

**THE DAYTON SCHOOL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, OHIO**

REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2024





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Columbus, Ohio 43215
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Board of Directors
The Dayton School
6401 North Main Street
Dayton, Ohio 45415

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of The Dayton School, Montgomery County, prepared by Rea & Associates, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

The Auditor of State is conducting an investigation, which is on-going as of the date of this report. Dependent on the outcome of the investigation, results may be reported on at a later date.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Dayton School is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

April 22, 2025

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**THE DAYTON SCHOOL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
The Dayton School
Montgomery County
6401 N Main Street
Dayton, Ohio 45415

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Dayton School, Montgomery County, Ohio (the "School"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School'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 financial position of The Dayton School, Montgomery County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2024, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

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 (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the School 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 opinion.

Substantial Doubt About the School's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the School will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 16 to the financial statements, the School has suffered losses from operations, has a net position deficit, and has stated that substantial doubt exists about the School's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's evaluation of the events and conditions and management's plans regarding these matters are also described in Note 16. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School'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.

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 opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School'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 pension and other post-employment benefit schedules, as listed in the table of contents, 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 GAAS, 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 30, 2025 on our consideration of the School's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Rea & Associates, Inc.

Rea & Associates, Inc.
Dublin, Ohio
January 30, 2025

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The Dayton School
Montgomery County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Unaudited)

The discussion and analysis of The Dayton School's (the School) financial performance provides an overall review of the School's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School's financial performance.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is an element of the reporting model adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) in their Statement No. 34 ***Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*** issued June 1999.

Financial Highlights

- In total, net position decreased \$315,835 from 2023.
- Total assets increased \$274,869 and total liabilities increased \$952,019 during 2024.

Collectively, the net pension liability (NPL), reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27* and the net OPEB liability, pursuant to GASB Statement 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, is one of the largest liabilities reported by the School at June 30, 2024. 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 and net OPEB asset.

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 asset/liability to equal the School'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

The Dayton School
Montgomery County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Unaudited)

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the “employment exchange” – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the School is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these assets/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 asset/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. For STRS, the plan’s fiduciary net OPEB position was sufficient to cover the plan’s total OPEB liability resulting in a net OPEB asset that is allocated to each school based on its proportionate share. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability reported by the retirement bonds. 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 School’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 asset/liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows of resources.

Using this Financial Report

This report consists of the financial statements, notes to the financial statements, required supplementary information and notes to the required supplementary information. The financial statements include a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows.

The Dayton School
Montgomery County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Unaudited)

Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position answers the question of how well the School performed financially during 2024. This statement includes all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position, both financial and capital and current and long-term, using the accrual basis of accounting, which is the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all revenues earned and expenses incurred during the year, regardless of when the cash is received or expended.

Table 1 provides a summary of the School's Net Position for fiscal years 2024 and 2023.

(Table 1)
Statement of Net Position

	2024	2023	Change
Assets			
Current Assets	\$ 16,824	\$ 26,551	\$ (9,727)
Net OPEB Asset	32,581	-	32,581
Capital Assets, Net	<u>656,111</u>	<u>404,096</u>	<u>252,015</u>
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>705,516</u>	<u>430,647</u>	<u>274,869</u>
 Deferred Outflows of Resources	 485,791	 42,046	 443,745
 Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	1,331,375	770,252	561,123
Long Term Liabilities	<u>569,836</u>	<u>178,940</u>	<u>390,896</u>
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>1,901,211</u>	<u>949,192</u>	<u>952,019</u>
 Deferred Inflows of Resources	 82,430	 -	 82,430
 Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	250,628	131,727	118,901
Restricted for OPEB	32,581	-	32,581
Unrestricted	<u>(1,075,543)</u>	<u>(608,226)</u>	<u>(467,317)</u>
<i>Total Net Position</i>	<u>\$ (792,334)</u>	<u>\$ (476,499)</u>	<u>\$ (315,835)</u>

Current assets decreased from 2023 primarily due to decreased state aid receivable. Capital assets and current liabilities increased with the addition of several building improvement upgrades that were purchased on account. In addition, current liabilities also increased due to the School not having cash and needing to pay for certain services on account. Deferred outflows/inflows of resources, net OPEB asset and net pension/OPEB liability increased significantly due to full implementation of GASB 68/75. Due to the measurement period being one year in arrears, fiscal year 2024 only reported deferred outflows related to contributions subsequent to measurement date.

