RIVER VIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
COSHOCTON COUNTY, OHIO

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2023

Rea & associates

www.reacpa.com

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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

Board of Education
River View Local School District
26496 SR 60 N.
Warsaw, OH 43844

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the River View Local School District, Coshocton County, prepared by Rea & Associates, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023. 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.

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 River View Local School District is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 06, 2024

This page intentionally left blank.

RIVER VIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
COSHOCTON COUNTY, OHIO
June 30, 2023
Table of Contents

RIVER VIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
COSHOCTON COUNTY, OHIO
June 30, 2023
Table of Contents

(Continued)

Rea & associates a brighter way

Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Education
River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
26496 State Route 60 North
Warsaw, OH 43844

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the River View Local School District, Coshocton County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund and Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief fund for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*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 District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 28, 2023 on our consideration of the School District'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 District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Rea & Associates, Inc.

Rea & Associates, Inc.
New Philadelphia, Ohio
December 28, 2023

This page intentionally left blank

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2023 are as follows:

- Net position increased $3,686,279 from 2022.

- Capital assets increased $1,168,635 during fiscal year 2023.

- During the fiscal year, outstanding debt decreased from principal payments.

Using this Annual Report

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

The *Statement of Net Position* and *Statement of Activities* provide information about the activities of the whole School District, presenting both an aggregate view of the School District's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the School District's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the River View Local School District, the general fund is the most significant fund.

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While the basic financial statements contain the large number of funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities, the view of the School District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2023?" The *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities* answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the School District's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School District as a whole, the financial position of the School District has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the School District's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio which restrict revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs, and other factors.

In the *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities*, Governmental Activities include the School District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, extracurricular activities, and non-instructional services, i.e., food service operations and community services.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions; however, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's major governmental funds are the general fund and elementary and secondary school emergency relief (ESSER) fund.

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

Proprietary Fund The School District maintains one type of proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the School District's various functions. The School District uses an internal service fund to account for its health insurance benefits. Because this service predominately benefits governmental functions, it has been included within the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Reporting the School District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The School District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. These activities are reported in custodial funds. The School District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. These activities are excluded from the School District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the School District to finance its operations.

The School District as a Whole

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

Table 1
Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2023	2022	Change
Assets			
Current & Other Assets	$ 21,952,963	$ 20,571,461	$ 1,381,502
Net OPEB Asset	1,776,129	1,500,603	275,526
Capital Assets	7,886,382	6,717,747	1,168,635
Total Assets	31,615,474	28,789,811	2,825,663
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension & OPEB	4,915,370	5,035,207	(119,837)
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	4,915,370	5,035,207	(119,837)
Liabilities			
Current & Other Liabilities	2,658,339	2,446,599	211,740
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	104,502	114,183	(9,681)
Due In More Than One Year:			
Pension & OPEB	21,056,128	13,863,595	7,192,533
Other Amounts	926,405	955,812	(29,407)
Total Liabilities	24,745,374	17,380,189	7,365,185
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	7,726,573	8,029,404	(302,831)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	80,929	74,139	6,790
Pension & OPEB	5,934,430	13,984,027	(8,049,597)
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	13,741,932	22,087,570	(8,345,638)
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	7,829,066	6,633,760	1,195,306
Restricted	1,859,977	1,429,069	430,908
Unrestricted	(11,645,505)	(13,705,570)	2,060,065
Total Net Position	$ (1,956,462)	$ (5,642,741)	$ 3,686,279

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*, are the largest liabilities reported by the School District at June 30, 2023. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability (NOA/NOL) to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and the net OPEB assets.

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/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 District's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the School District 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 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 boards. 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 District's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's change in net pension liability and net OPEB asset/liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, intangible right to use, and vehicles. These capital assets are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending. Although the School District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the School District's net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of government-wide unrestricted net position is a deficit balance.

Equity in pooled cash and investments increased during the fiscal year as a result of increased ARPA funding that paid for costs typically paid from normal operating resources. In addition, intergovernmental receivable increased due to the timing of drawdowns. Construction in progress for HVAC replacement and high school gym renovations contributed to the increase in capital assets.

There was a significant change in net pension/OPEB liability/asset for the School District. These fluctuations are due to changes in the actuarial liabilities/assets and related accruals that are passed through to the School District's financial statements All components of pension and OPEB accruals contribute to the fluctuations in deferred outflows/inflows and NPL/NOL/NOA and are described in more detail in their respective notes.

This space intentionally left blank

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, the following table gives readers further details regarding the results of activities for 2023 and 2022.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2023	2022	Change
Revenues			
Program Revenues			
Charges for Services	$ 1,381,901	$ 1,131,913	$ 249,988
Operating Grants	5,378,879	3,779,368	1,599,511
Capital Grants	15,500	4,045	11,455
Total Program Revenues	6,776,280	4,915,326	1,860,954
General Revenues			
Property Taxes	8,990,881	8,209,329	781,552
Grants & Entitlements	10,160,240	10,366,414	(206,174)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	144,087	173,844	(29,757)
Other	249,926	49,264	200,662
Total General Revenues	19,545,134	18,798,851	746,283
Total Revenues	26,321,414	23,714,177	2,607,237
Program Expenses			
Instruction:			
Regular	8,345,342	7,315,953	1,029,389
Special	3,247,386	2,869,319	378,067
Vocational	246,732	227,624	19,108
Adult/Continuing	16,184	16,116	68
Student Intervention Services	818	928	(110)
Support Services:			
Pupils	1,207,962	907,415	300,547
Instructional Staff	456,487	427,845	28,642
Board of Education	110,140	102,685	7,455
Administration	1,730,223	1,655,550	74,673
Fiscal	688,160	627,555	60,605
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,239,818	1,840,338	399,480
Pupil Transportation	2,039,566	2,069,406	(29,840)
Central	406,630	445,457	(38,827)
Operation of Non-Instructional/Shared Services:			
Food Service Operations	1,011,082	961,167	49,915
Community Services	186,341	183,213	3,128
Extracurricular Activities	700,819	585,531	115,288
Debt Service:			
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,445	1,976	(531)
Total Expenses	22,635,135	20,238,078	2,397,057
Change in Net Position	3,686,279	3,476,099	210,180
Net Position Beginning of Year	(5,642,741)	(9,118,840)	3,476,099
Net Position End of Year	$ (1,956,462)	$ (5,642,741)	$ 3,686,279

Operating grants increased primarily due to an increase in ESSER grant funding over prior year.

Overall, program expenses increased. The changes in program expenses are primarily associated to changes in the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, net OPEB liability/asset and related accruals. As previously indicated, these items are explained in detail within their respective notes.

Governmental Funds

The School District's major funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The following table provides a summary of the School District's fund balances by major fund for 2023 compared to 2022.

	Fund Balance 6/30/2023	Fund Balance 6/30/2022	Increase (Decrease)
General	$ 9,068,788	$ 7,378,367	$ 1,690,421
ESSER	(70,619)	(41,644)	(28,975)

General fund revenues and expenditures remained fairly consistent with prior year. Fund balance increased as a result of costs being paid with ESSER funding.

The fund balance of the ESSER fund decreased as a result of the timing of grant drawdowns to cover expenditures.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2023, the School District amended its general fund budget. The School District uses site-based budgeting and budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

Original Budget Compared to Final Budget There were no significant differences between original and final estimated resources. Original budget appropriations were increased with the most significant changes in regular instruction and pupil support services. Other financing uses increased as a result of increased advances out to provide additional resources to other funds.

Final Budget Compared to Actual Results The difference between final estimated resources and actual revenue was insignificant. Actual expenditures were higher than final budget appropriations mainly in extracurricular activities.

There were no significant variances to discuss with other financing sources.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The School District's capital assets increased in comparison with prior year-end due to construction costs for HVAC and high school gym renovations. See Note 6 for more information about the capital assets of the School District.

Debt

The School District's debt decreased due to current year principal payments. See Note 13 for additional details.

Current Issues

The School District's cash fund balance remains strong financially at June 30, 2023; however, the five-year forecast projects significant deficit spending for fiscal year 2025. As the preceding information shows, the School District relies heavily on its local property taxpayers. The last operating levy renewed by the residents of the School District was in 2021.

