	_1	% Decrease		Current Trend Rate		1% Increase	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	2,600,126	\$	2,506,766	\$	2,388,921	

**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. Healthcare trends were updated to reflect emerging claims and recoveries experience.

### NOTE 14: BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (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); and,

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

## NOTE 14: **BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING** (Continued)

(d) Some funds are included in the General Fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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	
GAAP Basis	\$ (2,140,221)
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	465,795
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	236,233
Funds with Separate Legally Adopted Budgets	(11,425)
Adjustment for Encumbrances	(1,469,079)
Budget Basis	\$ (2,918,697)

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 Fund and the Public School Support Fund.

### NOTE 15: **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 party to a legal proceeding as the plaintiff and the District is of the opinion that the claim will not have a material effect on the financial condition of the District.

#### C. Foundation Funding

School District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end.

## TIFFIN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT SENECA COUNTY TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEM

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

## NOTE 15: **CONTINGENCIES** (Continued)

## C. Foundation Funding (Continued)

As of the date of this report, ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2023 have been finalized and resulted in a net receivable of \$24,302. A receivable of \$24,359 is reported on the financial statements. The payable of \$57 is not reported on the financial statements.

## NOTE 16: **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. 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.

		Capital
	Imp	provements
Set-Aside Balance as of June 30, 2022	\$	-
Current Year Set-Aside Requirements		560,385
Qualifying Disbursements		(279,373)
Qualifying Offsets		(917,880)
Total	\$	(636,868)
Set-Aside Balance Carried Forward to		
Future Fiscal Years	\$	_
Set-Aside Balance as of June 30, 2023	\$	-

### NOTE 17: 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:

	outstanding cumbrances
General Fund Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 1,231,060 1,252,193 2,483,253

## NOTE 18: INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

## A. Interfund Transfers

During fiscal year 2023, \$56,610 was transferred from the General Fund to Other Governmental Funds to provide additional resources for current operations and to pay for the energy conservation debt and \$61,041 was transferred from the Building Capital Projects Fund to the Debt Service Fund to pay for the energy conservation debt. On the government-wide financial statements, the transfers between governmental funds of \$117,651 were eliminated since they were within governmental activities.

#### B. Interfund Receivables and Payables

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2023, is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	\$ 340,810

On the fund financial statements, the General Fund reported an interfund receivable and the nonmajor governmental fund reported an interfund payable of \$340,810. The General Fund provided loans to the nonmajor governmental funds to eliminate negative cash balances and to provide short-term funding of operations for federal grants. The General Fund covered the cash deficits in the nonmajor governmental funds until funds are received from the grantor. The District anticipates received reimbursements from the grantor shortly after year-end.

### NOTE 19: FUND BALANCES

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

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## NOTE 19: **FUND BALANCES** (Continued)

Fund Balances	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable			
Inventories	\$ -	\$ 17,629	\$ 17,629
Prepaids	217,640	-	217,640
Unclaimed Funds	2,415	-	2,415
Total Nonspendable	220,055	17,629	237,684
Restricted for			
Food Service Operations	_	534,300	534,300
State Grants	_	500	500
Capital Projects	_	1,344,261	1,344,261
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	_	1,396,788	1,396,788
Debt Service	_	730,852	730,852
Auxiliary Services	-	94,645	94,645
District Managed Activities	-	109,990	109,990
Private Purpose Trust	-	9,286	9,286
Endowment	-	14,071	14,071
Other Grants	-	129,317	129,317
Total Restricted		4,364,010	4,364,010
Assigned to			
Subsequent Year Appropriations	4,375,306	_	4,375,306
Student Instruction	220,649	_	220,649
Student Staff and Support	1,021,566	_	1,021,566
Shared Services	83,230	_	83,230
Total Assigned	5,700,751		5,700,751
Unassigned (Deficit)	8,823,819	(377,749)	8,446,070
Total Fund Balances	\$ 14,744,625	\$ 4,003,890	\$ 18,748,515