The Dayton School
Montgomery County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Unaudited)

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2024 and 2023.

(Table 2)
Change in Net Position

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>Change</u>
Operating Revenue	\$ 643,433	\$ 245,786	\$ 397,647
Non-Operating Revenue	<u>38,111</u>	<u>130,710</u>	<u>(92,599)</u>
Total Revenue	<u>681,544</u>	<u>376,496</u>	<u>305,048</u>
Operating Expenses	977,374	826,298	151,076
Non-Operating Expenses	<u>20,005</u>	<u>26,697</u>	<u>(6,692)</u>
Total Expenses	<u>997,379</u>	<u>852,995</u>	<u>144,384</u>
Change in Net Position	<u><u>\$ (315,835)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (476,499)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 160,664</u></u>

The School's operating and non-operating revenues in 2024 were based on the School's full-time equivalent (FTE) and the School's federal grant funding received throughout the year. The increase in the School's operating and non-operating revenue was primarily caused by an increase in enrollment. Fringe benefits significantly fluctuated from the prior year based on the full implementation of GASB 68/75 due to the school being in operation during a measurement period. The School's most significant expense is "Purchased Services" includes wages, legal services and food services.

Capital Assets

The capital asset balances increased during fiscal year 2024 due to additions for buildings and improvements exceeding depreciation. See Note 5 to the financial statements for more information on the School's capital assets.

Long Term Obligations

Long-term obligations decreased during the fiscal year due to principal payments. See Note 12 to the financial statements for more information.

Current Financial Issues

The Dayton School received revenue for 52 students in 2024 and 33 students in 2023. State law governing community schools allows for the School to have open enrollment across traditional school district boundaries.

The School receives its support almost entirely from state aid on a per pupil basis. The School receives additional revenues from grant subsidies.

The Dayton School
Montgomery County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Unaudited)

Although there is a possibility that state aid will be cut in future years due to the economic climate, the School feels that the relationship with the management company will insulate them from any significant change.

Contacting the School's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our readers with a general overview of the School's finances and to show the School's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Fiscal Officer at 6401 N Main Street, Dayton, Ohio 45415.

The Dayton School
Montgomery County, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2024

ASSETS

Current Assets

Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 8,312
Pension Obligation Receivable	8,512
<i>Total Current Assets</i>	<u>16,824</u>

Noncurrent Assets

Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	74,494
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	581,617
Net OPEB Asset	32,581
<i>Total Noncurrent Assets</i>	<u>688,692</u>

Total Assets

705,516

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Pension	431,748
OPEB	54,043
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>485,791</u>

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities

Accounts Payable	1,238,626
State Aid Payable	3,658
Note Payable	5,833
Financed Purchase	83,258
<i>Total Current Liabilities</i>	<u>1,331,375</u>

Long-Term Liabilities

Net Pension Liability	450,658
Net OPEB Liability	27,871
Financed Purchase	91,307
<i>Total Long-Term Liabilities</i>	<u>569,836</u>

Total Liabilities

1,901,211

DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Pension	25,508
OPEB	56,922
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>82,430</u>

NET POSITION

Net Investment in Capital Assets	250,628
Restricted for OPEB	32,581
Unrestricted	(1,075,543)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ (792,334)</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

The Dayton School
Montgomery County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Change in Net Position
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

OPERATING REVENUES

State Foundation	\$ 588,617
Facilities Funding	51,522
Casino Revenue	3,294
	<hr/>
Total Operating Revenues	643,433

OPERATING EXPENSES

Purchased Services	738,071
Pension & OPEB	132,691
Supplies and Materials	32,877
Depreciation	38,801
Other	34,934
	<hr/>
Total Operating Expenses	977,374

Operating Income (Loss)	(333,941)
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NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)

Federal and State Grants	35,205
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(20,005)
Contributions	2,906
	<hr/>
Net Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	18,106

Change in Net Position	(315,835)
Net Position Beginning of Year	(476,499)
Net Position End of Year	\$ (792,334)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

The Dayton School
Montgomery County, Ohio
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Cash Received From State Aid	\$ 655,757
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(472,252)
Other Cash Payments	(38,301)
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	145,204

CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Cash Payments for Capital Acquisitions	(65,731)
Cash Payments for Debt Principal	(91,971)
Cash Payments for Interest	(20,005)
Net Cash Used for Capital Financing Activities	(177,707)

CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Cash Received From Grant Programs	35,205
Cash Received From Contributions	2,906
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	38,111

Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents 5,608

Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year 2,704

Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year **\$ 8,312**

RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Operating Income (Loss) \$ (333,941)

ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Depreciation 38,801

Changes in Assets, Liabilities, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows:

State Aid Receivable	18,702
Pension Obligation Receivable	(3,367)
Deferred Outflows of Resources	(443,745)
Deferred Inflows of Resources	82,430
Net OPEB Asset	(32,581)
Net Pension/OPEB Liability	478,529
Accounts Payable	363,122
State Aid Payable	(6,378)
Purchased Services: Accrued Wages and Benefits	(16,368)

Total Adjustments 479,145

Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities **\$ 145,204**

NON-CASH ACTIVITY

In fiscal year 2024 \$225,085 of capital assets were purchased on account.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

The Dayton School
Montgomery County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL AND REPORTING ENTITY

The Dayton School (the School) is a federal tax exempt 501(c)(3) and state nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Chapters 3314 and 1702 to maintain and provide a School exclusively for any educational, literary, scientific and related teaching service. The School, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any School. The School may sue and be sued, acquire facilities as needed, and contract for any services necessary for the operation of the School.

The School contracts with Educational Empowerment Group, LLC (EEG, LLC) for most of its functions (see Note 7).

The School signed a contract with Buckeye Community Hope Foundation (Sponsor) to operate through June 30, 2027. The School operates under a self-appointing, five-member Board of Directors (the Board). The School's Code of Regulations specify that vacancies that arise on the Board will be filled by the appointment of a successor director by a majority vote of the then existing directors. The Board is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the contract with the Sponsor, which include, but are not limited to, state-mandated provisions regarding student population, curriculum, academic goals, performance standards, admission standards, and qualifications of teachers. The School has one instructional/support facility. The facility is staffed with teaching personnel employed by EEG, LLC.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the School have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as applied to governmental nonprofit organizations. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the School's accounting policies are described below.

Basis of Presentation

The School's financial statements consist of a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows. Enterprise fund reporting focuses on the determination of the change in Net Position, financial position and cash flows.

Auditor of State of Ohio Bulletin No. 2000-005 requires the presentation of all financial activity to be reported within one enterprise fund for year-end reporting purposes. Enterprise accounting is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that the costs (expenses) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. Enterprise accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus.

The Dayton School
Montgomery County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

With this measurement focus, all assets and deferred outflows of resources as well as all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are included on the Statement of Net Position. Operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in Net Position. The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes. Revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

Budgetary Process

Community schools are statutorily required to adopt a budget by Ohio Revised Code 3314.032(C). However, unlike traditional public schools located in the State of Ohio, community Schools are not required to follow the specific budgetary process and limits set forth in the Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5705, unless specifically provided in the contract between the School and its Sponsor. The contract between the School and its Sponsor does not require the School to follow the provisions Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5705; therefore, no budgetary information is presented in the basic financial statements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

All cash received by the School is maintained in a demand deposit account.

Intergovernmental Revenues

The School currently participates in the State Foundation Program, facilities aid, and casino tax distributions, which are reflected under “Operating revenues” on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Change in Net Position. Revenues received from these programs are recognized as operating revenue in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the School receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants, entitlements, and contributions. Grants, entitlements, and contributions are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

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 School must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School on a reimbursement basis.

Capital Assets and Depreciation

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 acquisition value as of the date received. Improvements are capitalized, and the cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset’s life are not capitalized.

Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method over twenty years for buildings and improvements and three years for equipment.

For purposes of recording capital assets, the Board has a capitalization threshold of \$5,000.

The Dayton School
Montgomery County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Use of Estimates

In preparing the financial statements, management is sometimes required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws and regulations of other governments. There was no net position restricted for enabling legislation at fiscal year-end. The School applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the School's primary activities. For the School, these revenues are primarily state aid payments. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods and services that are the primary activities of the School. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes 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 School, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 10 and 11.

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In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position 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 until that time.

For the School, deferred inflows of resources are reported on the statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 10 and 11.

Prepays

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2024, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year which services are consumed.

Implementation of New Accounting Principles

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the School has implemented certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022* and GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*.

GASB Statement No. 99 enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and improves 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 certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 99 that relate to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement 53 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

GASB Statement No. 100 enhances accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide a more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessment accountability. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 100 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS

The School's deposits are fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

NOTE 4 - RECEIVABLES

The School reported a pension obligation receivable for overpayments to the pension system, which is considered fully collectable and will be received in the next fiscal year.

