

**REGULAR AUDIT** 

FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 - 2023



65 East State Street Columbus, Ohio 43215 ContactUs@ohioauditor.gov 800-282-0370

Board of Directors Ashland County Community Academy 716 Union Street Ashland, Ohio 44805

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Ashland County Community Academy, prepared by BHM CPA Group, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2024. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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 Ashland County Community Academy is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

KEITH FABER Ohio Auditor of State

Tiffany L Ridenbaugh, CPA, CFE, CGFM Chief Deputy Auditor

Agny I Kidenbaugh

June 30, 2025



# ASHLAND COUNTY COMMUNITY ACADEMY FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 - 2023

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAG	<u>3E</u>
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024	4
Basic Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position June 30, 2024	9
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024	.10
Statement of Cash Flows For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024	.11
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024	.12
Required Supplementary Information – Fiscal Year 2024:	
Schedule of ACCA's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and ACCA Pension Contributions – School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	.39
Schedule of ACCA's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and ACCA Pension Contributions – State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	.40
Schedule of ACCA's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability and ACCA OPEB Contributions – School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	.41
Schedule of ACCA's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) and ACCA OPEB Contributions – State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	.42
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	.43
Management's Discussion and Analysis For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023	.49
Basic Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position June 30, 2023	.54
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023	.55
Statement of Cash Flows For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023	.56
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023	.57

# ASHLAND COUNTY COMMUNITY ACADEMY FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 - 2023

# TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

# Required Supplementary Information – Fiscal Year 2023:

Schedule of ACCA's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	84
Schedule of ACCA's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	85
Schedule of ACCA Pension Contributions – School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	86
Schedule of ACCA Pension Contributions – State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	87
Schedule of ACCA's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability – School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	88
Schedule of ACCA's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset – State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	89
Schedule of ACCA OPEB Contributions – School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio	90
Schedule of ACCA OPEB Contributions – State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio	91
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	92
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	95



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Ashland County Community Academy Ashland County 716 Union Street Ashland. Ohio 44805

To the Board of Directors:

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

# **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of the Ashland County Community Academy, Ashland County, Ohio (ACCA), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise ACCA'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 Ashland County Community Academy, Ashland County, Ohio as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, and the changes in financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

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

# 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 ACCA'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.

Ashland County Community Academy Ashland County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

# Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
  fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures
  include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial
  statements.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of ACCA'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 ACCA's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period
  of time.

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

# Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the *management's discussion and analysis* and schedules of net pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities and pension and other post-employment benefit contributions be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Ashland County Community Academy Ashland County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

# Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 27, 2025, on our consideration of ACCA's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of ACCA'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 ACCA's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

BHM CPA Group, Inc. Portsmouth, Ohio

BHM CPA Group

March 27, 2025

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

The management's discussion and analysis of the Ashland County Community Academy's ("ACCA") financial performance provides an overall review of ACCA's financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2024. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at ACCA's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of ACCA's financial performance.

### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2024 are as follows:

- In total, net position was \$239,339 at June 30, 2024.
- ACCA had operating revenues of \$967,658, operating expenses of \$1,328,237, nonoperating revenues of \$315,895 and \$17,591 in nonoperating expenses for fiscal year 2024. The total change in net position for the fiscal year was a decrease of \$62,275.

#### **Using the Basic Financial Statements**

This annual report consists of management's discussion and analysis, the basic financial statements and the notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand ACCA's financial activities. The statement of net position and the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position provide information about the activities of ACCA, including all short-term and long-term financial resources and obligations.

#### **Reporting ACCA's Financial Activities**

#### Statement of Net Position, Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and Statement of Cash Flows

The statement of net position and the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position answer the question, "How did ACCA do financially during fiscal year 2024?" These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report ACCA's net position and change in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for ACCA as a whole, the financial position of ACCA has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not.

The statement of cash flows provides information about how ACCA finances and meets the cash flow needs of its operations.

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

The table below provides a summary of ACCA's net position at June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023.

Net Position				
	2024	2023		
<u>Assets</u>				
Current assets	\$ 672,218	\$ 658,191		
Net OPEB asset	57,315	69,780		
Capital assets, net	444,296	445,450		
Total assets	1,173,829	1,173,421		
<b>Deferred outflows of resources</b>	480,574	606,202		
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	151,157	158,528		
Long-term liabilities:				
Net pension liability	831,418	802,945		
Net OPEB liability	57,992	52,634		
Lease payable	221,522	283,849		
Total liabilities	1,262,089	1,297,956		
<b>Deferred inflows of resources</b>	152,975	180,053		
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	160,447	102,602		
Restricted	137,828	215,235		
Unrestricted (deficit)	(58,936)	(16,223)		
Total net position	<u>\$ 239,339</u>	\$ 301,614		

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by ACCA at June 30, 2024 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." ACCA adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of ACCA's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

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

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to equal ACCA'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 is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2024, ACCA's net position totaled \$239,339.

At year end, capital assets represented 37.85% of total assets. Capital assets consisted of furniture and equipment, lease-hold improvements and intangible right to use assets. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2024, was \$160,447. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although ACCA'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.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

The table below shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2024 and 2023.

# **Change in Net Position**

	2024	2023
Revenues:		
Operating revenues:		
State foundation	\$ 961,524	\$ 727,033
Other	6,134	1,824
Total operating revenues	967,658	728,857
Non-operating revenues:		
State, federal and local grants	298,739	452,447
Interest revenue	17,156	8,995
Total non-operating revenues	315,895	461,442
Total revenues	1,283,553	1,190,299
Expenses:		
Operating expenses:		
Salaries and wages	584,648	559,003
Fringe benefits	262,397	305,376
Purchased services	270,462	214,580
Materials and supplies	77,108	95,834
Depreciation/amortization	75,099	66,561
Other	58,523	74,494
Total operating expenses	1,328,237	1,315,848
Non-operating expenses:		
Interest and fiscal charges	17,384	20,278
Loss on disposal of capital assets	207	
Total expenses	1,345,828	1,336,126
Change in net position	(62,275)	(145,827)
Net position at beginning of year	301,614	447,441
Net position at end of year	\$ 239,339	\$ 301,614

During fiscal year 2024, overall operating revenues increased \$238,801 or 32.76% due to an increase in state foundation funding. State, federal and local grants decreased because of less grants available for the ESSER program. Overall operating expenses increased \$12,389 or 0.94%.

The charts below illustrate the revenues and expenses for ACCA during fiscal years 2024 and 2023.



### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

#### **2024 Operating Expenses 2023 Operating Expenses** Salaries & Fringe Salaries & wages benefits 42.48% wages 19.76% Fringe 44.02% benefits Purchased 23.21% services Depreciation Depr. and 20.36% amort. Materials 5.06% Purchased 5.65% and Materials services supplies Other and supplies Other 16.31% 7.28% 5.66% 4.41% 5.80%

### **Capital Assets**

At June 30, 2024, ACCA had \$444,296 invested in furniture and equipment, lease-hold improvements and intangible right to use assets. See Note 6 to the basic financial statements for detail on capital assets.

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

ACCA is sponsored by the Ohio Department of Education Office of School Sponsorship. ACCA is reliant upon State foundation monies and State and Federal grants to offer quality, educational services to students.

In order to continually provide learning opportunities to ACCA's students, ACCA will apply resources to best meet the needs of its students. It is the intent of ACCA to apply for other State and Federal funds that are made available to finance its operations.

### **Contacting ACCA's Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide our clients and creditors with a general overview of ACCA's finances and to show ACCA's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact James Hudson, Treasurer, Ashland County Community Academy, 716 Union Street, Ashland, Ohio 44805.

# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2024

Assets:		
Current assets:	Ф	(20.446
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables:	\$	639,446
Intergovernmental		29,022
Prepayments		3,750
Total current assets		672,218
N		
Non-current assets: Net OPEB asset		57 215
Capital assets, net		57,315 444,296
Total non-current assets		501,611
Total assets	-	
Total assets		1,173,829
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Pension		363,643
OPEB		116,931
Total deferred outflows of resources		480,574
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable		8,558
Accrued wages and benefits		64,920
Intergovernmental payable		15,352
Lease payable		62,327
Total current liabilities		151,157
Non-current liabilities:		
Net pension liability		831,418
Net OPEB liability		57,992
Lease payable		221,522
Total non-current liabilities		1,110,932
Total liabilities		1,262,089
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Pension		53,520
OPEB		99,455
Total deferred inflows of resources		152,975
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets		160,447
Restricted for:		,
OPEB plan		57,315
Public school support		368
Locally funded programs		12,204
State funded programs		62,270
Federally funded programs		5,671
Unrestricted (deficit)		(58,936)
Total net position	\$	239,339

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Operating revenues:	
State foundation	\$ 961,524
Other	6,134
Total operating revenues	967,658
Operating expenses:	
Salaries and wages	584,648
Fringe benefits	262,397
Purchased services	270,462
Materials and supplies	77,108
Other	58,523
Depreciation/amortization	75,099
Total operating expenses	 1,328,237
Operating loss	 (360,579)
Non-operating revenues (expenses):	
State, federal and local grants	298,739
Interest revenue	17,156
Interest and fiscal charges	(17,384)
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(207)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	 298,304
Change in net position	(62,275)
Net position at beginning of year	 301,614
Net position at end of year	\$ 239,339

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Cash flows from operating activities:  Cash received from state foundation \$	941,368
Cash received from other operations	6,134
Cash payments for salaries and wages	(577,583)
Cash payments for fringe benefits	(126,079)
Cash payments for contractual services	(277,528)
Cash payments for materials and supplies	(83,248)
Cash payments for other expenses	(58,303)
Net cash used in operating activities	(175,239)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities: Cash received from grants and subsidies	403,175
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	403,175
	103,173
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:	
Interest and fiscal charges	(17,384)
Principal retirement	(58,999)
Acquisition of capital assets	(74,152)
	(7.1,102)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(150,535)
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Interest received	17,156
Net cash provided by investing activities	17,156
Net increase in cash and cash	
cash equivalents	94,557
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	544,889
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	639,446
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Operating loss \$	(360,579)
Adjustments:	
Depreciation/amortization	75,099
Changes in assets, deferred inflows,	
liabilities and deferred outlflows:  Change in intergovernmental receivable	(23,906)
Change in net OPEB asset	12,465
Change in deferred outflows - pension	117,152
Change in deferred outflows - persion  Change in deferred outflows - OPEB	8,476
Change in accounts payable	(13,614)
Change in accrued wages and benefits	7,065
Change in intergovernmental payable	(4,150)
Change in net pension liability	28,473
Change in net OPEB liability	5,358
Change in deferred inflows - pension	(11,191)
Change in deferred inflows - OPEB	(15,887)
Net cash used in operating activities \$	(175,239)

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

#### NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF ACCA

The Ashland County Community Academy ("ACCA") is a non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapters 3314.02 and 3314.03 to develop a conversion school alternative educational program for academically at-risk area high school age students, including but not limited to special needs students. ACCA, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any school district and is nonsectarian in its programs, admission policies, employment practices and all other operations. ACCA may sue and be sued, acquire facilities as needed and contract for any services necessary for the operation of ACCA. Management is not aware of any course of action or series of events that have occurred that might adversely affect ACCA's tax-exempt status

As of January 1, 2019, the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) sponsors ACCA through the Office of School Sponsorship (the "Sponsor"). The current sponsorship agreement expires on June 30, 2026. The Sponsor is responsible for evaluating the performance of ACCA and has the authority to deny renewal of the contract at its expiration. The Board of Directors is responsible for the operations of ACCA.