## NOTE 20: TAX ABATEMENTS

The City of Tiffin was part of multiple Enterprise Zone (EZ) tax abatement agreements with local businesses. Under the authority of ORC Sections 5709.62 and 5709.63, the EZ program is an economic development tool administered by municipal and county governments that provides real and personal property tax exemptions to businesses making investments in Ohio. An EZ is a designated area of land in which businesses can receive tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on qualifying new investment. An EZ's geographic area is identified by the local government involved in the creation of the zone. Once the zone is defined, the local legislative authority participating in the creation must petition the OSDA. The OSDA must then certify the area for it to become an active Enterprise Zone. The local legislative authority negotiates the terms of the Enterprise Zone Agreement (the "Agreement") with the business, which may include tax sharing with the Board of Education. Legislation must then be passed to approve the Agreement.

## NOTE 20: TAX ABATEMENTS (Continued)

All Agreements must be finalized before the project begins and may contain provisions for the recoupment of taxes should the individual or entity fail to perform. The amount of the abatement is deducted from the business's property tax bill. For the fiscal year 2023, the District's value of the property taxes forgone amount to \$4,739.

The City of Tiffin entered into multiple property tax abatement agreements with property owners under The Ohio Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) program. Under the authority of Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 3735.67, the CRA program is an economic development tool administered by municipal and county governments that provides real property tax exemptions for property owners who renovate existing or construct new buildings. CRA's are areas of land in which property owners can receive tax incentives for investing in real property improvements. Under the CRA program, local governments petition to the Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA) for confirmation of a geographical area in which investment in housing is desired. Once an area is confirmed by the ODSA, local governments may offer real property tax exemptions to taxpayers that invest in that area. Property owners in the CRA can receive temporary tax abatements for renovation of existing structures and new construction in these areas. Property owners apply to the local legislative authority for approval to renovate or construct in the CRA. Upon approval and certification of completion, the amount of the abatement is deducted from the individual or entity's property tax bill. For tax year 2023, the District's value of the property taxes forgone amount to \$173,341.

Required Supplementary Information

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULES 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
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.1228571%	0.1244874%	0.1252387%	0.1194159%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 6,645,068	\$ 4,593,225	\$ 8,283,550	\$ 7,144,863
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 4,555,993	\$ 4,274,050	\$ 4,432,543	\$ 4,160,993
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	145.85%	107.47%	186.88%	171.71%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	75.82%	82.86%	68.55%	70.85%

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

 2019	2018	 2017	2016	 2015	 2014
0.1133458%	0.1105214%	0.1022243%	0.0971476%	0.093905%	0.093905%
\$ 6,491,523	\$ 6,603,409	\$ 7,481,876	\$ 5,543,336	\$ 4,752,479	\$ 5,584,229
\$ 3,889,333	\$ 3,562,900	\$ 3,142,907	\$ 2,924,651	\$ 2,728,701	\$ 2,690,007
166.91%	185.34%	238.06%	189.54%	174.17%	207.59%
71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULES 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
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.09681125%	0.10142738%	0.10199256%	0.09892473%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 21,521,263	\$ 12,968,402	\$ 24,678,571	\$ 21,876,609
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 12,618,250	\$ 12,520,057	\$ 12,557,636	\$ 11,612,850
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	170.56%	103.58%	196.52%	188.38%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	78.90%	87.80%	75.50%	77.40%

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2014 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional information will be displayed as it becomes available.