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NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

As of June 30, 2024, the School has the following in capital assets.

	Balance 6/30/2023	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2024
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	\$ 74,494	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74,494
Construction in Progress	<u>46,833</u>	<u>39,576</u>	<u>(86,409)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Non-depreciable Capital Assets	<u>121,327</u>	<u>39,576</u>	<u>(86,409)</u>	<u>74,494</u>
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Buildings and Improvements	286,516	329,869	-	616,385
Equipment	<u>15,868</u>	<u>7,780</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,648</u>
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	<u>302,384</u>	<u>337,649</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>640,033</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	(14,326)	(30,918)	-	(45,244)
Equipment	<u>(5,289)</u>	<u>(7,883)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(13,172)</u>
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(19,615)</u>	<u>(38,801)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(58,416)</u>
Total Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	<u>282,769</u>	<u>298,848</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>581,617</u>
Total Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 404,096</u>	<u>\$ 338,424</u>	<u>\$ (86,409)</u>	<u>\$ 656,111</u>

NOTE 6 - RISK MANAGEMENT

Property and Liability

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. As part of its management agreement with EEG, LLC, EEG, LLC has contracted with an insurance company for property and general liability insurance pursuant to the Management Agreement (see Note 7). There have been no settlements claims exceeding coverage in the past two fiscal years, nor has there been a reduction in insurance coverage since the prior year.

Director and Officer

Coverage has been purchased by the School with a \$1,000,000 per occurrence and \$3,000,000 aggregate limit.

NOTE 7 - AGREEMENT WITH EDUCATIONAL EMPOWERMENT GROUP, LLC

Effective July 1, 2020, the School entered into a management agreement (Agreement) with Educational Empowerment Group, LLC (EEG, LLC), which is an educational consulting and management company. The term of the Agreement with EEG, LLC is for four years and will renew for three additional, successive three (3) year terms unless one party notifies the other party no later than six months prior to the term expiration date of its intention to not renew the Agreement. Substantially all functions of the School have been contracted to EEG, LLC. EEG, LLC is responsible and accountable to the School's Board of

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Directors for the administration and operation of the School. The School is required to pay EEG, LLC a minimum monthly continuing fee of 16 percent of the School's "Qualified gross revenues", defined in the Agreement as revenue per student received by the School from the State pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code. The continuing fee is paid to EEG, LLC based on the qualified gross revenues. If enrollment increases, the base fee will increase based upon the following scale (with a contractual maximum of 15% of state revenues).

EEG, LLC will be responsible for procuring the educational program at the School, which includes but is not limited to, salaries and benefits of all personnel, curriculum materials, textbooks, library books, computers and other equipment, software, supplies, building payments, maintenance, capital, and insurance which are then invoiced to the School or reimbursed to EEG, LLC. Payments to EEG, LLC are included within purchased services on the statement of revenues, expenses and change in net position. See Note 15 for detailed expenses.

NOTE 8 – SPONSORSHIP FEES

Under Paragraph I(1) of the sponsor contract with Buckeye Community Hope Foundation, it states that the School "Pursuant to the R.C. 3314.03, the Governing Authority agrees to pay the Sponsor three percent (3%) of the total amount of payments for operating expenses that the School receives from the State in consideration for providing monitoring, oversight, and technical assistance".

NOTE 9 - PURCHASED SERVICES

For the year ended June 30, 2024, purchased service expenses were as follows:

Purchased Services:	Amount
Personnel and Technical Services	\$ 606,210
Property Services	37,403
Travel Expense	6,909
Sponsor Fees	20,148
Communications	19,690
Buildings and Utilities	20,925
Food Service	16,721
Pupil Transportation	10,064
	<hr/>
	\$ 738,071

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions/OPEB are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period.

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

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

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

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

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 11 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

* Members with 25 years of service credit as of August 1, 2017, may be included in this plan.

Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on year of service; 2.2 percent for the first 30 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 percent and with a floor of 0 percent. A three-year COLA suspension was in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. The Retirement Board approved a 2.5 percent COLA for calendar year 2023.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School 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, 2024, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.0 percent. For fiscal year 2024, the Retirement Board did not allocate any employer contribution to the Health Care Fund.