ACCA operates under the direction of a five-member Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is responsible for carrying out provisions of the contract which, include, but are not limited to, state-mandated provisions regarding student population, curriculum, academic goals, performance standards and admission standards. The Board of Directors controls ACCA's instructional/support facility staffed by a one full time equivalent (FTE) Director, one full time assistant director/teacher four FTE certificated teaching personnel and three FTE non-certified staff members who provide services to approximately 86 students.

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

#### A. Basis of Presentation

ACCA's basic financial statements consist of a statement of net position, a statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, and a statement of cash flows. Enterprise fund accounting is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that the costs (expenses) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges or where it has been decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

### **B.** Measurement Focus

Enterprise fund accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources are included on the statement of net position. The difference between total assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources is defined as net position. Operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how ACCA finances and meets the cash flow needs of its enterprise activities.

#### C. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the basic financial statements. ACCA's basic financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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

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.

Nonexchange transactions, in which ACCA receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants, entitlements and donations. 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 fiscal year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which ACCA must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to ACCA on a reimbursement basis.

Expenses are recognized at the time that they are incurred.

#### D. Budgetary Process

Unlike other public schools located in the State of Ohio, community schools are not required to follow budgetary provisions set forth in Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5705, unless specifically provided in their contract with their Sponsor. The contract between ACCA and its Sponsor does not prescribe a budgetary process for ACCA.

#### E. Cash and Investments

All monies received by ACCA are deposited in a demand deposit account or included in ACCA's investment in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio - the State Treasurer's Investment Pool), and are recorded on the statement of net position as "cash and cash equivalents".

ACCA has invested funds in STAR Ohio during fiscal year 2024. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." ACCA 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 fiscal year 2024, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, 24-hour notice in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$100 million is encouraged. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$250 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$250 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the statement of net position, investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased are considered to be cash equivalents.

An analysis of ACCA's investments at fiscal year-end is provided in Note 4.

### F. Capital Assets and Depreciation/Amortization

All capital assets are capitalized at cost and updated for additions and disposals during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value on the date donated. ACCA maintains a capitalization threshold of \$1,000. ACCA does not have any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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

All capital assets are depreciated/amortized. Lease-hold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of useful lives of the related capital assets or the lease period. Furniture and equipment are depreciated over 5-15 years. Depreciation/amortization is computed using the straight-line method.

ACCA is reporting intangible right to use assets related to leased building space. The 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.

#### G. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources. The net position component "investment in capital assets," consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. The outstanding balances of any borrowing or liabilities used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of capital assets, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of capital assets or related debt, should also be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by ACCA or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position has been restricted for OPEB, public school support and state, local and federally funded programs.

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

#### H. Prepayments

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

# I. Intergovernmental Revenues

ACCA currently participates in the State foundation program and the State of Ohio Educational Management Information System grant. ACCA also participates in Federal grant programs including, but not limited to, ESSER, 21<sup>st</sup> Century, IDEA-Part B, Title I Supplemental School Improvement, Title I and Supporting Effective Instruction. Revenues from these programs are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned, essentially the same as the fiscal year. State foundation revenue for fiscal year 2024 totaled \$961,524 and is recognized as operating revenue.

Grants and entitlements are recognized as nonoperating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements, as described in Note 2.C, have been met. State and Federal grant revenue for fiscal year 2024 totaled \$298,739.

# J. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of ACCA. For ACCA, these revenues are primarily payments from the State foundation program. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of ACCA. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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

#### K. Estimates

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

#### L. Fair Value

ACCA 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.

#### M. Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For ACCA, see Note 14 and Note 15 for deferred outflows of resources related to ACCA's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position may report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For ACCA, see Note 14 and Note 15 for deferred inflows of resources related to ACCA's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

#### N. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

### **NOTE 3 - CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES**

For fiscal year 2024, the ACCA has implemented certain paragraphs from GASB Implementation Guide No. 2021-1, certain paragraphs of GASB Statement No. 99, "<u>Omnibus 2022</u>", GASB Statement No. 100, "<u>Accounting Changes and Error Corrections - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62</u>" and Implementation Guide No. 2023-1.

GASB Implementation Guide 2021-1 provides clarification on issues related to previously established GASB guidance. The implementation of GASB Implementation Guide 2021-1 did not have an effect on balances previously report by the ACCA.

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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

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

GASB Implementation Guide 2023-1 provides clarification on issues related to previously established GASB guidance. The implementation of GASB Implementation Guide 2023-1 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the ACCA.

#### **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

#### A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2024, the carrying amount of ACCA's deposits was \$318,832. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2024, \$250,000 of the ACCA's bank balance of \$331,742 was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the remaining \$81,742 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS).

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, ACCA will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. ACCA has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the School and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For fiscal year 2024, the ACCA's financial institution was approved for a collateral rate of 50 percent through OPCS.

#### **B.** Investments

At June 30, 2024, ACCA had the following investment and maturity:

			1	<u>Maturity</u>
Measurement/	Me	asurement	6 1	months or
Investment type		Value		less
Amortized cost:				
STAR Ohio	\$	320,614	\$	320,614

The ACCA's investments in STAR Ohio are valued at the daily redemption value as reported by the underlying fund (Level 1 inputs).

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

*Credit Risk:* Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. ACCA has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in State statutes.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, ACCA will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. ACCA's investment policy does not specifically address custodial credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

Concentration of Credit Risk: ACCA places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by ACCA at June 30, 2024:

Measurement/	Measurement	
<u>Investment type</u>	<u>Value</u>	% of Total
Amortized cost:		
STAR Ohio	\$ 320,614	100.00

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

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position at June 30, 2024:

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 318,832
Investments	320,614
Total	\$ 639,446
Cash and investments per statement of net position	
Business-type activities	\$ 639,446

#### **NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2024 consisted of intergovernmental receivable in the amount of \$29,022. Receivables are disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year.

#### **NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 was as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2023	Additions	Disposals	Balance June 30, 2024
Furniture and equipment	\$ 196,076	\$ 10,234	\$ (20,210)	\$ 186,100
Lease-hold improvements Intagible right to use	32,542 453,633	63,918	-	96,460 453,633
Less: accumulated depreciation/amortization				
Furniture and equipment	(113,533)	(23,343)	20,003	(116,873)
Lease hold improvements	(32,542)	(6,392)	-	(38,934)
Intagible right to use	(90,726)	(45,364)		(136,090)
Capital assets, net	\$ 445,450	\$ (947)	\$ (207)	\$ 444,296

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

#### **NOTE 7 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

ACCA is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to contracted personnel; and natural disasters. For fiscal year 2024, ACCA is a member of the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority (SORSA) consortium to provide its property and general liability insurance (See Note 13).

ACCA pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium for employee injury coverage. The premium is calculated by multiplying the monthly total gross payroll by a factor that is calculated by the State.

#### **NOTE 8 - PURCHASED SERVICES**

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

Professional and technical services	\$ 200,909
Property services	7,241
Training	1,656
Communications	8,009
Utilities	18,170
Pupil transportation	34,385
Other purchased services	 92
Total	\$ 270,462

#### **NOTE 9 - SPONSOR CONTRACT**

ACCA has entered into a contract commencing on July 1, 2021 and continuing through June 30, 2026 with the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) Office of School Sponsorship (the "Sponsor"). The Sponsor shall carry out the responsibilities established by law. ACCA shall pay the Sponsor a fee of three percent of the total amount of payments for operating expenses received each year by ACCA from the State of Ohio. ACCA paid ODE \$27,857 in sponsorship fees for fiscal year 2024.

#### **NOTE 10 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

ACCA has contracted through an independent agent to provide employee medical insurance to its full-time employees. ACCA pays 85 percent and the employee pays 15 percent of the monthly premiums for all selected coverage.

### **NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

The following changes occurred in the long-term obligations during fiscal year 2024:

	Balance						Balance	1	Amounts Due in
	 06/30/23	A	dditions	Re	eductions	_	06/30/24	(	One Year
Lease payable	\$ 342,848	\$	-	\$	(58,999)	\$	283,849	\$	62,327
Net pension liability	802,945		35,561		(7,088)		831,418		-
Net OPEB liability	 52,634		5,358	_	<u>-</u>	_	57,992		
Total long-term obligations	\$ 1,198,427	\$	40,919	\$	(66,087)	\$	1,173,259	\$	62,327

Net pension liability: See Note 14 for information on ACCA's net pension liability.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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

Net OPEB liability: See Note 15 for information on ACCA's net OPEB liability.

<u>Lease payable:</u> ACCA has entered into a lease agreement for the use of right to use building space. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, ACCA will report an intangible capital asset and corresponding liability for the future scheduled payments under the lease. The lease payments are due monthly and the lease term ends on August 31, 2028.