The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. The overall revenue generated by a levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation due to Ohio House Bill 920 (passed in 1976). As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at $100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay $35 annually in taxes. If three years later the home was reappraised and increased to $200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become .5 mills and the owner would still pay $35. The School District has been reduced to the minimum amount of millage required by the State of Ohio for funding; however, the School District does realize some gain from reappraisals for residential and agricultural properties within the District. The tax base of the School District has become a major concern due to devaluation and closure of the Coal-Burning Power Plant located within the School District. The Power Plant was a major tax source for the School District. In October, 2017, the School District was notified of a significant reduction in Public Utility Tax Valuation due to a ruling on an impairment filed with the Ohio Department of Taxation with regard to the Power Plant. Then in October 2018, the Power Plant announced it would reduce operations in May 2019 and would close the Power Plant in May 2020. The School District has experienced a loss of tax income from the closure to be approximately $2.2 million. The School District placed an income tax levy on the ballot in November 2019 and March 2020 to replace $2 million of the loss revenue; however, both attempts were defeated. As a result, the Board has begun to reduce services to students through reduction in force as well as other instructional and service-related reductions. At the conclusion of the 2022-2023 school year, the School District closed two of its older elementary buildings in an effort to reduce its footprint and reduce operating expenses to better serve the School District's students.

The School District has also been affected by changes in the personal property tax structure (House Bill 66) and commercial business/property uncertainties. Managing and monitoring the finances of the School District has become increasingly more difficult with House Bill 66, mandates in gifted education, rising utility costs, increased special education services required for our students, unpredictable fuel prices, mandates related to College Credit Plus, and increases in health insurance and property/liability/fleet insurance costs.

Also in March 2020, the School District was affected by the national pandemic and continues to work through the challenges of educating students in the aftermath of the pandemic. As noted previously, the School District is having to deal with these issues with less staff due to necessary budget reductions raised by the closure of the Power Plant. The Federal Government has provided some additional funding to cover the cost of materials and equipment needed to safeguard students and staff from the pandemic virus in the interim, but the School District continues to monitor the future costs associated with the pandemic.

The School District has seen a shift in its state share index and is being funded under the new Fair School Funding Model. This new funding has a phase-in period and it also has some guarantees built into its calculations that will keep the funding level consistent with previous years; however, once the guarantees are lifted, the School District may see a loss of revenue due to the continual decline in enrollment and the state of the local economy as a result of the closure of many businesses and the national pandemic. In the interim, the School District will continue to monitor its financial outlook. The concern with the State Funding is that, to meet the educational requirements of the Court and the requirements of No Child Left Behind Act, now referred to as Every Student Succeeds Act, the Federal and State mandates may require redistribution of state funding based upon each district's property wealth and local needs. This could have a significant impact on the School District.

All scenarios require management to plan carefully and prudently to provide the resources to meet student needs over the next several years.

In addition, the School District's systems of budgeting and internal controls are well regarded. All of the School District's financial abilities will be needed to meet the challenges of the future.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Kara Kimes, Treasurer of River View Local School District, 26496 SR 60 North, Warsaw, Ohio 43844 or kara.kimes@rvbears.org.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	$ 11,052,896
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	1,122,994
Intergovernmental Receivable	1,011,496
Taxes Receivable	8,619,168
Payments in Lieu of Taxes Receivable	80,929
Materials and Supplies Inventory	65,480
Net OPEB Asset	1,776,129
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	1,827,114
Depreciable Capital Assets, net	6,059,268
Total Assets	31,615,474
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	4,500,984
OPEB	414,386
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	4,915,370
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	60,989
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,250,873
Accrued Vacation Payable	85,802
Early Retirement Incentive Payable	10,000
Contracts Payable	191,153
Intergovernmental Payable	327,752
Claims Payable	415,005
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	48,901
Unearned Revenue	267,864
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	104,502
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability	19,839,303
Net OPEB Liability	1,216,825
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	926,405
Total Liabilities	24,745,374
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	7,726,573
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	80,929
Pension	2,764,254
OPEB	3,170,176
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	13,741,932
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	7,829,066
Restricted for:	
Capital Outlay	862,867
Other Purposes	997,110
Unrestricted	(11,645,505)
Total Net Position	$ (1,956,462)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities					
Instruction:					
Regular	$ 8,345,342	$ 318,377	$ 1,015,013	$ -	$ (7,011,952)
Special	3,247,386	426,482	876,044	-	(1,944,860)
Vocational	246,732	-	2,752	-	(243,980)
Adult/Continuing	16,184	-	-	-	(16,184)
Student Intervention Services	818	-	-	-	(818)
Support Services:					
Pupils	1,207,962	14,182	228,291	-	(965,489)
Instructional Staff	456,487	663	149,138	-	(306,686)
Board of Education	110,140	-	-	-	(110,140)
Administration	1,730,223	-	193,875	-	(1,536,348)
Fiscal	688,160	-	-	-	(688,160)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,239,818	484	1,719,926	-	(519,408)
Pupil Transportation	2,039,566	380	61,524	15,500	(1,962,162)
Central	406,630	-	872	-	(405,758)
Operation of Non-Instructional/Shared Services:					
Food Service Operations	1,011,082	264,625	908,723	-	162,266
Community Services	186,341	73,414	158,923	-	45,996
Extracurricular Activities	700,819	283,294	63,798	-	(353,727)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,445	-	-	-	(1,445)
Total	$ 22,635,135	$ 1,381,901	$ 5,378,879	$ 15,500	(15,858,855)

General Revenues	
Property Taxes Levied for:	
General Purposes	8,598,179
Capital Outlay	392,702
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs	10,160,240
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	144,087
Investment Earnings	223,581
Miscellaneous	26,345
Total General Revenues	19,545,134
Change in Net Position	3,686,279
Net Position Beginning of Year	(5,642,741)
Net Position End of Year	$ (1,956,462)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2023

	General	Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	$ 7,534,695	$ 1,646,799	$ 1,871,402	$ 11,052,896
Interfund Receivable	2,142,274	-	-	2,142,274
Intergovernmental Receivable	92,023	674,070	245,403	1,011,496
Taxes Receivable	8,241,522	-	377,646	8,619,168
Payments in Lieu of Taxes Receivable	80,929	-	-	80,929
Materials and Supplies Inventory	65,480	-	-	65,480
Total Assets	$ 18,156,923	$ 2,320,869	$ 2,494,451	$ 22,972,243
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	$ 54,453	$ -	$ 6,536	$ 60,989
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,036,378	65,113	149,382	1,250,873
Early Retirement Incentive Payable	10,000	-	-	10,000
Contracts Payable	-	183,138	8,015	191,153
Intergovernmental Payable	277,832	11,572	38,348	327,752
Interfund Payable	-	2,026,924	115,350	2,142,274
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	48,901	-	-	48,901
Unearned Revenue	-	-	267,864	267,864
Total Liabilities	1,427,564	2,286,747	585,495	4,299,806
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	7,388,036	-	338,537	7,726,573
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	80,929	-	-	80,929
Unavailable Revenue	191,606	104,741	24,830	321,177
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	7,660,571	104,741	363,367	8,128,679
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable	65,480	-	-	65,480
Restricted	-	-	1,546,213	1,546,213
Committed	32,269	-	-	32,269
Assigned	480,189	-	-	480,189
Unassigned	8,490,850	(70,619)	(624)	8,419,607
Total Fund Balance	9,068,788	(70,619)	1,545,589	10,543,758
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	$ 18,156,923	$ 2,320,869	$ 2,494,451	$ 22,972,243

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
Net Position of Governmental Activities
June 30, 2023