The School’s contractually required contribution to SERS was \$12,397 for fiscal year 2024.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent upon a determination by its actuary that it was necessary to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Effective July 1, 2022, a one-time ad-hoc COLA of 3 percent of the base benefit was granted to eligible benefit recipients to begin on the anniversary of their retirement benefit in fiscal year 2023 as long as they retired prior to July 1, 2018. Effective July 1, 2023, a one-time ad-hoc COLA of 1 percent of the base benefit was granted to eligible benefit recipients to begin on the anniversary of their retirement benefit in fiscal year 2024 as long as they retired prior to July 1, 2019. Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code 3307.67(E) the STRS Ohio Retirement Board may adjust the COLA upon a determination by the board's actuary that a change will not materially impair the fiscal integrity of the system or is necessary to preserve the fiscal integrity of the system. 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 34 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 service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 11.09 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices offered by STRS. The remaining 2.91 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate is deposited into the member's DC account and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50 and after termination of employment.

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The 2024 employer and employee contribution rate of 14 percent was equal to the statutory maximum rates. For 2024, the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The School's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$33,484 for fiscal year 2024.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The School's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of employer contributions in the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating employers. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.0016269%	0.00167525%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.0000000%	0.00000000%	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>0.0016269%</u>	<u>0.00167525%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the Net			
Pension Liability	\$ 89,894	\$ 360,764	\$ 450,658
Pension Expense	\$ 32,070	\$ 98,943	\$ 131,013

Other than contributions made subsequent to the measurement date and differences between projected and actual earnings on investments; deferred inflows/outflows of resources are recognized in pension expense beginning in the current period, using a straight-line method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining services lives of all employees that are provided with pensions, determined as of the beginning of the measurement period. Net deferred inflows/outflows of resources pertaining to the differences between projected and actual investment earnings are similarly recognized over a closed five-year period.

At June 30, 2024, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

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	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 3,864	\$ 13,152	\$ 17,016
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	- -	- -	- -
Changes of Assumptions	636	29,712	30,348
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	63,627	274,876	338,503
School Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	12,397	33,484	45,881
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 80,524</u>	<u>\$ 351,224</u>	<u>\$ 431,748</u>

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ - -	\$ 798	\$ 798
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	1,267	1,080	2,347
Changes of Assumptions	- -	22,363	22,363
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 1,267</u>	<u>\$ 24,241</u>	<u>\$ 25,508</u>

\$45,881 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. 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
2025	\$ 24,278	\$ 65,555	\$ 89,833
2026	20,188	56,604	76,792
2027	22,327	104,554	126,881
2028	67	66,786	66,853
Total	<u>\$ 66,860</u>	<u>\$ 293,499</u>	<u>\$ 360,359</u>

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.

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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. Future benefits for all current plan members were projected through 2137.

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, 2023, and 2022 are presented below:

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 System expenses
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.0 percent, on or after April 1, 2018, COLAs for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement

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

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

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. As of June 30, 2023:

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Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	2.00 %	0.75 %
US Equity	24.75	4.82
Non-US Equity Developed	13.50	5.19
Non-US Equity Emerging	6.75	5.98
Fixed Income/Global Bonds	19.00	2.24
Private Equity	12.00	7.49
Real Estate/Real Assets	17.00	3.70
Private Debt/Private Credit	5.00	5.64
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate The total pension liability for 2023 was calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent. The discount rate did not use a municipal bond rate. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 21-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The actuarially determined contribution rate of fiscal year 2023 was 14.00 percent. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long term assumed investment rate of return, 7.00 percent. Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability. The annual money weighted rate of return, calculated as the internal rate of return on pension plan investments, for fiscal year 2023 was 6.90 percent.

Sensitivity of the School'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 School's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what the School'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
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 132,680	\$ 89,894	\$ 53,856

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2023, and 2022, actuarial valuation, are presented below:

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Inflation	2.50 percent
Salary Increases	From 2.5 percent to 8.5 percent, based on service
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.00 percent, effective July 1, 2017

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023, valuation, were based on the results of the latest available actuarial experience study, which is for the period July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2021. An actuarial experience study is done on a quinquennial basis.

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation*		Long-Term Expected Rate of Return**	
	Allocation*	%	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	%		

*Final target weights reflected at October 1, 2022.

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

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2023. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2023. 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, 2023.

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Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00 percent, as well as what the School'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:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 554,775	\$ 360,764	\$ 196,684

Assumption and Benefit Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date The discount rate remained at 7.00 percent for June 30, 2023, valuation. Demographic assumptions were changed based on the actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2021.