A schedule of the future lease payments at June 30, 2024 follows:

Fiscal Year	_ <u>I</u>	Principal	_	Interest	 Total
2025	\$	62,327	\$	14,056	\$ 76,383
2026		65,843		10,540	76,383
2027		69,556		6,827	76,383
2028		73,480		2,903	76,383
2029		12,643		87	 12,730
Total	\$	283,849	\$	34,413	\$ 318,262

#### **NOTE 12 - CONTINGENCIES**

#### A. Grants

ACCA 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 are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of ACCA. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of ACCA at June 30, 2024, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

#### B. Litigation

ACCA is not party to legal proceedings which, in the opinion of ACCA management, will have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of ACCA.

### **NOTE 13 - PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOL**

# Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority

ACCA participates in the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority Board (SORSA), an insurance purchasing pool. SORSA's business affairs are conducted by a nine member Board of Directors consisting of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and five delegates. SORSA was created to provide joint self-insurance coverage and to assist members to prevent and reduce losses and injuries to the participants' property and person. It is intended to provide liability and property insurance at reduced premiums for the participants. SORSA is organized as a nonprofit corporation under provisions of Ohio Revised Code Chapter 2744.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

#### NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 15 for the required OPEB disclosures.

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 the accrual bases of accounting.

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

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. Beginning April 1, 2018, new benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. A three-year COLA suspension was in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. Upon resumption of the COLA, it will be indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5% and with a floor of 0%. In 2023, the Board of Trustees approved a 2.5% cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for eligible retirees and beneficiaries in 2024.

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10.00% of their annual covered salary and ACCA is required to contribute 14.00% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10.00% for plan members and 14.00% for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.00%. For fiscal year 2024, the Retirement Board did not allocate any employer contribution to the Health Care Fund.

ACCA's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$27,867 for fiscal year 2024. Of this amount, \$2,423 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

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

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.20% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent upon a determination by its actuary that it was necessary to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Effective July 1, 2022, a one-time ad-hoc COLA of 3 percent of the base benefit was granted to eligible benefit recipients to begin on the anniversary of their retirement benefit in fiscal year 2023 as long as they retired prior to July 1, 2018. Effective July 1, 2023, a one-time ad-hoc COLA of 1 percent of the base benefit was granted to eligible benefit recipients to begin on the anniversary of their retirement benefit in fiscal year 2024 as long as they retired prior to July 1, 2019. Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code 3307.67(E) the STRS Ohio Retirement Board may adjust the COLA upon a determination by the board's actuary that a change will not materially impair the fiscal integrity of the system or is necessary to preserve the fiscal integrity of the system. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2023, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 34 years of service credit at any age.

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

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

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

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

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service, who is determined to be disabled, may qualify for a disability benefit. New members, on or after July 1, 2013, must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit to apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance.

Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. If a member of the DC Plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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

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

ACCA's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$53,923 for fiscal year 2024. Of this amount, \$6,666 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. ACCA's proportion of the net pension liability was based on ACCA's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0.00	03769200%	0.00	2694890%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0.00	03561300%	0.00	<u>)2947020</u> %	
Change in proportionate share	-0.00	00207900%	0.00	00252130%	
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	196,780	\$	634,638	\$ 831,418
Pension expense	\$	40,098	\$	176,126	\$ 216,224

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources		<u> </u>	
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	8,458	23,138	\$ 31,596
Changes of assumptions	1,393	52,266	53,659
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	17,861	178,737	196,598
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	27,867	53,923	81,790
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 55,579	\$ 308,064	\$ 363,643

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	S	ERS	 STRS	 Total
Deferred inflows of resources				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$	-	\$ 1,408	\$ 1,408
Net difference between projected and				
actual earnings on pension plan investments		2,765	1,902	4,667
Changes of assumptions		-	39,340	39,340
Difference between employer contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions/				
change in proportionate share		8,105	 <u>-</u>	 8,105
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	10,870	\$ 42,650	\$ 53,520

\$81,790 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from ACCA contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025.

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:		_				
2025	\$	16,424	\$	117,384	\$	133,808
2026		(10,388)		14,379		3,991
2027		10,660		73,085		83,745
2028		146		6,643		6,789
Total	\$	16,842	\$	211,491	\$	228,333

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

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022, are presented below:

Wage inflation:

Current measurement date 2.40% Prior measurement date 2.40%

Future salary increases, including inflation:

Current measurement date 3.25% to 13.58% Prior measurement date 3.25% to 13.58%

COLA or ad hoc COLA:

Current measurement date 2.00% Prior measurement date 2.00%

Investment rate of return:

Current measurement date 7.00% net of system expenses
Prior measurement date 7.00% net of system expenses

Discount rate:

Current measurement date 7.00% Prior measurement date 7.00%

Actuarial cost method Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

In 2023, mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20% for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35% for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3% for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8% for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

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

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

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. Ohio Revised Code Section 3309.15 and the Board-adopted Investment Policy govern investment activity at SERS. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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

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

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

Discount Rate - Total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%. The discount rate determination did not use a municipal bond rate. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 21-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The actuarially determined contribution rate of fiscal year 2023 was 14%. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return, 7.00%. Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability. The annual money weighted rate of return, calculated as the internal rate of return on pension plan investments, for fiscal year 2023 was 6.90%.

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

		Current					
	1%	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
ACCA's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$	290,437	\$	196,780	\$	117,892	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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

# **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

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

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%
Projected salary increases	Varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50%	Varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50%
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount rate of return	7.00%	7.00%
Payroll increases	3.00%	3.00%
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%	0.00%

For the June 30, 2023 actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110% for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95% for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Disabled Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023 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 Real Rate of Return **
Domestic Equity	26.00 %	6.60 %
International Equity	22.00	6.80
Alternatives	19.00	7.38
Fixed Income	22.00	1.75
Real Estate	10.00	5.75
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	1.00
Total	100.00 %	

<sup>\*</sup> Final target weights reflected at October 1, 2022.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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

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

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

**Sensitivity of ACCA's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate** - The following table represents the net pension liability as of June 30, 2023, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current assumption:

		Current						
	1% Decrease		Dis	count Rate	1% Increase			
ACCA's proportionate share								
of the net pension liability	\$	975,934	\$	634,638	\$	345,997		

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

#### NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

#### Net OPEB Liability/Asset

See Note 14 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

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

Health Care Plan Description - ACCA contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for noncertificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 75 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. SERS' Health Care Plan provides healthcare benefits to eligible individuals receiving retirement, disability, and survivor benefits, and to their eligible dependents. Members who retire after June 1, 1986, need 10 years of service credit, exclusive of most types of purchased credit, to qualify to participate in SERS' health care coverage. 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 <a href="https://www.ohsers.org">www.ohsers.org</a> under Employers/Audit Resources.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

### NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2024, this amount was \$30,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2024, ACCA's surcharge obligation was \$2,555.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. ACCA's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$2,555 for fiscal year 2024. Of this amount, \$2,555 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

Plan Description - The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Health care premiums were reduced by a Medicare Part B premium credit beginning in 2023. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting <a href="https://www.strsoh.org">www.strsoh.org</a> or by calling (888) 227-7877.

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

# Net OPEB Liabilities/Assets, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability/asset was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total OPEB liability/asset used to calculate the net OPEB liability/asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. ACCA's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset was based on ACCA's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

# NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

		SERS	STRS		 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset prior measurement date	0.0	03748800%	0.00	02694890%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0.003520100%		$\underline{0.002947020}\%$		
Change in proportionate share	-0.0	00228700%	0.00	00252130%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	57,992	\$	-	\$ 57,992
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	57,315	\$ 57,315
OPEB expense	\$	10,563	\$	2,404	\$ 12,967

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

	SERS		STRS		 Total	
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>-</u>					
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	119	\$	91	\$ 210	
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		446		105	551	
Changes of assumptions		19,608		8,445	28,053	
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		62,076		23,486	85,562	
Contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		2,555		_	 2,555	
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	84,804	\$	32,127	\$ 116,931	
Deferred inflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	29,909	\$	8,742	\$ 38,651	
Changes of assumptions		16,470		37,816	54,286	
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/		5 (10		900	6.510	
change in proportionate share		5,619		899	 6,518	
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	51,998	\$	47,457	\$ 99,455	

\$2,555 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from ACCA contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

### NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2025	\$ 8,213	\$	(10,934)	\$	(2,721)	
2026	9,391		(1,855)		7,536	
2027	7,553		2,920		10,473	
2028	2,501		1,371		3,872	
2029	1,032		(3,787)		(2,755)	
Thereafter	 1,561		(3,045)		(1,484)	
Total	\$ 30,251	\$	(15,330)	\$	14,921	

### 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.

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### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

### NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022 are presented below:

Wage inflation:

Current measurement date 2.40% Prior measurement date 2.40%

Future salary increases, including inflation:

Current measurement date 3.25% to 13.58% Prior measurement date 3.25% to 13.58%

Investment rate of return:

Current measurement date 7.00% net of investment

expense, including inflation

Prior measurement date 7.00% net of investment expense, including inflation

Municipal bond index rate:

Current measurement date 3.86%
Prior measurement date 3.69%

Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,

including price inflation:

Current measurement date 4.27%
Prior measurement date 4.08%

Medical trend assumption:

Current measurement date 6.75 to 4.40% Prior measurement date 7.00 to 4.40%

In 2023, the following mortality assumptions were used:

**Healthy Retirees** - PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20% for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35% for females.

**Disabled Retirees** - PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3% for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8% for females.

**Contingent Survivors** - PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Contingent Survivor mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 105.5% for males and adjusted 122.5% for females.

Actives - PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Employee mortality table.

Mortality Projection - Mortality rates are projected using a fully generational projection with Scale MP-2020.

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

### **NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

The long-term expected rate of return is reviewed as part of the regular experience studies prepared every five years for SERS. The most recent five-year experience study was performed for the period covering fiscal years 2016 through 2020, and was adopted by the Board on April 15, 2021. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a long-normal distribution analysis in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return, 7.00%, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. 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 long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes.