Total Governmental Fund Balances		$ 10,543,758
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		7,886,382
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:		
Intergovernmental	$ 120,791	
Delinquent Property Taxes	200,386	321,177
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		707,989
The net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset are not due and payable in the current period, therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.		
Net OPEB Asset	1,776,129	
Deferred Outflows - Pension	4,500,984	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	414,386	
Net Pension Liability	(19,839,303)	
Net OPEB Liability	(1,216,825)	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(2,764,254)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(3,170,176)	(20,299,059)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Leases	(57,316)	
Accrued Vacation Leave Payable	(85,802)	
Compensated Absences	(973,591)	(1,116,709)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ (1,956,462)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	General	Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Property and Other Local Taxes	$ 8,548,216	$ -	$ 390,372	$ 8,938,588
Intergovernmental	10,053,139	2,558,348	2,710,646	15,322,133
Investment Income	206,138	-	1,295	207,433
Tuition and Fees	722,182	-	-	722,182
Extracurricular Activities	58,881	-	226,878	285,759
Charges for Services	108,601	-	265,109	373,710
Rent	251	-	-	251
Contributions and Donations	75,046	-	75,444	150,490
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	144,087	-	-	144,087
Miscellaneous	18,918	1,100	6,587	26,605
Total Revenues	19,935,459	2,559,448	3,676,331	26,171,238
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	7,240,915	699,219	270,738	8,210,872
Special	2,465,266	33,652	826,595	3,325,513
Vocational	236,149	-	2,752	238,901
Adult/Continuing	16,184	-	-	16,184
Support Services:				
Pupils	995,077	185,531	38,670	1,219,278
Instructional Staff	312,016	-	151,076	463,092
Board of Education	109,867	-	-	109,867
Administration	1,583,537	-	189,144	1,772,681
Fiscal	761,222	-	12,170	773,392
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,904,751	1,611,606	358,213	3,874,570
Pupil Transportation	1,819,702	55,505	5,200	1,880,407
Central	405,647	848	22,376	428,871
Operation of Non-Instructional/Shared Services:				
Food Service Operations	-	2,062	1,176,153	1,178,215
Community Services	68,251	-	135,661	203,912
Extracurricular Activities	298,417	-	294,520	592,937
Capital Outlay	-	-	83,004	83,004
Debt Service				
Principal Retirement	26,671	-	-	26,671
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,445	-	-	1,445
Total Expenditures	18,245,117	2,588,423	3,566,272	24,399,812
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,690,342	(28,975)	110,059	1,771,426
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	79	-	-	79
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	79	-	-	79
Net Change in Fund Balances	1,690,421	(28,975)	110,059	1,771,505
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	7,378,367	(41,644)	1,435,530	8,772,253
Fund Balances End of Year	$ 9,068,788	$ (70,619)	$ 1,545,589	$ 10,543,758

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		$ 1,771,505
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activites, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation/amortization expense.		
Capital Asset Additions	$ 1,899,977	
Current Year Depreciation/Amortization	(728,133)	1,171,844
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.		(3,209)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Intergovernmental	64,940	
Property Taxes	52,293	117,233
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		
Leases		26,671
Contractually required pension/OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension	1,710,886	
OPEB	60,850	1,771,736
Except for amount reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension	(1,282,978)	
OPEB	523,995	(758,983)
The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to invididual funds is not reported in the statement of activities. Governmental expenditures and related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.		(426,791)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Accrued Vacation Leave Payable	3,856	
Compensated Absences	12,417	16,273
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 3,686,279

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in
Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Property and Other Local Taxes	$ 8,420,651	$ 8,420,651	$ 8,294,075	$ (126,576)
Intergovernmental	9,957,185	9,957,185	9,845,442	(111,743)
Investment Income	21,500	61,500	219,445	157,945
Tuition and Fees	716,075	716,175	706,350	(9,825)
Extracurricular Activities	59,100	59,100	45,190	(13,910)
Charges for Services	25,000	25,000	38,056	13,056
Rent	-	2,098	251	(1,847)
Contributions and Donations	-	17,100	40,731	23,631
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	157,933	142,335	169,773	27,438
Miscellaneous	-	-	13,701	13,701
Total Revenues	19,357,444	19,401,144	19,373,014	(28,130)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	7,065,660	7,217,790	7,284,074	(66,284)
Special	2,404,956	2,424,843	2,484,902	(60,059)
Vocational	244,884	260,125	243,290	16,835
Adult/Continuing	16,125	16,125	16,184	(59)
Support Services:				
Pupils	828,015	971,804	984,825	(13,021)
Instructional Staff	366,385	422,630	327,293	95,337
Board of Education	111,940	126,065	110,613	15,452
Administration	1,588,924	1,589,122	1,597,973	(8,851)
Fiscal	695,072	793,487	783,132	10,355
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,002,249	2,034,000	1,990,675	43,325
Pupil Transportation	1,887,262	1,887,309	1,894,663	(7,354)
Central	488,398	491,196	447,887	43,309
Operation of Non-Instructional/Shared Services:				
Community Services	-	5,606	5,606	-
Extracurricular Activities	268,851	268,851	567,498	(298,647)
Debt Service				
Principal Retirement	26,671	26,671	26,671	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,445	1,445	1,445	-
Total Expenditures	17,996,837	18,537,069	18,766,731	(229,662)
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Expenditures	1,360,607	864,075	606,283	(257,792)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	5,000	5,000	79	(4,921)
Insurance Recoveries	5,000	5,000	-	(5,000)
Refund of Prior Year Expenditures	90,000	98,910	121,950	23,040
Refund of Prior Year Receipts	(500)	(580)	(382)	198
Advances In	84,726	84,726	84,726	-
Advances Out	-	(2,142,274)	(2,142,274)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	184,226	(1,949,218)	(1,935,901)	13,317
Net Change in Fund Balance	1,544,833	(1,085,143)	(1,329,618)	(244,475)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	8,094,464	8,094,464	8,094,464	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	230,405	230,405	230,405	-
Fund Balance End of Year	$ 9,869,702	$ 7,239,726	$ 6,995,251	$ (244,475)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in
Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Intergovernmental	$ 5,468,502	$ 5,479,969	$ 2,116,224	$ (3,363,745)
Total Revenues	5,468,502	5,479,969	2,116,224	(3,363,745)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	673,441	923,069	740,604	182,465
Special	48,788	127,951	50,779	
Support Services:				
Pupils	271,276	354,989	177,871	177,118
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	3,386,058	3,978,852	3,072,142	906,710
Pupil Transportation	97,131	101,148	57,985	43,163
Central	775	775	942	(167)
Operation of Non-Instructional/Shared Services:				
Food Service Operations	4,788	4,788	2,281	2,507
Total Expenditures	4,482,257	5,491,572	4,102,604	1,311,796
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Expenditures	986,245	(11,603)	(1,986,380)	(1,974,777)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Refund of Prior Year Expenditures	-	1,100	1,100	-
Advances In	-	2,026,924	2,026,924	-
Advances Out	(41,644)	(41,644)	(41,644)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(41,644)	1,986,380	1,986,380	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	944,601	1,974,777	-	(1,974,777)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	(35,952)	(35,952)	(35,952)	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	35,952	35,952	35,952	-
Fund Balance End of Year	$ 944,601	$ 1,974,777	$ -	$ (1,974,777)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Statement of Fund Net Position
Proprietary Fund
June 30, 2023

		Governmental Activities
		Internal Service Fund
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	$	1,122,994
Total Current Assets		1,122,994
Current Liabilities:		
Claims Payable		415,005
Total Current Liabilities		415,005
Net Position		
Unrestricted		707,989
Total Net Position	$	707,989

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities
	Internal Service Fund
Operating Revenues	
Charges for Services	$ 4,277,328
Total Operating Revenues	4,277,328
Operating Expenses	
Purchased Services	941,587
Claims	3,779,975
Total Operating Expenses	4,721,562
Operating Income (Loss)	(444,234)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	
Interest	17,443
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	17,443
Change in Net Position	(426,791)
Net Position Beginning of Year	1,134,780
Net Position End of Year	$ 707,989

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities
	Internal Service Fund
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Cash Received from Customers	$ 4,277,328
Cash Payments for Services and Benefits	(941,587)
Cash Payments for Claims	(3,678,430)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	(342,689)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Interest	17,443
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	17,443
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Equivalents	(325,246)
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	1,448,240
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	$ 1,122,994
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (444,234)
Adjustments:	
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities and Deferred Inflows:	
Claims Payable	101,545
Net Cash Provided by (Used For) Operating Activities	$ (342,689)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Fund
June 30, 2023

		Custodial
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	$	311
Total Assets		311
Net Position		
Restricted for Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments		311
Total Net Position	$	311

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Custodial
Net Position Beginning of Year	$ 311
Net Position End of Year	$ 311

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF BASIC OPERATIONS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The River View Local School District (the School District) was formed on January 8, 1962, with the consolidation of the Three Rivers Local, Union Local, and Warsaw Local School Districts. The combined high school, River View Local High School, was built in 1965, with the first class graduating in 1966.