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

See Note 10 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

The Health Care program is financed through a combination of employer contributions, recipient premiums, investment returns, and any funds received on behalf of SERS' participation in Medicare programs. The System's goal is to maintain a health care reserve account with a 20-year solvency period in order to ensure that fluctuations in the cost of health care do not cause an interruption in the program. However, during any period in which the 20-year solvency period is not achieved, the System shall manage the Health Care Fund on a pay-as-you-go basis.

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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 2024, no allocation was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2024, this amount was \$30,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.00 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.50 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2024, the School's surcharge obligation was \$195. The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School's contractually required contribution to SERS was equal to its surcharge obligation for fiscal year 2024.

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. Health care premiums were reduced by a Medicare Part B premium credit beginning in 2023. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the School'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:

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	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset):			
Current Measurement Date	0.0016918%	0.00167525%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.0000000%	0.00000000%	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>0.0016918%</u>	<u>0.00167525%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 27,871	\$ (32,581)	
OPEB Expense	\$ 2,549	\$ (2,853)	\$ (304)

Other than contributions made subsequent to the measurement date and differences between projected and actual earnings on investments; deferred inflows/outflows of resources are recognized in OPEB expense beginning in the current period, using a straight-line method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining services lives of all employees that are provided with pensions, determined as of the beginning of the measurement period. Net deferred inflows/outflows of resources pertaining to the differences between projected and actual investment earnings are similarly recognized over a closed five-year period.

At June 30, 2024, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 56	\$ 51	\$ 107
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	215	58	273
Changes of Assumptions	9,423	4,801	14,224
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	39,244	-	39,244
School Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	195	-	195
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 49,133</u>	<u>\$ 4,910</u>	<u>\$ 54,043</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 14,370	\$ 4,972	\$ 19,342
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	-	-	-
Changes of Assumptions	7,914	21,497	29,411
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	-	8,169	8,169
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 22,284</u>	<u>\$ 34,638</u>	<u>\$ 56,922</u>

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\$195 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction/addition to the net OPEB liability/asset in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. 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:			
2025	\$ 175	\$ (10,722)	\$ (10,547)
2026	740	(5,558)	(4,818)
2027	2,206	(2,840)	(634)
2028	3,089	(3,440)	(351)
2029	3,516	(3,248)	268
Thereafter	<u>16,928</u>	<u>(3,920)</u>	<u>13,008</u>
Total	\$ 26,654	\$ (29,728)	\$ (3,074)

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, 2023, are presented below:

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	June 30, 2023
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 investment expense
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
Fiduciary Net Position is Projected to be Depleted	2048
Municipal Bond Index Rate	
Measurement Date	3.86 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.69 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate	
Measurement Date	4.27 percent
Prior Measurement Date	4.08 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Medicare	5.125 to 4.40 percent
Pre-Medicare	6.75 to 4.40 percent
Medical Trend Assumption	
Measurement Date	6.75 to 4.40 percent
Prior Measurement Date	7.00 to 4.40 percent

Mortality rates among healthy retirees were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20 percent for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35 percent for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3 percent for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8 percent for females. Mortality rates for contingent survivors were based on PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Contingent Survivor mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 105.5 percent for males and adjusted 122.5 percent for females. Mortality rates for actives is based on PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Employee mortality table. Mortality rates are projected using a fully generational projection with Scale MP-2020.

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

The long-term expected rate of return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the actuarial five-year experience study. The most recent study covers fiscal years 2016 through 2020 and was adopted by the Board on April 15, 2021. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a long-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return, 7.00 percent, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer timeframe. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

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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 %	0.75 %
US Equity	24.75	4.82
Non-US Equity Developed	13.50	5.19
Non-US Equity Emerging	6.75	5.98
Fixed Income/Global Bonds	19.00	2.24
Private Equity	12.00	7.49
Real Estate/Real Assets	17.00	3.70
Private Debt/Private Credit	5.00	5.64
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2023, was 4.27 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2023, was 4.08 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the plan at the contribution rate of 1.50 percent of projected covered payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and no contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be depleted in 2048 by SERS' actuaries. The Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index Rate was used in the determination of the single equivalent interest rate for both the June 30, 2022, and the June 30, 2023, 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 3.86 percent at June 30, 2023, and 3.69 percent at June 30, 2022.