The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2023, was 4.27%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2023, was 4.08%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the contribution rate of 1.50% of projected covered payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and no contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be depleted in 2048 by SERS' actuaries. The Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index Rate was used in the determination of the single equivalent interest rate for both the June 30, 2022 and the June 30, 2023 total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index Rate is the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion. The Municipal Bond Index Rate was 3.86% at June 30, 2023 and 3.69% at June 30, 2022.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

### **NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

Sensitivity of ACCA's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability, what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (3.27%) and higher (5.27%) than the current discount rate (4.27%). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (5.75% decreasing to 3.40%) and higher (7.75% decreasing to 5.40%) than the current rate (6.75% decreasing to 4.40%).

	Current								
	1% Decrease			count Rate	1% Increase				
ACCA's proportionate share									
of the net OPEB liability	\$	74,130	\$	57,992	\$	45,266			
			(	Current					
	1%	Decrease	Tr	end Rate	1%	Increase			
ACCA's proportionate share									
of the net OPEB liability	\$	42,605	\$	57,992	\$	78,382			

### **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

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

	June 3	0, 2023	June 3	0, 2022	
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%		
Projected salary increases	Varies by servic to 8.50%	e from 2.50%	Varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50%		
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of inverses, include		7.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation		
Payroll increases	3.00%		3.00%		
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%		0.00%		
Discount rate of return	7.00%		7.00%		
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		N/A		
Health care cost trends					
	Initial	Ultimate	Initial	Ultimate	
Medical					
Pre-Medicare	7.50%	4.14%	7.50%	3.94%	
Medicare	-10.94%	4.14%	-68.78%	3.94%	
Prescription Drug					
Pre-Medicare	-11.95%	4.14%	9.00%	3.94%	
Medicare	1.33%	4.14%	-5.47%	3.94%	

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

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

### **NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

For the June 30, 2023 actuarial valuation, for healthy retirees the post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110% for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020; pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95% for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. For disabled retirees, mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Disabled Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>\*</sup> Final target weights reflected at October 1, 2022.

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

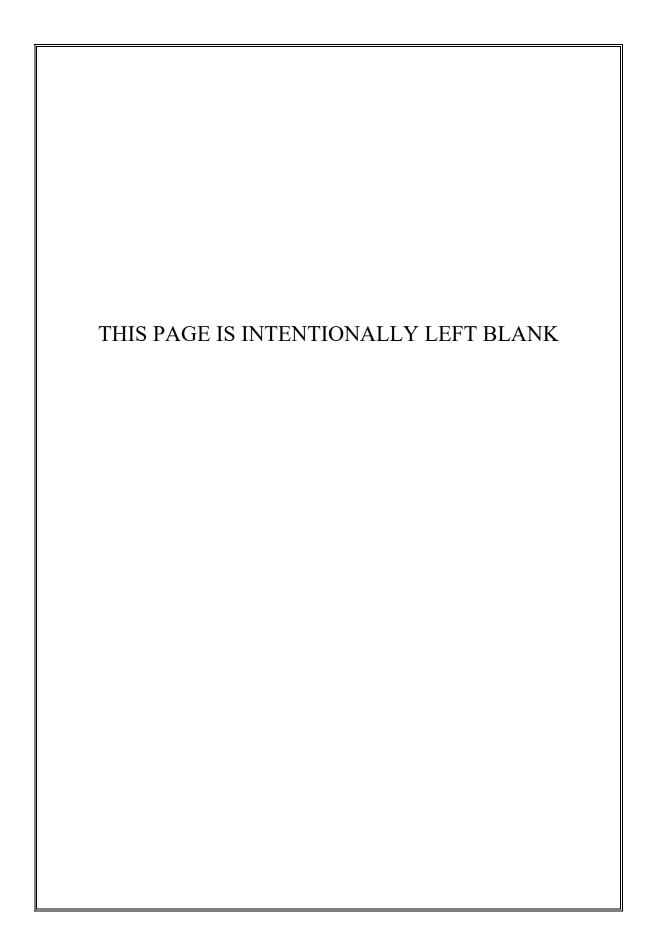
<sup>\*\*10-</sup>Year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25% and is net of investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS' investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate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

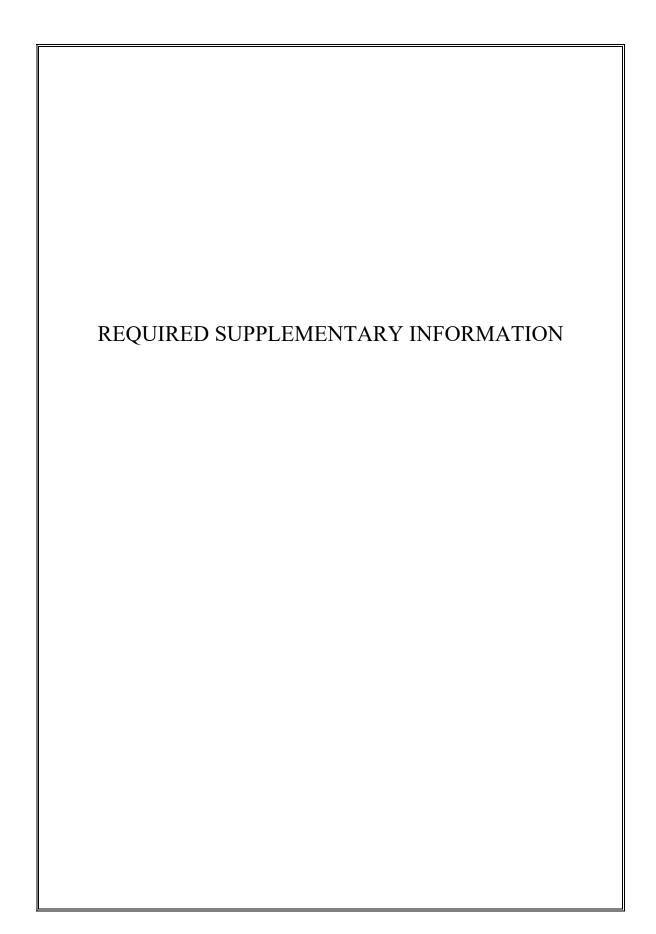
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

### NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	Current								
	1%	Decrease	Dis	count Rate	1% Increase				
ACCA's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	48,510	\$	57,315	\$	64,984			
	1%	Decrease	_	Current end Rate	1%	Increase			
ACCA's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	65,340	\$	57,315	\$	47,650			





### SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST FOUR AND FIVE FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year (1)	Pro of t	CCA's portion the Net n Liability	Pro Shar	ACCA's portionate re of the Net ion Liability		ACCA's Covered Payroll	Pro Shar Pensio a Per	ACCA's portionate re of the Net on Liability as centage of its ered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2024	0.	00356130%	\$	196,780	\$	141,871		138.70%	76.06%
2023	0.	00376920%		203,868		130,700		155.98%	75.82%
2022	0.	00276780%		102,124		106,921		95.51%	82.86%
2021	0.	00236160%		156,201		92,014		169.76%	68.55%
	C		Rela	tributions in ation to the	C.			A COAL	Contributions
Fiscal		ractually		ntractually		ontribution Onficiency		ACCA's Covered	as a Percentage of Covered
Year		quired ributions		Required ntributions		Deficiency (Excess)		zovereu Payroll	Payroll
					-	(			
2024	\$	27,867	\$	(27,867)	\$	-	\$	199,050	14.00%
2023		19,862		(19,862)		-		141,871	14.00%
2022		18,298		(18,298)		-		130,700	14.00%
2021		14,969		(14,969)		-		106,921	14.00%
2020		12,882		(12,882)		-		92,014	14.00%

Note: ACCA did not have payroll prior to fiscal year 2020. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

<sup>(1)</sup> Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of ACCA's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

### SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST FOUR AND FIVE FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year (1)	Pro of	CCA's portion the Net on Liability	Pro Shar	ACCA's portionate e of the Net ion Liability		ACCA's Covered Payroll	Pro Shar Pensio a Pero	ACCA's portionate re of the Net on Liability as centage of its ered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2024	0	.00294702%	\$	634,638	\$	404,657		156.83%	80.02%
2023	0	.00269489%		599,077		357,771		167.45%	78.88%
2022	0	.00255496%		326,674		314,836		103.76%	87.78%
2021	0	.00210672%		509,751		292,464		174.30%	75.48%
	Cont	ractually	Rela	ributions in ation to the atractually	C	ontribution	,	ACCA's	Contributions as a Percentage
Fiscal		equired		Required		Deficiency		Covered	of Covered
Year		ributions		ntributions		(Excess)		Payroll	Payroll
2024	\$	53,923	\$	(53,923)	\$	-	\$	385,164	14.00%
2023		56,652		(56,652)		-		404,657	14.00%
2022		50,088		(50,088)		-		357,771	14.00%
2021		44,077		(44,077)		-		314,836	14.00%
2020		40,945		(40,945)		-		292,464	14.00%

Note: ACCA did not have payroll prior to fiscal year 2020. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

<sup>(1)</sup> Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of ACCA's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

### SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST FOUR AND FIVE FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year (1) (2)	Prop of th	CA's ortion e Net Liability	Proj Shar	ACCA's portionate e of the Net B Liability	ACCA's Covered Payroll	Pro Shar OPEI a Pero	ACCA's portionate e of the Net B Liability as centage of its ered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
2024	0.0	0352010%	\$	57,992	\$ 141,871		40.88%	30.02%
2023	0.0	0374880%		52,634	130,700		40.27%	30.34%
2022	0.0	0265290%		50,208	106,921		46.96%	24.08%
2021	0.0	0218460%		47,479	92,014		51.60%	18.17%
				ributions in tion to the				Contributions
		actually		tractually	 ontribution		ACCA's	as a Percentage
Fiscal	_	uired		equired	Deficiency		Covered	of Covered
Year	Contri	ibutions	Con	tributions	 (Excess)		Payroll	Payroll
2024	\$	2,555	\$	(2,555)	\$ -	\$	199,050	1.28%
2023		1,794		(1,794)	-		141,871	1.26%
2022		1,910		(1,910)	-		130,700	1.46%
2021		776		(776)	-		106,921	0.73%
2020		145		(145)	-		92,014	0.16%

<sup>(1)</sup> Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the ACCA's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

<sup>(2)</sup> Information prior to 2020 is not available. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

### SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST FOUR AND FIVE FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year (1) (2)	ACCA's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	Proposition Propos	CCA's ortionate of the Net OPEB ity/(Asset)	(	ACCA's Covered Payroll	Pro Shar Liabil a Per	ACCA's opertionate re of the Net OPEB lity/(Asset) as centage of its ered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/(Asset)
2024	0.00294702%	\$	(57,315)	\$	404,657		14.16%	168.52%
2023	0.00269489%		(69,780)		357,771		19.50%	230.73%
2022	0.00255496%		(53,869)		314,836		17.11%	174.73%
2021	0.00210672%		(37,026)		292,464		12.66%	182.10%
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Relat Cont Re	ibutions in ion to the ractually quired ributions	D	ntribution deficiency (Excess)	(	ACCA's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2024	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	385,164	0.00%
2023	-		-		-		404,657	0.00%
2022	-		-		-		357,771	0.00%
2021	-		-		-		314,836	0.00%
2020	-		-		-		292,464	0.00%

<sup>(1)</sup> Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the ACCA's measurement date which is the prior year-end.