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

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
0.09561069%	0.09044814%	0.09178093%	0.09017372%	0.09013556%	0.09013556%
\$ 21,022,643	\$ 21,486,150	\$ 30,721,844	\$ 24,921,378	\$ 21,924,088	\$ 26,115,830
\$ 11,137,136	\$ 9,988,007	\$ 9,725,186	\$ 9,408,114	\$ 9,209,362	\$ 9,789,931
188.76%	215.12%	315.90%	264.89%	238.06%	266.76%
77.31%	75.29%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2023	2022	2021	2020
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 698,636	\$ 637,839	\$ 598,367	\$ 620,556
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(698,636)	(637,839)	(598,367)	(620,556)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 
School District Covered Payroll	\$ 4,990,257	\$ 4,555,993	\$ 4,274,050	\$ 4,432,543
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

2019	 2018		2017	 2016	 2015	 2014
\$ 561,734	\$ 525,060	\$	498,806	\$ 440,007	\$ 385,469	\$ 378,198
(561,734)	(525,060)	_	(498,806)	 (440,007)	(385,469)	(378,198)
\$ -	\$ 	\$	_	\$ _	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 4,160,993	\$ 3,889,333	\$	3,562,900	\$ 3,142,907	\$ 2,924,651	\$ 2,728,701
13.50%	13.50%		14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2023	2022	2021	2020
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 1,886,834	\$ 1,766,555	\$ 1,752,808	\$ 1,758,069
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (1,886,834)	(1,766,555)	(1,752,808)	 (1,758,069)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ _	\$ -	\$ 
School District Covered Payroll	\$ 13,477,386	\$ 12,618,250	\$ 12,520,057	\$ 12,557,636
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

	2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
\$	1,625,799	\$	1,559,199	\$	1,398,321	\$	1,361,526	\$	1,317,136	\$	1,197,217
<u> </u>	(1,625,799)	<u> </u>	(1,559,199)		(1,398,321)		(1,361,526)		(1,317,136)		(1,197,217)
Ф		•		<b>_</b>		<b>D</b>	-	Φ		<b></b>	
\$	11,612,850	\$	11,137,136	\$	9,988,007	\$	9,725,186	\$	9,408,114	\$	9,209,362
	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%		13.00%

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULES OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY

## SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2023	2022	2021
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.1250939%	0.1276913%	0.1296790%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 1,756,331	\$ 2,416,664	\$ 2,818,349
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 4,555,993	\$ 4,274,050	\$ 4,432,543
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	38.55%	56.54%	63.58%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	30.34%	24.08%	18.17%

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2017 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional information will be displayed as it becomes available.

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

2020	2019	2018	2017
0.1216520%	0.1144820%	0.1113918%	0.1029457%
\$ 3,059,291	\$ 3,176,040	\$ 2,989,463	\$ 2,934,333
\$ 4,160,993	\$ 3,889,333	\$ 3,562,900	\$ 3,142,907
73.52%	81.66%	83.91%	93.36%
15.57%	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULES OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY/ASSET

## STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2023	2022	2021
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset	0.09681125%	0.10142738%	0.10199256%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$ (2,506,766)	\$ (2,138,514)	\$ (1,792,517)
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 12,618,250	\$ 12,520,057	\$ 12,557,636
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-19.87%	-17.08%	-14.27%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/Asset	174.73%	174.73%	182.13%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available. Schedule is intended to show ten years of information, and additional information will be displayed as it becomes available.

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

	2020		2019		2018		2017
	2020		2017		2010		2017
(	0.09892473%	(	0.09561069%	0	.09044814%	0	0.09178093%
\$	(1,638,432)	\$	(1,536,367)	\$	3,528,952	\$	4,908,468
\$	11,612,850	\$	11,137,136	\$	9,988,007	\$	9,725,186
	-14.11%		-13.79%		35.33%		50.47%
	174.74%		176.00%		47.11%		37.30%

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

		2023		2022	2021	2020
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$	-	\$	78,990	\$ 78,930	\$ 81,980
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution				(78,990)	 (78,930)	 (81,980)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	_	-	_	-	 	 
School District Covered Payroll	\$	4,990,257	\$	4,555,993	\$ 4,274,050	\$ 4,432,543
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)		0.00%		1.73%	1.85%	1.85%