The River View Local School District operates under a locally-elected five member board form of government and provides educational services as authorized and mandated by State and Federal agencies.

Reporting Entity

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

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable for an organization if the School District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the School District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School District is legally entitled to, or can otherwise access, the organization's resources; the School District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provides financial support to, the organization; or the School District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the School District in that the School District approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes for the organization. The School District does not have any component units.

The School District is involved with the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency and the Coshocton County Career Center which are defined as jointly governed organizations.

Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA) The Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA) is jointly governed organization created as a regional council of governments pursuant to State statues. OME-RESA provides financial accounting services, and educational management information system, cooperative purchased services and legal services to member districts. OME-RESA has eleven participating counties consisting of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Monroe, Muskingum, Noble, and Tuscarawas Counties. OME-RESA operates under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the participating school districts. The Jefferson County Educational Service Center office serves as the fiscal agent and receives funding from the State Department of Education. The continued existence of OME-RESA is not dependent on the School District's continued participation and no equity interest exists. OME-RESA has no outstanding debt. To obtain financial information write to the Treasurer, Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency, 2230 Sunset Boulevard, Suite 2, Steubenville, OH 43952.

Coshocton County Career Center Coshocton County Career Center (Career Center) is a jointly governed organization providing vocational services to its three member school districts. The Career Center is governed by a five-member board of education of which two members are appointed by the River View Local School District, two members are appointed by the Coshocton City School District and one member is appointed by the Ridgewood Local School District. The board controls the financial activity of the Career Center. The Career Center receives no direct funding from the member school districts. The continued existence of the Career Center is not dependent on the School District's continued participation and no equity interest exists.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Basis of Presentation

The School District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements - The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses.

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

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

B. Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds **-** Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balances. The following are the School District's major governmental funds:

> ***General Fund*** – The general fund is the operating fund of the School District and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the School District for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.
>
> ***Elementary & Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund*** **–** This fund accounts for Federal funds for expenditures directly related to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic as well as "other activities that are necessary to maintain the operation of continuity of services."

The other governmental funds of the School District account for grants and other resources to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources.

Proprietary Funds **-** Proprietary funds focus on the determination of changes in net position, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as enterprise or internal service. The School District's only proprietary fund is an internal service fund.

> ***Internal Service Fund*** **–** The internal service fund accounts for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the School District on a cost reimbursement basis. The School District's only internal service fund is a self insurance fund that accounts for prescription drug, dental and medical claims of School District employees.

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

The School District's fiduciary funds are custodial funds. Custodial funds are used to account for assets held by the School District as fiscal agent for athletic tournaments.

C. Measurement Focus

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

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

Like the government-wide statements, the internal service fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of this fund are included on the Statement of Fund Net Position. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net position. The Statement of Cash Flows provides information about how the School District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its internal service fund.

The custodial fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus and is excluded from the governmental activities. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of this fund are included on the statement of fiduciary net position. The statement of changes in fiduciary net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the basic financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary and fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows/outflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

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

Non-exchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. (See Note 5.) Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial 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 District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 11 and 12.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial 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 District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. Property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2023, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2024 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue may include delinquent property taxes, grants and entitlements and miscellaneous revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position. (See Notes 11 and 12).

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

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

E. Budgetary Process

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

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

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

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds, excluding the internal service fund, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through School District records. Interest in the pool is presented as “equity in pooled cash and investments” on the financial statements.

Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost.

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

For the fiscal year 2023, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding $100 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to $250 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the $250 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

The School District has segregated bank accounts for monies held separate from the School District’s central bank account. This interest bearing depository account is presented as “cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts” since they are not required to be deposited into the School District’s treasury.

Following Ohio statues, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2023 amounted to $206,138 which includes $30,504 assigned from other School District funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are presented on the basic financial statements as “equity in pooled cash and investments.” Investments with an original maturity of more than three months that are not made from the pool are reported as “investments.”

G. Inventory

Inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method, which means that the costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds when consumed.

Inventories consist of materials and supplies held for consumption and donated and purchased food held for resale.

H. Capital Assets

The School District's only capital assets are general capital assets. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date donated. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of $5,000 for personal property and $2,500 for equipment. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend an asset's life are not.

Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	5-20 Years
Buildings and Improvements	10-80 Years
Furniture and Equipment	5-20 Years
Vehicles	10 Years

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

I. Interfund Balances

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

J. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the School District's termination policy. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for employees after ten years of service based on historical trends.

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

On the governmental fund statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditure to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "matured compensated absences payable" in the funds from which the employee will be paid.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

L. 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 positon 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.

M. Interfund Activity

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

N. 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, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes include instructional activities and grants.

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

O. Fund Balance

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions,* the School District classifies its fund balance based on the purpose for which the resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable – The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable, as well as property acquired for resale, unless the use of the proceeds from the collection of those receivables or from the sale of those properties is restricted, committed or assigned.

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

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

Assigned – Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the School District Board of Education. The Board of Education has by resolution authorized the Treasurer to assign fund balance. The Board of Education may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

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

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

P. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary fund. For the School District, these revenues are charges for services for self-insurance programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. Any revenues and expenses not meeting the definitions of operating are reported as nonoperating.

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

R. Estimates

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

S. Implementation of New Accounting Principles

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the School District has implemented GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, GASB Statement No. 93, paragraphs 13 and 14, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*, GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Available Payment Arrangements,* GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, and certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*.

GASB Statement No. 91 provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 91 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

GASB Statement No. 93, paragraphs 13 and 14, provide an exception to the lease modifications guidance in GASB Statement No. 87, as amended, for certain lease contracts that are amended solely to replace an IBOR as the rate upon which variable payments depend. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 93 paragraphs 13 and 14, did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

GASB Statement No. 94 improves financial reporting by establishing the definitions of public-private and public-public partnership arrangements and availability payment arrangements as well as provides uniform guidance on accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet the definitions. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 94 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

GASB Statement No. 96 improves financial reporting by establishing a definition for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) and providing uniform guidance for accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet that definition. The statement also enhances the relevance and reliability of the financial statements by requiring a government to report a subscription asset and subscription liability for a SBITA and discloses essential information about the arrangement. The note disclosures also allow the users to understand the scale and important aspects of the SBITA activities and evaluate the obligations and assets resulting from the SBITAs. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 96 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

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 extension of LIBOR, accounting for SNAP distributions, disclosures of nonmonetary transactions, and pledges of future revenues by pledging governments, did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

NOTE 3 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

1) Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).

2) Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).

3) Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as restricted, committed or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).

4) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP), but have separate legally adopted budgets.

This space intentionally left blank

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General	ESSER
GAAP Basis	$ 1,690,421	$ (28,975)
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	(209,633)	1,584,800
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	(2,301,680)	90,974
Funds Budgeted Elsewhere	(9,315)	-
Adjustment for Encumbrances	(499,411)	(1,646,799)
Budget Basis	$ (1,329,618)	$ -

** As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions,* certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the uniform school supplies, public school support, and underground storage tank funds.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

1) United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;

2) Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

3) Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above, provided that the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2 percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed 30 days;

5) Bonds and any other obligations of the State of Ohio;

6) No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions; and

7) The State Treasurer's Investment Pool (STAR Ohio).

8) Certain banker's acceptance for a period not to exceed one-hundred-eighty days and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed two-hundred-seventy days from the purchase date in any amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and

9) Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests noted in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

Deposits - At year-end, the School District's bank balance of $11,289,280 was either covered by FDIC or through the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

Custodial Credit Risk Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party.