<sup>(2)</sup> Information prior to 2020 is not available. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

### NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

### NOTE 1 - PENSIONS & OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

### **PENSION**

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

### Change in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2015.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2016.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2017.
- For fiscal year 2018, SERS changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) based on the changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%.
- For fiscal year 2019, with the authority granted the Board under Senate Bill 8, the Board has enacted a three year COLA delay for future benefit recipients commencing benefits on or after April 1, 2018.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2020.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2021.
- For fiscal year 2022, SERS changed from a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) of 2.5% to 2.0%.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2023.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2024.

### Change in assumptions:

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2015.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2016.
- For fiscal year 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement and (h) the discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2018.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2020.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2021.
- For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation decreased from 3.00% to 2.40%, (b) future salary increases changed from 3.50%-18.20% to 3.25%-13.58%, (c) investment rate of return decreased from 7.50% to 7.00%, (d) discount rate decreased from 7.50% to 7.00% and (e) mortality tables changed from the RP-2014 Blue Collar mortality table to the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table.

### NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

### NOTE 1 - PENSIONS & OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) - (Continued)

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2023.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2024.

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

### Change in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2015.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2016.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2017.
- For fiscal year 2018, STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2019.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2020.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2021.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2022.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2023.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2024.

### Changes in assumptions:

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2015.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2016.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017.
- For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (b) the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, (c) the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%, (d) total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25% due to lower inflation, (e) the healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016 and (f) rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2020.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2021.
- For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00% and (b) the discount rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00%.
- For fiscal year 2023, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: the projected salary increases went from 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65 to varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50%.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2024.

## NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

### NOTE 1 - PENSIONS & OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) - (Continued)

### OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

### Change in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2017.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2018.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2019.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2020.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2021.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2022.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2023.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2024.

### Change in assumptions:

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017.
- For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members and beneficiaries was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement, (h) the municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92% to 3.56% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 2.98% to 3.63%.
- For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend rates for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 7.25%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate increased from 3.56% to 3.62% and (d) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 3.63% to 3.70%.
- For fiscal year 2020, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate decreased from 3.70% to 3.22%, (b) the health care cost trend rates for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.375%-4.75% to a range of 5.25%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.25%-4.75% to a range of 7.00%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate decreased from 3.62% to 3.13% and (d) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation decreased from 3.70% to 3.22%.
- For fiscal year 2021, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate decreased from 3.22% to 2.63% and (b) the municipal bond index rate decreased from 3.13% to 2.45%, and (c) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation decreased from 3.22% to 2.63%.

## NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

### NOTE 1 - PENSIONS & OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) - (Continued)

- For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation decreased from 3.00% to 2.40%, (b) future salary increases changed from 3.50%-18.20% to 3.25%-13.58%, (c) investment rate of return decreased from 7.50% to 7.00%, (d) discount rate decreased from 7.50% to 7.00% and (e) mortality tables changed from the RP-2014 Blue Collar mortality table to the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table.
- For fiscal year 2023, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) municipal bond index rate went from 1.92% to 3.69%, (b) single equivalent interest rate when from 2.27% to 4.08% and (c) medical trend assumptions went from 5.125% to 4.40% Medicare and 6.75% to 4.40% Pre-Medicare to 7.00% to 4.40%.
- For fiscal year 2024, the following changes of assumptions affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) municipal bond index rate went from 3.69% to 3.86%, (b) single equivalent interest rate when from 4.08% to 4.27% and (c) medical trend assumptions went from 7.00% to 4.40% to 6.75% to 4.40%.

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

### Change in benefit terms:

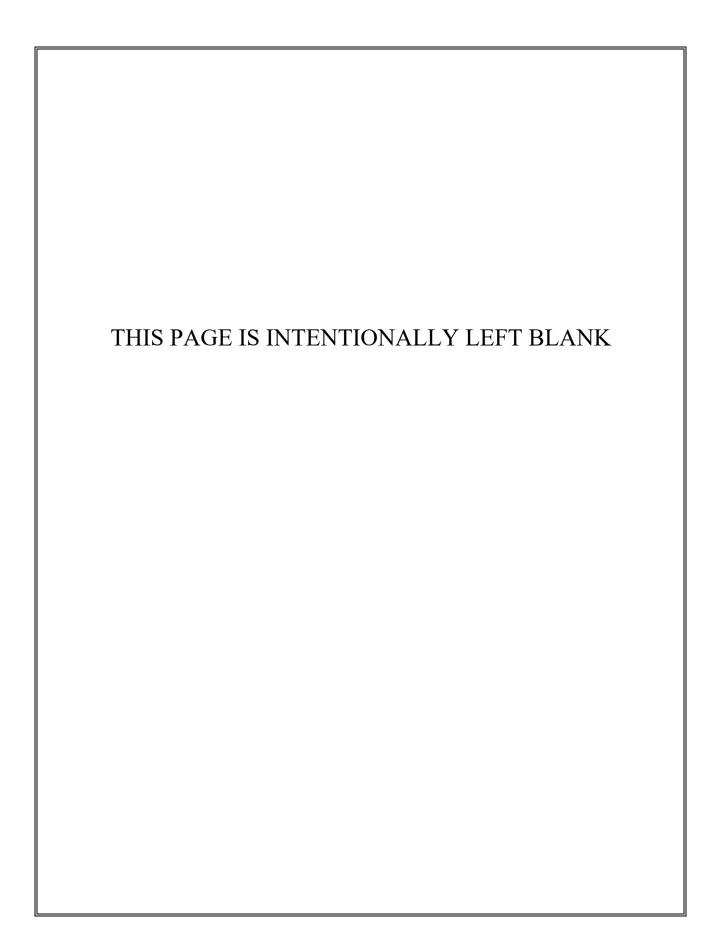
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2017.
- For fiscal year 2018, STRS reduced the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 2.1% to 1.9% per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019.
- For fiscal year 2019, STRS increased the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 1.9% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.
- For fiscal year 2020, STRS increased the subsidy percentage from 1.944% to 1.984% effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.
- For fiscal year 2021, the non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2021 from 1.984% to 2.055% per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2021. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the AMA Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.
- For fiscal year 2022, the non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2022 from 2.055% to 2.100%. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2022. The Medicare Part D subsidy was updated to reflect it is expected to be negative in CY2022. The Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2023.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2024.

## NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

### NOTE 1 - PENSIONS & OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) - (Continued)

Change in assumptions:

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017.
- For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.26% to 4.13% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB), (b) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (c) valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified, (d) the percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased and (e) the assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.
- For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability/asset since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB) and (b) decrease in health care cost trend rates from 6.00%-11.00% initial; 4.50% ultimate down to Medical Pre-Medicare 6.00% and Medicare 5.00% initial; 4.00% ultimate and Prescription Drug Pre-Medicare 8.00% and Medicare (5.23%) initial; 4.00% ultimate.
- For fiscal year 2020, health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical pre-Medicare from 6.00% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 5.87% initial 4.00% ultimate; medical Medicare from 5.00% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 4.93% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug pre-Medicare from 8.00% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 7.73% initial 4.00% ultimate and (5.23%) initial 4.00% ultimate up to 9.62% initial 4.00% ultimate.
- For fiscal year 2021, health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical pre-Medicare from 5.87% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 5.00% initial 4.00% ultimate; medical Medicare from 4.93% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 6.69% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug pre-Medicare from 7.73% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 6.50% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug Medicare from 9.62% initial 4.00% ultimate up to 11.87% initial 4.00% ultimate.
- For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00%, (b) the discount rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00% and (c) health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical Medicare from 6.69% initial 4.00% ultimate down to -16.18% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug Medicare from 11.87% initial 4.00% ultimate up to 29.98% initial 4.00% ultimate.
- For fiscal year 2023, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) projected salary increase went from 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65 to varies by services from 2.50% to 8.50% and (b) health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: Pre-Medicare from 5.00% initial 4.00% ultimate to 7.50% initial 3.94% ultimate; medical Medicare from 16.18% initial 4.00% ultimate to 68.78% initial 3.94% ultimate; prescription drug Pre-Medicare from 6.50% initial 4.00% ultimate to 9.00% initial 3.94% ultimate; Medicare from 29.98% initial 4.00% ultimate to 5.47% initial 3.94% ultimate.
- For fiscal year 2024, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: Pre-Medicare from 7.50% initial 3.94% ultimate to 7.50% initial 4.14% ultimate; medical Medicare from 68.78% initial 3.94% ultimate to 10.94% initial 4.14% ultimate; prescription drug Pre-Medicare from 9.00% initial 3.94% ultimate to 11.95% initial 4.14% ultimate; Medicare from 5.47% initial 3.94% ultimate to 1.33% initial 4.14% ultimate.



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

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

### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2023 are as follows:

- In total, net position was \$301,614 at June 30, 2023.
- ACCA had operating revenues of \$728,857, operating expenses of \$1,315,848, nonoperating revenues of \$461,442 and nonoperating expenses of \$20,278 for fiscal year 2023. The total change in net position for the fiscal year was a decrease of \$145,827.