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes Surcharge

 2019		2018	 2017	 2016	2015	 2014
\$ 91,656	\$	79,042	\$ 72,420	\$ 49,313	\$ 70,059	\$ 49,047
(91,656)	_	(79,042)	(72,420)	 (49,313)	(70,059)	(49,047)
-		-	 -	 -	 _	 _
\$ 4,160,993	\$	3,889,333	\$ 3,562,900	\$ 3,142,907	\$ 2,924,651	\$ 2,728,701
2.20%		2.03%	2.03%	1.57%	2.40%	1.80%

## SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2023		2022		2021		2020	
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution								
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	_
School District Covered Payroll	\$	13,477,386	\$	12,618,250	\$	12,520,057	\$	12,557,636
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,094
 	 	 	 	 	 (92,094)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 11,612,850	\$ 11,137,136	\$ 9,988,007	\$ 9,725,186	\$ 9,408,114	\$ 9,209,362
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%

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

### Net Pension Liability

### Changes of benefit terms-SERS

There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017 and 2019-2023.

The following changes were made to the benefit terms in 2018 as identified: The COLA was changed from a fixed 3.00% to a COLA that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.5% with a floor of 0% beginning January 1, 2018. In addition, with the authority granted the Board under HB 49, the Board has enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendar years 2018-2020.

## Changes in assumptions- SERS

There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2016 and 2018-2021. 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 and (g) mortality among disable member 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 (h) change in discount rate from 7.75% to 7.5%. For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.00% to 2.40%, (b) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.% to 0.85%, (c) Cost-of-Living-Adjustments was reduced from 2.50% to 2.00% (d) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality amount active members, service retirees and beneficiaries, and disabled members were updated (i) change in discount rate from 7.50% to 7.00%. For fiscal year 2023, Cost-of-Living-Adjustments were increased from 2.00% to 2.50%.

### Changes in benefit terms – STRS

There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2023.

### Changes in assumptions – STRS

There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2017 and 2019-2021. For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) inflation assumption lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, (b) investment return assumption lowered from 7.75% to 7.45%, (c) total salary increases rates lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, as well as by 0.25% due to lower inflation, (d) payroll growth assumption lowered to 3.00%, (e) updated the healthy and disable mortality assumption to the "RP-2014" mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016, (f) rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience. For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) investment return assumption lowered

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

from 7.45% to 7.00%, (b) discount rate of return reduced from 7.45% to 7.00%. For fiscal year 2023, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) projected salary increases changed from, 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65, to, varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50% (b) post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110 percent for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95 percent for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. For disabled retirees, mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Disabled Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

### Net OPEB Liability

#### Changes of benefit terms- SERS

There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2018-2023.

## Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Amounts reported for fiscal years 2018-2023 incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

Fiscal year 2023	3.69 percent
Fiscal year 2022	1.92 percent
Fiscal year 2021	2.45 percent
Fiscal year 2020	3.13 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.62 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Ra	e, net of plan investment expense,
including price inflation	
Fiscal year 2023	4.08 percent
Fiscal year 2022	2.27 percent
Fiscal year 2021	2.63 percent
Fiscal year 2020	3.22 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.70 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent
Medicare Trend Assumption	
Medicare	
Fiscal year 2023	7.00 percent decreasing to 4.40 percent
Fiscal year 2022	5.125 percent decreasing to 4.40 percent
Fiscal year 2020	5.25 percent decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	5.375 percent decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	5.50 percent decreasing to 5.00 percent

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

Pre – Medicare	
Fiscal year 2023	7.00 percent decreasing to 4.40 percent
Fiscal year 2022	6.75 percent decreasing to 4.40 percent
Fiscal year 2020	7.00 percent decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	7.25 percent decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	7.50 percent decreasing to 5.00 percent

## Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

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

For fiscal years 2020 and 2021, the health care cost trend rates were modified.

For fiscal year 2022, the discount rate was decreased from 7.45 percent to 7.00 percent. The health care cost trend rates modified.