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

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

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

Investments

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

			Investment Maturity in Months			
Rating	Investment Type	Measurement Amount	12 Months or Less	12 to 36 Months	36 or More Months	Percent of Total
	Net Asset Value (NAV):					
AAAm	STAR Ohio	$ 654,097	$654,097	$ -	$ -	51.86%
	Fair Value:					
N/A	Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	607,162	99,423	290,910	216,829	48.14%
	Total	$ 1,261,259	$753,520	$290,910	$ 216,829	100.00%

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

Interest Rate Risk. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, and according to state law, the School District's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk. STAR Ohio is an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer. It is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Ohio law requires STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of June 30, 2023, is 39 days.

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

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

NOTE 5 – PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

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

The School District receives property taxes from Coshocton, Licking, ad Muskingum Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2023, are available to finance fiscal year 2023 operations. The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

	2022 Second-Half Collections		2023 First-Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Real Estate	$ 368,705,170	85%	$ 359,448,991	84%
Public Utility Personal Property	64,812,750	15%	70,443,300	16%
Total Assessed Value	$ 433,517,920	100%	$ 429,892,291	100%
Tax rate per $1,000 of assessed value	$ 31.30		$ 31.30	

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 6/30/2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2023
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated				
Land	$ 404,917	$ -	$ -	$ 404,917
Construction in Progress	31,191	1,391,006	-	1,422,197
Total Captial Assets Not Being Depreciated	436,108	1,391,006	-	1,827,114
Capital Assets Being Depreciated/Amortized				
Land Improvement	1,418,574	224,212	-	1,642,786
Building and Improvements	13,691,960	19,860	-	13,711,820
Furniture and Equipment	4,378,170	203,900	(64,159)	4,517,911
Leased Assets	133,631	-	-	133,631
Vehicles	3,711,292	60,999	-	3,772,291
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated/Amortized	23,333,627	508,971	(64,159)	23,778,439
Less: Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization				
Land Improvement	(860,712)	(78,929)	-	(939,641)
Building and Improvements	(9,953,309)	(250,253)	-	(10,203,562)
Furniture and Equipment	(3,813,352)	(125,885)	60,950	(3,878,287)
Leased Assets	(66,815)	(26,726)	-	(93,541)
Vehicles	(2,357,800)	(246,340)	-	(2,604,140)
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	(17,051,988)	(728,133) *	60,950	(17,719,171)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated/Amortized, Net	6,281,639	(219,162)	(3,209)	6,059,268
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 6,717,747	$ 1,171,844	$ (3,209)	$ 7,886,382

*Depreciation expense/amortization was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:		
Regular	$	131,829
Special		4,895
Vocational		7,335
Student Intervention		734
Support Services:		
Pupils		5,549
Instructional Staff		7,248
Board of Education		245
Administration		44,539
Fiscal		2,737
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		105,818
Pupil Transportation		246,762
Central		2,635
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:		
Food Service Operations		24,930
Community Service		10,805
Extracurricular Activities		132,072
Total Depreciation/Amortization Expense	$	728,133

NOTE 7 – INTERFUND ACTIVITY

Interfund balances at June 30, 2023, consist of the following:

	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable
General	$ 2,142,274	$ -
ESSER	-	2,026,924
Non-Major Governmental Funds:		
Public School Preschool	-	8,862
Fifth Quarter Grant	-	2,752
IDEA, Part B	-	32,112
Title I	-	49,476
Title II-A	-	14,174
IDEA Preschool	-	419
Improving Teacher Quality	-	7,555
Total	$ 2,142,274	$ 2,142,274

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund balances are expected to be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received.

NOTE 8 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2023, consisted of taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, interfund, and intergovernmental. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of the state programs, and the current fiscal year guarantee of federal funds.

NOTE 9 – RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. For fiscal year 2023, the School District has insurance with American Family Home Insurance Company.

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

B. Other Employee Benefits

The School District pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per $100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

The School District has elected to provide dental, medical, and prescription drug coverage benefits through a self-insurance program. The School District maintains a self-insurance internal service fund to account for and finance its uninsured risks of loss in this program. This plan provides a dental plan with a $72 family and $29 single premium, a medical plan with a $1,902 family and $681 single premium, and a four-tier prescription plan with a $0 generic premium, $10 upper generic, $30 formulary, or 25 percent of the cost with a maximum of $50 for the non-formulary premium. The monthly premium coverage for this prescription plan is $206 family and $85 single premium. The School District has negotiated with its employees to pay a portion of their medical insurance premiums. The School District is responsible for payment of all medical, prescription and dental claim amounts in excess of the employee payment percentages established in the Plan document. The Board also provides single vision coverage through VSP to all full-time employees, with a premium of $9, and the option to purchase additional coverage. The premium for this plan is $9 for spouse, $11 for children and $22 for family coverage.

The School District is a member of the Ohio PPO Connect network through AultCare with Aultra Administrative Group as the third party administrator.

The claims liability reported in the internal service fund is based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 30, which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be reported. Changes in the fund's claims liability amount for 2022 and 2023 were:

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Claims	Payments	Balance at End of Year
2022	$ 342,534	$ 3,601,002	$ 3,630,076	$ 313,460
2023	$ 313,460	$ 3,779,975	$ 3,678,430	$ 415,005

NOTE 10 – EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

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

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 225 days. Upon retirement with 10 or more years of service with the State, any political subdivision, or School District, payment is made for one-fourth of the total unused sick leave at the employee's current rate. The maximum number of days of sick leave accruable for the purpose of severance pay is 220 days.

B. Life Insurance

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through One America –American United Life Insurance Company in the amount of $25,000 for certificated employees and $25,000 for classified employees.

C. Retirement Incentive

In addition to severance benefits and STRS pension benefits, certified employees are offered a one-time retirement incentive of $10,000 during the first year of eligibility for retirement. The employee has only one opportunity to accept or reject the bonus incentive opportunity. The certified employee must be able to retire by August 22 of the year of the request for benefit. If rejected in the initial year of opportunity, the employee does not have a second chance to select the bonus option. The benefit is paid in the next calendar year following the year of retirement.

NOTE 11 – 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.

The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) represents the School District's proportionate share of each pension/OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension 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.

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires 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)*** on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in intergovernmental payable on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 12 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description – School District 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.

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

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was $462,702 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, $32,946 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective August 1, 2017 – July 1, 2019, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2019 – July 1, 2021, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 28 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased in until August 1, 2023, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was $1,248,184 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, $210,633 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District'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	0.0848760%	0.06859407%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.0845403%	0.07117165%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.0003357%	-0.00257758%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 4,590,754	$ 15,248,549	$ 19,839,303
Pension Expense	$ 25,996	$ 1,256,982	$ 1,282,978

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 185,930	$ 195,201	$ 381,131
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	-	530,614	530,614
Changes of Assumptions	45,298	1,824,794	1,870,092
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	8,261	-	8,261
School District Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	462,702	1,248,184	1,710,886
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 702,191	$ 3,798,793	$ 4,500,984
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 30,137	$ 58,330	$ 88,467
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	160,194	-	160,194
Changes of Assumptions	-	1,373,545	1,373,545
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	99,923	1,042,125	1,142,048
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 290,254	$ 2,474,000	$ 2,764,254

$1,710,886 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2024	$ (76,744)	$ (362,125)	$ (438,869)
2025	(11,397)	(432,134)	(443,531)
2026	(228,845)	(675,584)	(904,429)
2027	266,221	1,546,452	1,812,673
Total	$ (50,765)	$ 76,609	$ 25,844

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, are presented below:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
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, including inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.00 percent, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's 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 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.

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

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

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

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what the School District'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.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 6,757,371	$ 4,590,754	$ 2,765,409

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

Inflation	2.50 percent
Salary Increases	
Current Measurement Period	Varies by service from 2.50 percent to 8.50 percent
Prior Measurement Period	Varies by age from 2.50 percent to 12.50 percent
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.00 percent effective July 1, 2017

For 2022, 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.

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation, 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**
Domestic Equity	26.00 %	6.60 %
International Equity	22.00	6.80
Alternatives	19.00	7.38
Fixed Income	22.00	1.75
Real Estate	10.00	5.75
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	1.00
Total	100.00 %	

*Target allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2022. Target weights were phased in over a 3-month period concluding on October 1, 2022.

**10-Year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 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, 2022. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2022. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2022.