### **Using the Basic Financial Statements**

This annual report consists of management's discussion and analysis, the basic financial statements and the notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand ACCA's financial activities. The statement of net position and the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position provide information about the activities of ACCA, including all short-term and long-term financial resources and obligations.

### **Reporting ACCA's Financial Activities**

### Statement of Net Position, Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and Statement of Cash Flows

The statement of net position and the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position answer the question, "How did ACCA do financially during fiscal year 2023?" These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report ACCA's net position and change in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for ACCA as a whole, the financial position of ACCA has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not.

The statement of cash flows provides information about how ACCA finances and meets the cash flow needs of its operations.

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements.

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

The table below provides a summary of ACCA's net position at June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022.

	2023	2022
<u>Assets</u>		
Current assets	\$ 658,191	\$ 618,773
Net OPEB asset	69,780	53,869
Capital assets, net	445,450	486,658
Total assets	1,173,421	1,159,300
<u>Deferred outflows of resources</u>	606,202	677,472
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Current liabilities	158,528	138,745
Long-term liabilities:		
Net pension liability	802,945	428,798
Net OPEB liability	52,634	50,208
Lease payable	283,849	342,848
Total liabilities	1,297,956	960,599
<b>Deferred inflows of resources</b>	180,053	428,732
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	102,602	87,961
Restricted	215,235	73,091
Unrestricted (deficit)	(16,223)	286,389
Total net position	\$ 301,614	\$ 447,441

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by ACCA at June 30, 2023 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." ACCA adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of ACCA's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

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

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

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to equal ACCA'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 is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2023, ACCA's net position totaled \$301,614.

At year end, capital assets represented 37.96% of total assets. Capital assets consisted of furniture and equipment, lease-hold improvements and intangible right to use assets. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2023, was \$102,602. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although ACCA'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.

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

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

### **Change in Net Position**

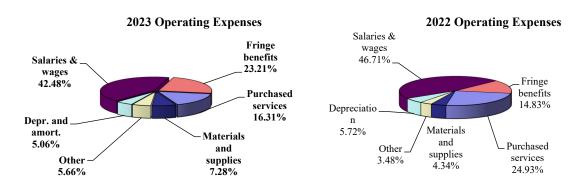
	2023	2022
Revenues:		
Operating revenues:		
State foundation	\$ 727,033	\$ 742,040
Other	1,824	22,546
Total operating revenues	728,857	764,586
Non-operating revenues:		
State, federal and local grants	452,447	392,069
Interest revenue	<u>8,995</u>	833
Total non-operating revenues	461,442	392,902
Total revenues	1,190,299	1,157,488
Expenses:		
Operating expenses:		
Salaries and wages	559,003	511,025
Fringe benefits	305,376	162,276
Purchased services	214,580	272,749
Materials and supplies	95,834	47,457
Depreciation/amortization	66,561	62,575
Other	74,494	38,027
Total operating expenses	1,315,848	1,094,109
Non-operating expenses:		
Interest and fiscal charges	20,278	23,274
Total expenses	1,336,126	1,117,383
Change in net position	(145,827)	40,105
Net position at beginning of year	447,441	407,336
Net position at end of year	\$ 301,614	\$ 447,441

During fiscal year 2023, overall operating revenues decreased \$35,729 or 4.67%. State, federal and local grants increased because of grants for food service and safety. Overall operating expenses increased \$221,739 or 20.27%, which is due to the change in pension expense.

The charts below illustrate the revenues and expenses for ACCA during fiscal years 2023 and 2022.



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



### **Capital Assets**

At June 30, 2023, ACCA had \$445,450 invested in furniture and equipment, lease-hold improvements and intangible right to use assets. See Note 6 to the basic financial statements for detail on capital assets.

### **Current Financial Related Activities**

ACCA is sponsored by the Ohio Department of Education Office of School Sponsorship. ACCA is reliant upon State foundation monies and State and Federal grants to offer quality, educational services to students.

In order to continually provide learning opportunities to ACCA's students, ACCA will apply resources to best meet the needs of its students. It is the intent of ACCA to apply for other State and Federal funds that are made available to finance its operations.

### **Contacting ACCA's Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide our clients and creditors with a general overview of ACCA's finances and to show ACCA's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact James Hudson, Treasurer, Ashland County Community Academy, 716 Union Street, Ashland, Ohio 44805.

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

Assets:	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 544,889
Receivables:	
Intergovernmental	113,302
Total current assets	658,191
Non-current assets:	
Net OPEB asset	69,780
Capital assets, net	445,450
Total non-current assets	515,230
Total assets	1,173,421
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Pension	480,795
OPEB	125,407
Total deferred outflows of resources	606,202
Liabilities:	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	22,172
Accrued wages and benefits	57,855
Intergovernmental payable	19,502
Lease payable	58,999
Total current liabilities	158,528
Non-current liabilities:	·
Net pension liability	802,945
Net OPEB liability	52,634
Lease payable	283,849
Total non-current liabilities	1,139,428
Total liabilities	1,297,956
Total Habilities	1,297,930
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Pension	64,711
OPEB	115,342
Total deferred inflows of resources	180,053
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	102,602
Restricted for:	
OPEB plan	44,389
Public school support	368
Locally funded programs	67,559
State funded programs	98,148
Federally funded programs	4,771
Unrestricted	(16,223)
Total net position	\$ 301,614

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Operating revenues:	
State foundation	\$ 727,033
Other	1,824
Total operating revenues	 728,857
Operating expenses:	
Salaries and wages	559,003
Fringe benefits	305,376
Purchased services	214,580
Materials and supplies	95,834
Other	74,494
Depreciation/amortization	66,561
Total operating expenses	 1,315,848
Operating loss	 (586,991)
Non-operating revenues (expenses):	
State, federal and local grants	452,447
Interest revenue	8,995
Interest and fiscal charges	(20,278)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	 441,164
Change in net position	(145,827)
Net position at beginning of year	 447,441
Net position at end of year	\$ 301,614

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from state foundation	\$	726,869
Cash received from other operations	Ψ	6,236
Cash payments for salaries and wages		(551,816)
Cash payments for fringe benefits		(113,501)
Cash payments for contractual services		(217,768)
Cash payments for materials and supplies		(91,822)
Cash payments for other expenses		(74,494)
Net cash used in operating activities		(316,296)
		(310,270)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities: Cash received from grants and subsidies		484,434
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		484,434
Cash flows from capital and related		
financing activities:		
Interest and fiscal charges		(20,278)
Principal retirement		(55,849)
Acquisition of capital assets		(25,353)
•		(==;===)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		(101,480)
Cash flows from investing activities:		0.005
Interest received		8,995
Net cash provided by investing activities		8,995
Net increase in cash and cash		
cash equivalents		75,653
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		469,236
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	544,889
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Operating loss	\$	(586,991)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation/amortization		66,561
Changes in assets and liabilities:		4 249
Decrease in intergovernmental receivable (Increase) in net OPEB asset		4,248 (15,911)
Decrease in deferred outflows - pension		77,370
(Increase) in deferred outflows - OPEB		(6,100)
Increase in accounts payable		1,475
Increase in accounts payable  Increase in accounts payable		7,187
Increase in intergovernmental payable		7,971
Increase in net pension liability		374,147
Increase in net OPEB liability		2,426
(Decrease) in deferred inflows - pension		(274,113)
Increase in deferred inflows - OPEB		25,434
Net cash used in operating activities	\$	(316,296)

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

### NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF ACCA

The Ashland County Community Academy ("ACCA") is a non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapters 3314.02 and 3314.03 to develop a conversion school alternative educational program for academically at-risk area high school age students, including but not limited to special needs students. ACCA, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any school district and is nonsectarian in its programs, admission policies, employment practices and all other operations. ACCA may sue and be sued, acquire facilities as needed and contract for any services necessary for the operation of ACCA. Management is not aware of any course of action or series of events that have occurred that might adversely affect ACCA's tax-exempt status

As of January 1, 2019, the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) sponsors ACCA through the Office of School Sponsorship (the "Sponsor"). The current sponsorship agreement expires on June 30, 2026. The Sponsor is responsible for evaluating the performance of ACCA and has the authority to deny renewal of the contract at its expiration. The Board of Directors is responsible for the operations of ACCA.

ACCA operates under the direction of a five-member Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is responsible for carrying out provisions of the contract which, include, but are not limited to, state-mandated provisions regarding student population, curriculum, academic goals, performance standards and admission standards. The Board of Directors controls ACCA's instructional/support facility staffed by a one full time equivalent (FTE) Director, one full time assistant director/teacher four FTE certificated teaching personnel and two FTE non-certified staff members who provide services to approximately 85 students.

### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

### A. Basis of Presentation

ACCA's basic financial statements consist of a statement of net position, a statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, and a statement of cash flows. Enterprise fund accounting is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that the costs (expenses) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges or where it has been decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

### **B.** Measurement Focus

Enterprise fund accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources are included on the statement of net position. The difference between total assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources is defined as net position. Operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how ACCA finances and meets the cash flow needs of its enterprise activities.

### C. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the basic financial statements. ACCA's basic financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

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

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

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.

Nonexchange transactions, in which ACCA receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants, entitlements and donations. 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 fiscal year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which ACCA must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to ACCA on a reimbursement basis.

Expenses are recognized at the time that they are incurred.

### D. Budgetary Process

Unlike other public schools located in the State of Ohio, community schools are not required to follow budgetary provisions set forth in Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5705, unless specifically provided in their contract with their Sponsor. The contract between ACCA and its Sponsor does not prescribe a budgetary process for ACCA.

### E. Cash and Investments

All monies received by ACCA are deposited in a demand deposit account or included in ACCA's investment in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio - the State Treasurer's Investment Pool), and are recorded on the statement of net position as "cash and cash equivalents".

ACCA has invested funds in STAR Ohio during fiscal year 2023. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants." ACCA 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 fiscal year 2023, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, 24-hour notice in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$100 million is encouraged. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$250 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$250 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the statement of net position, investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased are considered to be cash equivalents.

An analysis of ACCA's investments at fiscal year-end is provided in Note 4.