Sensitivity of the School'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 and what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.27 percent) and higher (5.27 percent) than the current discount rate (4.27 percent). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (5.75 percent decreasing to 3.40 percent) and higher (7.75 percent decreasing to 5.40 percent) than the current rate (6.75 percent decreasing to 4.40 percent).

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 35,628	\$ 27,871	\$ 21,755
Current			
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	1% Decrease	Trend Rate	1% Increase
	\$ 20,476	\$ 27,871	\$ 37,671

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Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2023, and 2022, actuarial valuation are presented below:

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Projected Salary Increases	Varies by service from 2.5 percent to 8.5 percent	Varies by service from 2.5 percent to 8.5 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent	3 percent
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent	7.00 percent
Health Care Cost Trends		
Medical		
Pre-Medicare	7.50 percent initial 4.14 percent ultimate	7.50 percent initial 3.94 percent ultimate
Medicare	-10.94 percent initial 4.14 percent ultimate	-68.78 percent initial 3.94 percent ultimate
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	-11.95 percent initial 4.14 percent ultimate	9.00 percent initial 3.94 percent ultimate
Medicare	1.33 percent initial 4.14 percent ultimate	-5.47 percent initial 3.94 percent ultimate

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

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023, valuation is based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2021. An actuarial experience study is done on a quinquennial basis.

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

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

*Final target weights reflected at October 1, 2022.

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2023. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed STRS continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2023. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected health care costs to determine the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2023.

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate and Health Care Cost Trend Rate The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2023, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00 percent, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)	\$ (27,576)	\$ (32,581)	\$ (36,941)
<hr/>			
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)	Current		
	1% Decrease	Trend Rate	1% Increase
	\$ (37,143)	\$ (32,581)	\$ (27,087)

Assumption Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date The discount rate remained unchanged at 7.00 percent for the June 30, 2023, valuation.

Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date Healthcare trends were updated to reflect emerging claims and recoveries experiences as well as benefit changes effective January 1, 2024.

The Dayton School
Montgomery County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

NOTE 12 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

During the fiscal year, the following activity occurred in long-term liabilities:

	Balance 6/30/2023	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/2024	Due Within One Year
Direct Borrowings:					
Note Payable	\$ 21,875	\$ -	\$ (16,042)	\$ 5,833	\$ 5,833
Financed Purchase - Main Street	250,494	-	(75,929)	174,565	83,258
Total	\$ 272,369	\$ -	\$ (91,971)	\$ 180,398	\$ 89,091

Note Payable

The School entered into a note payable prior to the start of the fiscal year with Londyn Properties LLC in the amount of \$35,000 with zero interest. The loan was issued to the School on April 28, 2022, and used for the first required payment on a finance purchase agreement for the School's instructional building. The note requires 24 monthly payments of \$1,458 beginning on October 20, 2022. In the event of default, the lender may declare all sums owed be immediately due and payable. Future payments are shown in the following table:

Fiscal Year	Principal
2025	\$ 5,833
	<hr/> <hr/> \$ 5,833

Finance Purchase

The School entered into a finance purchase agreement prior to the start of the fiscal year with 51 E LLC in the amount of \$354,731 with a 9.25% interest rate. The agreement was executed on May 26, 2022, for the purchase of the property. Final payment is due in June 2026. In the event of default, the contract may be terminated and the lender may pursue any remedy available by law. Future principal and interest payments are shown in the following table:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	\$ 83,258	\$ 12,676	\$ 95,934
2026	91,307	4,628	95,935
	<hr/> <hr/> \$ 174,565	<hr/> <hr/> \$ 17,304	<hr/> <hr/> \$ 191,869

NOTE 14 - CONTINGENCIES

Grants

Amounts received from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor. Any disallowed costs may require refunding to the grantor. Amounts which may be disallowed, if any, are not presently determinable. However, in the opinion of the School, any such adjustments will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the School.

The Dayton School
Montgomery County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Litigation

The School is not a party to legal proceedings that, in the opinion of management, would have a material adverse effect on the financial statements.