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 23,035,005	$ 15,248,549	$ 8,663,616

Changes between the Measurement Date and the Reporting Date The discount rate was adjusted to 7.00 percent for the June 30, 2022 valuation. Demographic assumptions were changed based on the actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2021.

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

See Note 11 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

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

Access to health care for retirees and beneficiaries is permitted in accordance with Section 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Health Care Fund was established and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 105(e). SERS' Retirement Board reserves the right to change or discontinue any health plan or program. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. The SERS Retirement Board established the rules for the premiums paid by the retirees for health care coverage for themselves and their dependents or for their surviving beneficiaries. Premiums vary depending on the plan selected, qualified years of service, Medicare eligibility, and retirement status.

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2023, no allocation was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2023, this amount was $25,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2023, the School District's surcharge obligation was $60,850, which is reported as an intergovernmental payable. The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was equal to its surcharge obligation for fiscal year 2023.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset):			
Current Measurement Date	0.0866678%	0.06859407%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.0868849%	0.07117165%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.0002171%	-0.00257758%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ 1,216,825	$ (1,776,129)	
OPEB Expense	$ (143,548)	$ (380,447)	$ (523,995)

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$	10,228	$	25,747	$	35,975
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments		6,325		30,920		37,245
Changes of Assumptions		193,553		75,657		269,210
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions		9,085		2,021		11,106
School District Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date		60,850		-		60,850
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$	280,041	$	134,345	$	414,386
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$	778,369	$	266,742	$	1,045,111
Changes of Assumptions		499,514		1,259,445		1,758,959
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions		265,953		100,153		366,106
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$	1,543,836	$	1,626,340	$	3,170,176

$60,850 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction/addition to the net OPEB liability/asset in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2024	$	(305,151)	$	(467,744)	$	(772,895)
2025		(306,918)		(430,093)		(737,011)
2026		(271,117)		(200,893)		(472,010)
2027		(179,673)		(79,889)		(259,562)
2028		(112,222)		(103,721)		(215,943)
Thereafter		(149,564)		(209,655)		(359,219)
Total	$	(1,324,645)	$	(1,491,995)	$	(2,816,640)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Inflation	2.40 percent
Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Fiduciary Net Position Depletion	Projected to be 2044
Municipal Bond Index Rate	
Measurement Date	3.69 percent
Prior Measurement Date	1.92 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate	
Measurement Date	4.08 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation
Prior Measurement Date	2.27 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Medicare	5.125 percent - 4.40 percent
Pre-Medicare	6.750 percent - 4.40 percent
Medical Trend Assumption	7.00 percent - 4.40 percent

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

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

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

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

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2022, was 4.08 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2022 was 2.27 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the 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 become insufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current System members by SERS actuaries. The Municipal Bond Index Rate is used in the determination of the SEIR for both the June 30, 2022 and the June 30, 2021 total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index rate is the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion. The Municipal Bond Index Rate is 3.69 percent at June 30, 2022 and 1.92 percent at June 30, 2021.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability and what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.08 percent) and higher (5.08 percent) than the current discount rate (4.08 percent). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (6.00 percent decreasing to 3.40 percent) and higher (8.00 percent decreasing to 5.40 percent) than the current rate (7.00 percent decreasing to 4.40 percent).

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School District 's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 1,511,315	$ 1,216,825	$ 979,092

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School District 's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 938,390	$ 1,216,825	$ 1,580,506

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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

	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Projected Salary Increases	Varies by service from 2.5 percent to 8.5 percent	Varies by age from 2.5 percent to 12.50 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 3.94 percent ultimate	5.00 percent initial 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	-68.78 percent initial 3.94 percent ultimate	-16.18 percent initial 4 percent ultimate
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	9.00 percent initial 3.94 percent ultimate	6.50 percent initial 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	-5.47 percent initial 3.94 percent ultimate	29.98 percent initial 4 percent ultimate

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Target allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2022. Target weights were phased in over a 3-month period concluding on October 1, 2022.

**10-Year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 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, 2022. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed STRS continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2022. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected health care costs to determine the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2022.

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School District 's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)	$ (1,641,984)	$ (1,776,129)	$ (1,891,035)

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School District 's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)	$ (1,842,278)	$ (1,776,129)	$ (1,692,632)

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Outstanding 6/30/2022	Additions	Reductions	Outstanding 6/30/2023	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
Net Pension and Net OPEB Liability					
Pension	$ 12,219,227	$7,620,076	$ -	$ 19,839,303	$ -
OPEB	1,644,368	-	(427,543)	1,216,825	-
Total Net Pension and Net OPEB Liability	13,863,595	7,620,076	(427,543)	21,056,128	-
Other Long-Term Obligations					
Compensated Absences	986,008	75,095	(87,512)	973,591	77,290
Leases	83,987	-	(26,671)	57,316	27,212
Total Other Long-Term Obligations	1,069,995	75,095	(114,183)	1,030,907	104,502
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Obligations	$ 14,933,590	$7,695,171	$ (541,726)	$ 22,087,035	$ 104,502

The School District has an outstanding lease for copiers. Due to the implementation of GASB 87, the lease is included in long-term obligations. Payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the fund financial statements for the governmental funds. A liability is recorded in the government-wide financial statements equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments. Principal payments are paid by the general fund.

The compensated absences will be paid from the general and food service funds. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are primarily made from the General Fund. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability see Notes 11 and 12.

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

Fiscal Year	Lease	
Ending June 30	Principal	Interest
2024	$ 27,212	$ 904
2025	27,765	351
2026	2,339	4
	$ 57,316	$ 1,259

NOTE 14 – SET ASIDES

The School District is required by State statute to annually set aside in the general fund an amount based on a statutory formula for the acquisition and construction of capital improvements. Amounts not spent by the end of the fiscal year or offset by similarly restricted resources received during the year must be held in cash at year end. These amounts must be carried forward to be used for the same purposes in future years.
The following cash basis information describes the change in the fiscal year end set aside amounts for capital acquisition. Disclosure of this information is required by State statute.

	Capital Improvements
Set-aside Restricted Balance as of June 30, 2022	$ -
Current Year Set-aside Requirement	371,102
Offset -Permanent Improvement Levy	(410,752)
Totals	$ (39,650)
Balance Carried Forward to Firscal Year 2024	$ -
Set Aside Restricted Balance as of June 30, 2023	$ -

The School District had offset credits during the fiscal year that reduced the capital acquisition set-aside below zero. This amount may not be carried forward to reduce the set-aside requirement for future years.

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

The School District is not party to any claims or lawsuits that would, in the School District's opinion, have a material effect of the basic financial statements.

This space intentionally left blank.

NOTE 16 – FUND BALANCE

Fund balance can be classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in governmental funds.

The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented as follows:

	General	ESSER	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable for:				
Materials and Supplies Inventory	$ 65,480	$ -	$ -	$ 65,480
Total Nonspendable	65,480	-	-	65,480
Restricted for:				
Capital Outlay	-	-	853,683	853,683
Food Service	-	-	483,328	483,328
Student Activities	-	-	84,035	84,035
State Funded Programs	-	-	72,990	72,990
Federally Funded Programs	-	-	8,002	8,002
Other Purposes	-	-	44,175	44,175
Total Restricted	-	-	1,546,213	1,546,213
Committed for:				
Underground Storage	11,000	-	-	11,000
Bus Reimbursement	21,269	-	-	21,269
Total Committed	32,269	-	-	32,269
Assigned for:				
Instruction	17,999	-	-	17,999
Support Services	131,702	-	-	131,702
Extracurricular	295,257	-	-	295,257
Public School Support	35,231	-	-	35,231
Total Assigned	480,189	-	-	480,189
Unassigned	8,490,850	(70,619)	(624)	8,419,607
Total Fund Balance	$ 9,068,788	$ (70,619)	$ 1,545,589	$ 10,543,758

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

	Deficit
Non-Major Governmental Funds	
IDEA Early Childhood Special Education	$ 196
Title II-A	428
Total	$ 624

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

NOTE 17 – COMMITMENTS

Encumbrance Commitments

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

Fund	Amount
General	$ 445,338
ESSER	1,646,799
Nonmajor Governmental	463,297
	$ 2,555,434