### F. Capital Assets and Depreciation/Amortization

All capital assets are capitalized at cost and updated for additions and disposals during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value on the date donated. ACCA maintains a capitalization threshold of \$1,000. ACCA does not have any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

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

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

All capital assets are depreciated/amortized. Lease-hold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of useful lives of the related capital assets or the lease period. Furniture and equipment are depreciated over 5-15 years. Depreciation/amortization is computed using the straight-line method.

ACCA is reporting intangible right to use assets related to leased building space. The 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.

### G. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources. The net position component "investment in capital assets," consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. The outstanding balances of any borrowing or liabilities used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of capital assets, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of capital assets or related debt, should also be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by ACCA or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position has been restricted for OPEB, public school support and state, local and federally funded programs.

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

### H. Prepayments

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

### I. Intergovernmental Revenues

ACCA currently participates in the State foundation program and the State of Ohio Educational Management Information System grant. ACCA also participates in Federal grant programs including, but not limited to, ESSER, 21<sup>st</sup> Century, IDEA-Part B, Title I Supplemental School Improvement, Title I and Supporting Effective Instruction. Revenues from these programs are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned, essentially the same as the fiscal year. State foundation revenue for fiscal year 2023 totaled \$727,033 and is recognized as operating revenue.

Grants and entitlements are recognized as nonoperating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements, as described in Note 2.C, have been met. State and Federal grant revenue for fiscal year 2023 totaled \$452,447.

### J. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of ACCA. For ACCA, these revenues are primarily payments from the State foundation program. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of ACCA. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

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

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

#### K. Estimates

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

### L. Fair Value

ACCA 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.

### M. Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For ACCA, see Note 14 and Note 15 for deferred outflows of resources related to ACCA's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position may report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For ACCA, see Note 14 and Note 15 for deferred inflows of resources related to ACCA's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

### N. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

### **NOTE 3 - CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

### A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2023, the carrying amount of ACCA's deposits was \$241,395. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2023, ACCA's entire bank balance of \$248,344 was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

### **B.** Investments

At June 30, 2023, ACCA had the following investment and maturity:

			<u>N</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	
Measurement/	Meas	surement	6 1	nonths or	
Investment type	V	<u>Value</u> <u>less</u>			
Amortized cost:					
STAR Ohio	\$	303,494	\$	303,494	

The ACCA's investments in STAR Ohio are valued at the daily redemption value as reported by the underlying fund (Level 1 inputs).

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

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

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

*Credit Risk:* Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. ACCA has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in State statutes.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, ACCA will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. ACCA's investment policy does not specifically address custodial credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

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

Measurement/	Measurement	
Investment type	Value	% of Total
Amortized cost: STAR Ohio	\$ 303,494	100.00

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

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

Cash and investments per note	
C	

Investments	303,494
Total	\$ 544,889
Cash and investments per statement of net position	
Business-type activities	\$ 544,889

### **NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2022 consisted of intergovernmental receivable in the amount of \$113,302. Receivables are disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year.

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

### **NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

	Ba	alance						Balance
	<u>July</u>	1, 2022	A	dditions	Dis	<u>posals</u>	Jun	e 30, 2023
Furniture and equipment	\$	170,723	\$	25,353	\$	-	\$	196,076
Lease-hold improvements		32,542		-		-		32,542
Intagible right to use	•	453,633		-		-		453,633
Less: accumulated depreciation/amortization								
Furniture and equipment		(92,335)		(21,198)		-		(113,533)
Lease hold improvements		(32,542)		-		-		(32,542)
Intagible right to use		(45,363)	_	(45,363)			_	(90,726)
Capital assets, net	\$	486,658	\$	(41,208)	\$		\$	445,450

### **NOTE 7 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

ACCA is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to contracted personnel; and natural disasters. For fiscal year 2023, ACCA is a member of the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority (SORSA) consortium to provide its property and general liability insurance (See Note 13).

ACCA pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium for employee injury coverage. The premium is calculated by multiplying the monthly total gross payroll by a factor that is calculated by the State.

### **NOTE 8 - PURCHASED SERVICES**

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, purchased services expenses were as follows:

Professional and technical services	\$ 147,372
Communications	8,497
Utilities	19,014
Pupil transportation	31,309
Other purchased services	 8,388
Total	\$ 214,580

### **NOTE 9 - SPONSOR CONTRACT**

ACCA has entered into a contract commencing on July 1, 2021 and continuing through June 30, 2026 with the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) Office of School Sponsorship (the "Sponsor"). The Sponsor shall carry out the responsibilities established by law. ACCA shall pay the Sponsor a fee of three percent of the total amount of payments for operating expenses received each year by ACCA from the State of Ohio. ACCA paid ODE \$21,822 in sponsorship fees for fiscal year 2023.

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

### **NOTE 10 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

ACCA has contracted through an independent agent to provide employee medical insurance to its full-time employees. ACCA pays 85 percent and the employee pays 15 percent of the monthly premiums for all selected coverage.

### **NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

The following changes occurred in the long-term obligations during fiscal year 2023:

								Amounts
	Balance					Balance		Due in
	 07/01/22	 Additions	R	Leductions		06/30/23	_	One Year
Lease payable	\$ 398,697	\$ -	\$	(55,849)	\$	342,848	\$	58,999
Net pension liability	428,798	374,147		-		802,945		-
Net OPEB liability	 50,208	 2,426			_	52,634		
Total long-term obligations	\$ 877,703	\$ 376,573	\$	(55,849)	\$	1,198,427	\$	58,999

Net pension liability: See Note 14 for information on ACCA's net pension liability.

Net OPEB liability: See Note 15 for information on ACCA's net OPEB liability.

<u>Lease payable:</u> ACCA has entered into a lease agreement for the use of right to use building space. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, ACCA will report an intangible capital asset and corresponding liability for the future scheduled payments under the lease. The lease payments are due monthly and the lease term ends on August 31, 2028.

A schedule of the future lease payments at June 30, 2023 follows:

Fiscal Year	<u> </u>	Principal	_	Interest	_	Total
2024	\$	58,999	\$	17,384	\$	76,383
2025		62,327		14,056		76,383
2026		65,842		10,541		76,383
2027		69,557		6,826		76,383
2028		73,480		2,903		76,383
2029		12,643	_	87		12,730
Total	\$	342,848	\$	51,797	\$	394,645

### **NOTE 12 - CONTINGENCIES**

### A. Grants

ACCA 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 are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of ACCA. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of ACCA at June 30, 2023, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

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

### **NOTE 12 - CONTINGENCIES - (Continued)**

### B. Litigation

ACCA is not party to legal proceedings which, in the opinion of ACCA management, will have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of ACCA.

### **NOTE 13 - PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOL**

### Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority

ACCA participates in the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority Board (SORSA), an insurance purchasing pool. SORSA's business affairs are conducted by a nine member Board of Directors consisting of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and five delegates. SORSA was created to provide joint self-insurance coverage and to assist members to prevent and reduce losses and injuries to the participants' property and person. It is intended to provide liability and property insurance at reduced premiums for the participants. SORSA is organized as a nonprofit corporation under provisions of Ohio Revised Code Chapter 2744.

### **NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS**

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

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

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

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

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

The Ohio Revised Code limits ACCA's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. ACCA cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions/OPEB are financed; however, ACCA 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.

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

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

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 15 for the required OPEB disclosures.

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 the accrual basis of accounting.

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

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. Beginning April 1, 2018, new benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. A three-year COLA suspension was in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. Upon resumption of the COLA, it will be indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5% and with a floor of 0%. In 2022, the Board of Trustees approved a 2.5% cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for eligible retirees and beneficiaries in 2023.

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10.00% of their annual covered salary and ACCA is required to contribute 14.00% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10.00% for plan members and 14.00% for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.00%. For fiscal year 2023, the Retirement Board did not allocate any employer contribution to the Health Care Fund.

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

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

ACCA's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$19,862 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, \$4,642 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

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

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.20% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2023, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACCA's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$56,652 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, \$11,681 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. ACCA's proportion of the net pension liability was based on ACCA's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

		SERS		STRS		Total
Proportion of the net pension						
liability prior measurement date	0.0	02767800%	0.0	02554955%		
Proportion of the net pension						
liability current measurement date	0.0	0.003769200%		0.002694890%		
Change in proportionate share	0.0	0.001001400%		0.000139935%		
Proportionate share of the net						
pension liability	\$	203,868	\$	599,077	\$	802,945
Pension expense	\$	71,248	\$	182,670	\$	253,918

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
<b>Deferred outflows of resources</b>						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	8,257	\$	7,667	\$	15,924
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		20,844		20,844
Changes of assumptions		2,011		71,692		73,703
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		42,354		251,456		293,810
Contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		19,862		56,652		76,514
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	72,484	\$	408,311	\$	480,795

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred inflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	1,339	\$	2,292	\$	3,631
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments		7,117		=		7,117
Changes of assumptions				53,963		53,963
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	8,456	\$	56,255	\$	64,711

\$76,514 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from ACCA 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	\$ 25,332	\$	114,456	\$ 139,788
2025	17,173		110,927	128,100
2026	(10,163)		9,265	(898)
2027	 11,824		60,756	 72,580
Total	\$ 44,166	\$	295,404	\$ 339,570

#### Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wage inflation:

Current measurement date 2.40% Prior measurement date 2.40%

Future salary increases, including inflation:

Current measurement date 3.25% to 13.58% Prior measurement date 3.25% to 13.58%

COLA or ad hoc COLA:

Current measurement date 2.00%
Prior measurement date 2.00%

Investment rate of return:

Current measurement date 7.00% net of system expenses
Prior measurement date 7.00% net of system expenses

Discount rate:

Current measurement date 7.00%
Prior measurement date 7.00%

Actuarial cost method Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

			Current			
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
ACCA's proportionate share		_				_
of the net pension liability	\$	300,083	\$	203,868	\$	122,807

### **Actuarial Assumptions - STRS**

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

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

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

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

For the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110% for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95% for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Disable Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

		Current							
	1% Decrease		Dis	count Rate	1% Increase				
ACCA's proportionate share									
of the net pension liability	\$	904,988	\$	599,077	\$	340,372			