For fiscal year 2023, projected salary increases changed from, 12.50% at age to 2.50% at age 65, to, varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50%. The health care cost trend rates were modified.

### Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

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

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

# TIFFIN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT SENECA COUNTY NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 (CONTINUED)

For fiscal year 2020, claims curves were trended to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 to reflect the current price renewals. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2020 from 1.944% to 1.984 per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1,2021 to 2.1% for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.

For fiscal year 2021, Claim curves were updated to reflect the projected fiscal year end 2021 premium based on June 30, 2020 enrollment distribution. 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.

There were no benefit term changes from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2022 and 2023.

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR  Pass Through Grantor  Program / Cluster Title	Federal AL Number	Total Federal Expenditures
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Education and Workforce		
Child Nutrition Cluster:		
School Breakfast Program		
Cash Assistance	10.553	\$ 99,400
National School Lunch Program		
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution)	10.555	51,352
Cash Assistance	10.555	674,645
COVID-19 Cash Assistance	10.555	63,110
Total National School Lunch Program		789,107
Total Child Nutrition Cluster		888,507
COVID-19 Pandemic EBT Administrative Costs	10.649	3,135
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture		891,642
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION		
Consortium Amount Passed/Transferred to North Central Ohio Educational Service Center		
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	91,256
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	1,836
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education and Workforce		
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	399,787
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies		491,043
Special Education Cluster (IDEA):		
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	834,364
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	19,795
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)		854,159
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	84.287	100,882
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	120,483
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	50,702
Education Stabilization Fund:		
COVID-19 Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER II) COVID-19 American Recovery Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (Homeless	84.425D	164,712
Children and Youth)	84.425W	7,608
COVID-19 American Recovery Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ARP ESSER)	84.425U	721,871
Total Education Stabilization Fund		894,191
Total U.S. Department of Education		2,513,296
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards		\$ 3,404,938

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 FISCAL 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 Tiffin City School District, Seneca County, Ohio (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 or changes in net position 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 fair value. The District allocated donated food commodities to the respective program that benefitted from the use of those donated food commodities.

#### NOTE F - TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS

Federal regulations require schools to obligate certain federal awards by June 30. However, with the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce's consent, schools can transfer unobligated amounts to the subsequent fiscal year's program. The District transferred the following amounts from 2023 to 2024 programs:

Tiffin City School District Seneca County Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Page 2

			<u>Amt.</u>
Program Title	AL Number	<u>Tr</u>	ansferred
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	84.287	\$	4,603
COVID-19 American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School	84.425U	\$	2,091,709
Emergency Relief Fund			
COVID-19 American Recovery Plan Elementary and Secondary School			
Emergency Relief Fund (Homeless Children and Youth)	84.425W	\$	7,610
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	\$	14,772
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	\$	10,954
ARP Special Education Grants to States	84.027X	\$	155,368
ARP Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173X	\$	18,802
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	\$	144,597
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	\$	46,658
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	\$	20,261
Child Nutrition Cluster	10.555/10.553	\$	73,744



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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

Tiffin City School District Seneca County 244 South Monroe Street Tiffin, OH 44833

#### 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 major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Tiffin City School District, Seneca 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 and have issued our report thereon dated March 19, 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 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.

Tiffin City School District
Seneca County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by Government Auditing Standards
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### 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 19, 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

Tiffin City School District Seneca County 244 South Monroe Street Tiffin, OH 44833

To the Board of Education:

## Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

## Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Tiffin City School District, Seneca County, Ohio's (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 Tiffin City School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023. Tiffin City 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, Tiffin City 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.

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### 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.

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

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

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

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

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 19, 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):	Education Stabilization Fund – AL #84.425
		Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies – AL #84.010
(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	<b>FINDINGS</b>	FOR	FFDFRAI	AWARDS
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None

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## TIFFIN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

### **SENECA 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 3/28/2024

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