Contractual Commitments

At June 30, 2023, the School District had the following contractual commitments:

Project	Vendor	Amount of Contract	Expenditures as of 6/30/2023	Amount Remaining on Contract
High School HVAC Replacement	Cline Mechanical	$ 2,448,206	$ 824,034	$ 1,624,172
High School Gym Renovation	Best Commercial Energy Services	417,542	383,834	$ 33,708

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2023	2022	2021	2020
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0848760%	0.0845403%	0.0916266%	0.0947826%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 4,590,754	$ 3,119,292	$ 6,060,376	$ 5,671,009
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 3,134,529	$ 2,919,600	$ 3,160,857	$ 3,377,859
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	146.46%	106.84%	191.73%	167.89%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	75.82%	82.86%	68.55%	70.85%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.06859407%	0.07117165%	0.07367956%	0.07653087%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 15,248,549	$ 9,099,935	$ 17,827,832	$ 16,924,342
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 8,774,757	$ 8,987,393	$ 8,765,379	$ 9,029,393
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	173.78%	101.25%	203.39%	187.44%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	78.90%	87.80%	75.50%	77.40%

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.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
0.1001330%	0.0982655%	0.1002229%	0.0946791%	0.0956070%	0.0956070%
$ 5,734,802	$ 5,871,147	$ 7,335,392	$ 5,402,481	$ 4,838,616	$ 5,685,441
$ 3,274,511	$ 3,360,207	$ 3,130,164	$ 3,259,810	$ 3,396,162	$ 2,523,056
175.13%	174.73%	234.35%	165.73%	142.47%	225.34%
71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%
0.07703542%	0.08004287%	0.08416038%	0.08160867%	0.08601254%	0.08601254%
$ 16,938,359	$ 19,014,355	$ 28,171,016	$ 22,554,249	$ 20,921,226	$ 24,921,228
$ 8,652,771	$ 8,899,457	$ 8,572,064	$ 8,483,471	$ 9,400,569	$ 9,462,246
195.76%	213.66%	328.64%	265.86%	222.55%	263.38%
77.31%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of School District Contributions - Pension
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2023	2022	2021	2020
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 462,702	$ 438,834	$ 408,744	$ 442,520
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(462,702)	(438,834)	(408,744)	(442,520)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 3,305,014	$ 3,134,529	$ 2,919,600	$ 3,160,857
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 1,248,184	$ 1,228,466	$ 1,258,235	$ 1,227,153
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(1,248,184)	(1,228,466)	(1,258,235)	(1,227,153)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 8,915,600	$ 8,774,757	$ 8,987,393	$ 8,765,379
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
$ 456,011	$ 442,059	$ 470,429	$ 438,223	$ 429,643	$ 470,708
(456,011)	(442,059)	(470,429)	(438,223)	(429,643)	(470,708)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 3,377,859	$ 3,274,511	$ 3,360,207	$ 3,130,164	$ 3,259,810	$ 3,396,162
13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%
$ 1,264,115	$ 1,211,388	$ 1,245,924	$ 1,200,089	$ 1,187,686	$ 1,222,074
(1,264,115)	(1,211,388)	(1,245,924)	(1,200,089)	(1,187,686)	(1,222,074)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 9,029,393	$ 8,652,771	$ 8,899,457	$ 8,572,064	$ 8,483,471	$ 9,400,569
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)
Last Seven Fiscal Years (1)

	2023	2022	2021	2020
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.0866678%	0.0868849%	0.0943270%	0.0969547%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 1,216,825	$ 1,644,368	$ 2,050,032	$ 2,438,207
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 3,134,529	$ 2,919,600	$ 3,160,857	$ 3,377,859
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	38.82%	56.32%	64.86%	72.18%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	30.34%	24.08%	18.17%	15.57%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	0.06859407%	0.07117165%	0.07368000%	0.07653087%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	$ (1,776,129)	$ (1,500,603)	$ (1,294,925)	$ (1,267,537)
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 8,774,757	$ 8,987,393	$ 8,765,379	$ 9,029,393
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-144.58%	-16.70%	-14.77%	-14.04%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/(Asset)	230.73%	174.73%	182.10%	174.70%

(1) Information prior to 2017 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.

2019	2018	2017
0.1007935%	0.0995021%	0.1010123%
$ 2,796,284	$ 2,670,375	$ 2,879,225
$ 3,274,511	$ 3,360,207	$ 3,130,164
85.40%	79.47%	91.98%
13.57%	12.46%	11.49%
0.07703542%	0.08004287%	0.08416038%
$ (1,237,881)	$ 3,122,977	$ 4,500,919
$ 8,652,771	$ 8,899,457	$ 8,572,064
-14.31%	35.09%	52.51%
176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Contributions - OPEB
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2023	2022	2021	2020
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)				
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	$ 60,850	$ 55,992	$ 54,490	$ 57,032
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(60,850)	(55,992)	(54,490)	(57,032)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 3,305,014	$ 3,134,529	$ 2,919,600	$ 3,160,857
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	1.84%	1.79%	1.87%	1.80%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	-	-	-	-
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School District's Covered Payroll	$ 8,915,600	$ 8,774,757	$ 8,987,393	$ 8,765,379
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(1) Includes surcharge

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
$ 75,229	$ 67,311	$ 53,238	$ 48,742	$ 73,580	$ 52,008
(75,229)	(67,311)	(53,238)	(48,742)	(73,580)	(52,008)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 3,377,859	$ 3,274,511	$ 3,360,207	$ 3,130,164	$ 3,259,810	$ 3,396,162
2.23%	2.06%	1.58%	1.56%	2.26%	1.53%
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 94,006
-	-	-	-	-	(94,006)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 9,029,393	$ 8,652,771	$ 8,899,457	$ 8,572,064	$ 8,483,471	$ 9,400,569
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

NOTE 1 - NET PENSION LIABILITY

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

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

For fiscal year 2022, the SERS Board adopted the following assumption changes:

- Assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.00 percent to 2.40 percent
- Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 3.50 percent to 1.75 percent
- Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.50 percent to 0.85 percent
- Discount rate was reduced from 7.50 percent to 7.00 percent
- Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience.
- Mortality among active members, service retirees and beneficiaries, and disabled members were updated.

For fiscal year 2017, the SERS Board adopted the following assumption changes:

- Assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent
- Payroll Growth Assumption was reduced from 4.00 percent to 3.50 percent
- Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75 percent to 0.50 percent
- Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience.
- Mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females.
- Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates.
- Mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

For fiscal year 2022, cost-of-living adjustments were increased from 2.00 percent to 2.50 percent.

For fiscal year 2021, cost-of-living adjustments were reduced from 2.50 percent to 2.00 percent.

For fiscal year 2018, the cost-of-living adjustment was changed from a fixed 3.00 percent to a cost-of-living adjustment that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.50 percent with a floor of zero percent beginning January 1, 2018. In addition, with the authority granted the Board under HB 49, the Board has enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendar years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2022, the Retirement Board approved several changes to the actuarial assumptions. The salary increases were where changed from 12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65 to varying by service from 2.50 percent to 8.50 percent. The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the Pub-2010 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2020.

For fiscal year 2021, the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.45 percent to 7.00 percent.

For fiscal year 2018, the Retirement Board approved several changes to the actuarial assumptions in 2017. The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent, the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent, the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00 percent, and total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25 percent due to lower inflation. The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016. Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) was reduced to zero.

NOTE 2 - NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET)

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

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

Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Fiscal year 2023	3.69 percent
Fiscal year 2022	1.92 percent
Fiscal year 2021	2.45 percent
Fiscal year 2020	3.13 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.62 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent

Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:

Fiscal year 2023	4.08 percent
Fiscal year 2022	2.27 percent
Fiscal year 2021	2.63 percent
Fiscal year 2020	3.22 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.70 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent

Pre-Medicare Trend Assumption

Fiscal year 2023	6.75 percent initially, decreasing to 4.40 percent
Fiscal year 2022	6.75 percent initially, decreasing to 4.40 percent
Fiscal year 2021	7.00 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2020	7.00 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	7.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	7.50 percent initially, decreasing to 4.00 percent

Medicare Trend Assumption

Fiscal year 2023	7.00 percent initially, decreasing to 4.40 percent
Fiscal year 2022	5.125 percent initially, decreasing to 4.40 percent
Fiscal year 2021	5.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2020	5.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	5.375 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	5.50 percent initially, decreasing to 5.00 percent

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions.