NOTE 15 - MANAGEMENT COMPANY EXPENSES

As of June 30, 2024, a disaggregation of management company expenses for Educational Empowerment Group, LLC and its affiliates is as follows:

The Dayton School	Regular Instruction (1100 Function codes)	Special Instruction (1200 Function codes)	Support Services (2000 Function Codes)	Non-Instructional (3000 through 7000 Function Codes)	Total
<i>Direct expenses:</i>					
Salaries & wages (100 object codes)	\$ 158,471	\$ 34,429	\$ 215,478	\$ 4,867	\$ 413,245
Employees' benefits (200 object codes)	-	-	-	3,459	3,459
Professional & technical services (410 object codes)	-	-	-	1,658	1,658
Property services (420 object codes)	-	-	-	262,483	262,483
Supplies (500 object codes)	-	-	-	1,133	1,133
Other direct costs (All other object codes)	-	-	-	28,129	28,129
Overhead	-	-	-	63,685	63,685
Total expenses	\$ 158,471	\$ 34,429	\$ 215,478	\$ 365,414	\$ 773,792

Overhead charges are assigned to the School based on a percentage of full time equivalent head count. These charges represent the indirect cost of services provided in the operation of the School. Such services include, but are not limited to facilities management, equipment, operational support services, management and management consulting, board relations, human resources management, training and orientation, financial reporting and compliance, purchasing and procurement, education services, technology support, marketing and communications.

NOTE 16 – MANAGEMENT PLAN

For the fiscal year 2024, the School had an operating loss of \$333,941 and a negative net position of \$792,334. Management is taking steps towards increasing student enrollment and containing costs, which would provide additional State funding and reduce expenses respectively, enabling the School to gain financial stability. The School has a branding and marketing plan in place to increase enrollment. This is being executed by the Management Company in cooperation with school staff to ensure reenrollment of current students and new enrollments for the next school year. Additionally, the financial focus has been to get the school into its permanent facility.

NOTE 17 – SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On July 31, 2024 the School changed its name from The Dayton School to Engage High School.

The Dayton School
Montgomery County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Current Fiscal Year (1)

2024

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00162690%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 89,894
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 64,543
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	139.28%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	76.06%

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00167525%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 360,764
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 226,271
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	159.44%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	80.02%

(1) Information prior to 2024 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

The Dayton School
Montgomery County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School's Contributions - Pension
Last Two Fiscal Years (1)

	2024	2023
<i>School Employees Retirement System (SERS)</i>		
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 12,397	\$ 9,036
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(12,397)</u>	<u>(9,036)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 88,550	\$ 64,543
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%
 <i>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</i>		
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 33,484	\$ 31,678
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(33,484)</u>	<u>(31,678)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 239,171	\$ 226,271
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%

(1) Information prior to 2023 is not available.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

The Dayton School
Montgomery County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)
Current Fiscal Year (1)

	2024
<i>School Employees Retirement System (SERS)</i>	
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.00169180%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 27,871
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 64,543
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	43.18%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	30.02%
<i>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</i>	
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	0.00167525%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$ (32,581)
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 226,271
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-14.40%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	168.52%

(1) Information prior to 2024 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

The Dayton School
Montgomery County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School's Contributions - OPEB
Last Two Fiscal Years (2)

	2024	2023
<i>School Employees Retirement System (SERS)</i>		
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$ 195	\$ 1,332
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(195)</u>	<u>(1,332)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 88,550	\$ 64,543
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	0.22%	2.06%
 <i>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</i>		
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 239,171	\$ 226,271
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%

(1) Includes surcharge

(2) Information prior to 2023 is not available.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

The Dayton School
Montgomery County, Ohio
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

There were no changes in assumptions or benefit terms for the fiscal years reported unless otherwise stated below:

NOTE 1 - NET PENSION LIABILITY

Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

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

NOTE 2 - NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET)

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

<u>Assumption</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Municipal Bond Index Rate	3.86%	3.69%
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation	4.27%	4.08%

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

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

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

Effective January 1, 2024, Healthcare trends were updated to reflect emerging claims and recoveries experience as well as benefit changes.

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

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL
REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT
AUDITING STANDARDS***

To the Board of Directors
The Dayton School
Montgomery County
6401 N Main Street
Dayton, Ohio 45415

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 The Dayton School, Montgomery County, Ohio (the “School”) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School’s basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 30, 2025, in which we noted the School has suffered recurring losses from operations and a net position deficit that raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

The Dayton School

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on

Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements

Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Page 2 of 2

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rea & Associates, Inc." The signature is fluid and cursive, with "Rea" and "Associates" connected by a flourish, and "Inc." in a smaller, separate flourish to the right.

Rea & Associates, Inc.

Dublin, Ohio

January 30, 2025

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



THE DAYTON SCHOOL

MONTGOMERY 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 5/8/2025

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

This report is a matter of public record and is available online at
www.ohioauditor.gov