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2022, the healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RPub-2010 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2020. Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

For fiscal year 2022, the following changes were made to the actuarial assumptions:

- Projected salary increases from 3.25 to 10.75 percent, including wage inflation to varying by service from 2.50 to 8.50 percent
- Medicare medical health care cost trends from -16.18 percent initial to -68.78 percent initial and 4.00 percent ultimate to 3.94 percent ultimate
- Medicare prescription drug health care cost trends from 29.98 percent initial to -5.47 percent initial and 4.00 percent ultimate to 3.94 percent ultimate

For fiscal year 2021, valuation year per capita health care costs were updated. Health care cost trend rates ranged from -5.20 percent to 9.60 percent initially for fiscal year 2020 and changed for fiscal year 2021 to a range of -6.69 percent to 11.87 percent, initially.

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated. Health care cost trend rates ranged from 6.00 percent to 11 percent initially and a 4.50 percent ultimate rate for fiscal year 2018 and changed for fiscal year 2019 to a range of -5.20 percent to 9.60 percent, initially and a 4.00 ultimate rate.

For fiscal year 2018, the blended discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

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

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

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

For fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. This was subsequently extended, see above paragraph.

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 Education
River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
26496 State Route 60 North
Warsaw, OH 43844

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States *(Government Auditing Standards)*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of River View Local School District, Coshocton County, Ohio (the "School District") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 28, 2023.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the 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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We identified a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2023-001 that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

School District's Response to Findings

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Rea & Associates, Inc.

Rea & Associates, Inc.
New Philadelphia, Ohio
December 28, 2023

Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

To the Board of Education
River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
26496 State Route 60 North
Warsaw, OH 43844

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited River View Local School District's, Coshocton County, Ohio (the School District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023. The School District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying *Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs*.

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

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

We are required to be independent of the School District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the School District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the School District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

- obtain an understanding of the School District's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Rea & Associates, Inc.
New Philadelphia, Ohio
December 28, 2023

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Federal Grantor/Pass Through Grantor Program Title	Grant Year	ALN	Federal Expenditures	Passed Through to Subrecipients
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:				
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	2022	84.010A	$ 61,546	$ -
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	2023	84.010A	536,586	-
Total Title I			598,132	-
Special Education Cluster:				
Special Education Grants to States	2022	84.027A	39,218	-
Special Education Grants to States	2023	84.027A	396,405	-
COVID-19: Special Education Grants to States - ARP	2022	84.027X	1,751	-
COVID-19: Special Education Grants to States - ARP	2023	84.027X	47,044	-
Special Education Grants to States Subtotal			484,418	-
Special Education Preschool Grants	2022	84.173A	891	-
Special Education Preschool Grants	2023	84.173A	7,853	-
COVID-19: Special Education Preschool Grants - ARP	2023	84.173X	711	-
Special Education Preschool Grants Subtotal			9,455	-
Total Special Education Cluster			493,873	-
Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment	2022	84.424A	1,155	-
Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment	2023	84.424A	77,678	-
Total Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment			78,833	-
Title II-A Supporting Effective Instruction	2022	84.367A	19,793	-
Title II-A Supporting Effective Instruction	2023	84.367A	97,477	-
Total Title II-A Supporting Effective Instruction			117,270	-
Education Stabilization Fund:				
COVID-19: Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief	2022	84.425D	130,191	-
COVID-19: Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief	2023	84.425D	762,202	-
COVID-19: Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief - ARP	2022	84.425U	51,686	-
COVID-19: Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief - ARP	2023	84.425U	1,510,777	-
COVID-19: Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief - ARP Homeless Children and Youth	2023	84.425W	950	-
Total Education Stabilization Fund			2,455,806	-
Total U.S. Department of Education			**3,743,914**	**-**
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION				
COVID-19: Emergency Connectivity Fund	2023	32.009	6,750	-
Total Federal Communications Commission			**6,750**	**-**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:				
Child Nutrition Cluster:				
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution):				
National School Lunch Program	2023	10.555	63,980	-
School Breakfast Program	2023	10.553	34,456	-
Non-Cash Assistance Subtotal			98,436	-
Cash Assistance:				
National School Lunch Program	2023	10.555	531,794	-
COVID-19: National School Lunch Program	2023	10.555	81,772	-
School Breakfast Program	2023	10.553	330,436	-
Cash Assistance Subtotal			944,002	-
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			1,042,438	-
COVID-19: State Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (P-EBT) Administrative Costs Grant	2023	10.649	628	-
National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Equipment Assistance Grant	2023	10.579	76,500	-
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			**1,119,566**	**-**
TOTAL FEDERAL ASSISTANCE			**$ 4,870,230**	**$ -**

See accompanying notes to this schedule.

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards,* wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. The School District has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE C - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE D – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

NOTE E – TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS

Federal regulations require schools to obligate certain federal awards by June 30. However, with ODE's consent, schools can transfer unobligated amounts to subsequent fiscal year's program. The School District transferred the following amounts from 2022 to 2023 programs:

Program Title	ALN	Amount Transferred
Title I-A Improving Basic Programs	84.010A	317,133
Expanding Opportunities for Each Child Non-Competitive Grant	84.010A	21,196
Title II-A Supporting Effective Instruction	84.424A	29,919
Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment	84.424A	78,949
IDEA-B Special Education	84.027A	65,796
IDEA Early Childhood Special Education	84.173A	25
ESSER II	84.425D	826,730
ESSER ARP	84.425U	4,407,709
IDEA Early Childhood Special Education - ARP	84.173X	7,007
IDEA-B Special Education - ARP	84.027X	51,356
ARP-Homeless round II	84.425W	11,642

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
2 CFR Section 200.515
June 30, 2023

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	None Reported
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list): COVID-19: Education Stabilization Fund – Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund COVID-19: Education Stabilization Fund – Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund – ARP COVID-19: Education Stabilization Fund – Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund – ARP Homeless Children and Youth	ALN 84.425D 84.425U 84.425W
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > $ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR §200.520?	Yes

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

Finding Number: 2023-001

Significant Deficiency – Internal Controls over Payroll

Criteria: The School District's management is responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining sound internal controls over the payroll process.

Condition: During our review of internal controls over the payroll, we noted the following issues;

- Employees eligible for sick leave received an extra accrual of 1.25 days in May 2023. This was subsequently corrected by the School District.
- Lack of internal controls over payroll process for terminating employees in the system.

Cause: The factors that resulted in the control failures were a lack of oversight and authorization over the payroll process.

Effect: This could cause inaccurate sick leave accumulation or an employee to be paid passed their termination date which could lead to errors in the payroll process. Without proper controls over payroll there is also an increased risk that an employee could be over paid.

Recommendation: We recommend the School District re-evaluate the design, implementation and maintenance of internal controls over the payroll process. Internal controls should be sufficient to ensure that employees are receiving the proper accumulation of sick leave and employees are being properly terminated in the system. Evidence should be maintained to support supervisory approval.

Management's Response: See Corrective Action Plan.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

River View Local School District

"Building Educational Excellence for Tomorrow. . .Today"
Office of the Treasurer
26496 SR 60 North, Warsaw, Ohio 43844
(740) 824-3521
www.rvbears.org

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Corrective Action Plan
2 CFR Section 200.511(c)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Finding Number	Planned Corrective Action	Anticipated Completion Date	Responsible Contact Person
2023-001	The School District plans to establish internal controls over the payroll process including accumulation of sick leave and termination of employees in the system.	January 31, 2024	Kara Kimes, Treasurer

Kara Kimes
Treasurer, River View Local School District

December 28, 2023

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

RIVER VIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

COSHOCTON COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

This is a true and correct copy of the report, which is required to be filed pursuant to Section 117.26, Revised Code, and which is filed in the Office of the Ohio Auditor of State in Columbus, Ohio.

Certified for Release 3/21/2024

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