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

#### NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

#### Net OPEB Liability/Asset

See Note 14 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

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

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

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

#### NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2023, this amount was \$25,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2023, ACCA's surcharge obligation was \$1,794.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. ACCA's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$1,794 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, \$1,794 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

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

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

# OPEB Liabilities/Assets, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability/asset was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total OPEB liability/asset used to calculate the net OPEB liability/asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. ACCA's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset was based on ACCA's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

# NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Proportion of the net OPEB						
liability/asset prior measurement date	0.00	)2652900%	0.00	)2554955%		
Proportion of the net OPEB						
liability/asset current measurement date	0.00	)3748800 <u></u> %	0.00	2694890%		
Change in proportionate share	0.00	<u>)1095900</u> %	0.00	<u>00139935</u> %		
Proportionate share of the net						
OPEB liability	\$	52,634	\$	-	\$	52,634
Proportionate share of the net						
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	69,780	\$	69,780
OPEB expense	\$	14,265	\$	(6,622)	\$	7,643

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

	SERS		STRS		Total
<b>Deferred outflows of resources</b>					
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	441	\$	1,009	\$ 1,450
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		273		1,211	1,484
Changes of assumptions		8,369		2,973	11,342
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		79,857		29,480	109,337
Contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date		1,794		_	 1,794
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$</u>	90,734	\$	34,673	\$ 125,407
Deferred inflows of resources					
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	33,671	\$	10,477	\$ 44,148
Changes of assumptions		21,607		49,477	71,084
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/				110	110
change in proportionate share				110	 110
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	55,278	\$	60,064	\$ 115,342

<sup>\$1,794</sup> reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from ACCA contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024.

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

### **NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

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	\$	7,266	\$	(10,056)	\$	(2,790)
2025		7,355		(9,808)		(2,453)
2026		8,602		(1,506)		7,096
2027		6,963		2,867		9,830
2028		2,030		1,407		3,437
Thereafter		1,446		(8,295)		(6,849)
Total	\$	33,662	\$	(25,391)	\$	8,271

#### 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.

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

### **NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

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

***		
Wage	inflatio	n:

Current measurement date 2.40% Prior measurement date 2.40%

Future salary increases, including inflation:

Current measurement date 3.25% to 13.58% Prior measurement date 3.25% to 13.58%

Investment rate of return:

Current measurement date 7.00% net of investment

expense, including inflation

Prior measurement date 7.00% net of investment expense, including inflation

Municipal bond index rate:

Current measurement date 3.69%
Prior measurement date 1.92%

Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,

including price inflation:

Current measurement date 4.08%
Prior measurement date 2.27%

Medical trend assumption:

Current measurement date 7.00 to 4.40%

Prior measurement date

 Medicare
 5.125 to 4.400%

 Pre-Medicare
 6.750 to 4.400%

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

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

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

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

### **NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

The long-term expected rate of return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the actuarial 5-year experience study. The most recent study covers fiscal years 2016 through 2020, and was adopted by the Board in 2021. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a long-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return, 7.00%, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer timeframe. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

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

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

Sensitivity of ACCA's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability, what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (3.08%) and higher (5.08%) than the current discount rate (4.08%). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.00% decreasing to 3.40%) and higher (8.00% decreasing to 5.40%) than the current rate (7.00% decreasing to 4.40%).

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

### **NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

		Current								
	1%	1% Decrease Discount Rate				1% Increase				
ACCA's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	65,372	\$	52,634	\$	42,350				
	1%	Decrease		Current end Rate	1%	Increase				
ACCA's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	40,590	\$	52,634	\$	68,364				

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

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

	June 3	0, 2022	June 30, 2021				
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%				
Projected salary increases	Varies by servic	e from 2.50%	12.50% at age 20 to				
	to 8.50%		2.50% at age 65				
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of inverses, include		7.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation				
Payroll increases	3.00%		3.00%				
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%		0.00%				
Discount rate of return	7.00%		7.00%				
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		N/A				
Health care cost trends							
	Initial	Ultimate	Initial	Ultimate			
Medical							
Pre-Medicare	7.50%	3.94%	5.00%	4.00%			
Medicare	-68.78%	3.94%	-16.18% 4.00%				
Prescription Drug							
Pre-Medicare	9.00%	3.94%	6.50% 4.00%				
Medicare	-5.47%	3.94%	29.98% 4.00%				

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

For the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation, for healthy retirees the post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110% for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020; pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95% for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. For disabled retirees, mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Disabled Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

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

### NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

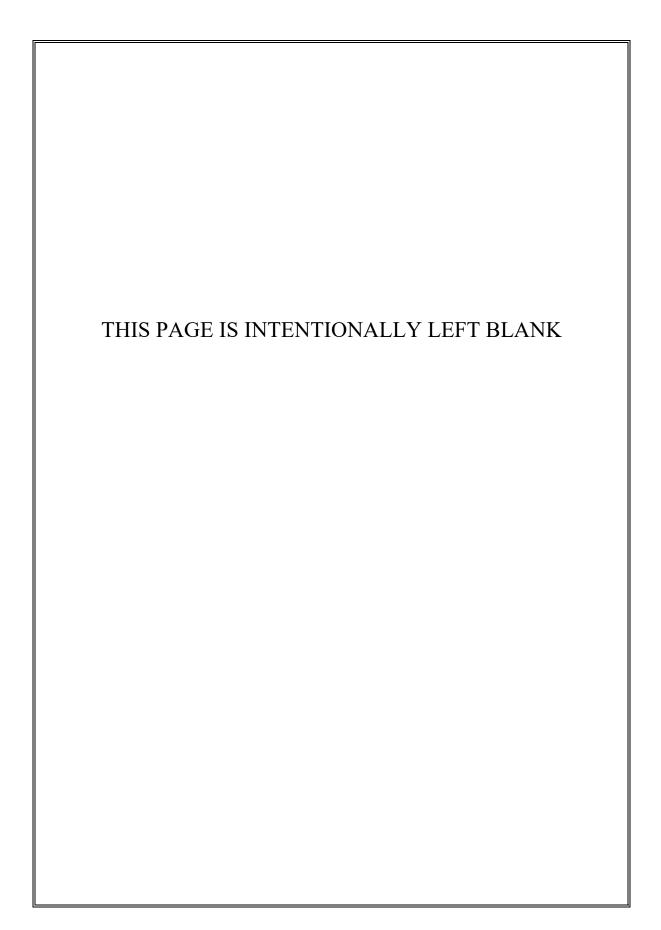
# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

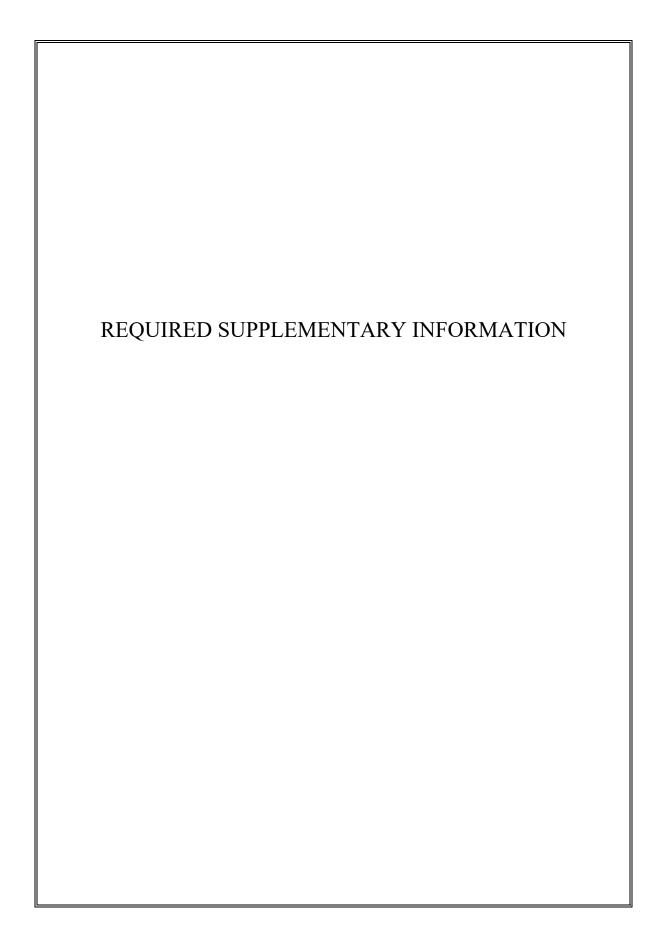
# NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	1%	Decrease	Current count Rate	1%	Increase
ACCA's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	64,617	\$ 69,780	\$	74,294
	1%	Decrease	Current rend Rate	1%	Increase
ACCA's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	72,378	\$ 69,780	\$	66,499

### **NOTE 16 - COVID-19**

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





# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	2023			2022		2021	
ACCA's proportion of the net pension liability	0.003769200%		0.002767800%		0.00	0.002361600%	
ACCA's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	203,868	\$	102,124	\$	156,201	
ACCA's covered payroll	\$	130,700	\$	106,921	\$	92,014	
ACCA's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		155.98%		95.51%		169.76%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		75.82%		82.86%		68.55%	

Note: ACCA did not have payroll prior to fiscal year 2020. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	2023			2022		2021		
ACCA's proportion of the net pension liability	0.002694890%		0.002554955%		0.002554955%		0.002106720%	
ACCA's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	599,077	\$	326,674	\$	509,751		
ACCA's covered payroll	\$	\$ 357,771		314,836	\$	292,464		
ACCA's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		167.45%		103.76%		174.30%		
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		78.88%		87.78%		75.48%		

Note: ACCA did not have payroll prior to fiscal year 2020. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

# LAST FOUR YEARS

	 2023	 2022	 2021	 2020
Contractually required contribution	\$ 19,862	\$ 18,298	\$ 14,969	\$ 12,882
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (19,862)	 (18,298)	 (14,969)	 (12,882)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
ACCA's covered payroll	\$ 141,871	\$ 130,700	\$ 106,921	\$ 92,014
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

Note: ACCA did not have payroll prior to fiscal year 2020. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

	 2023	 2022	 2021	 2020
Contractually required contribution	\$ 56,652	\$ 50,088	\$ 44,077	\$ 40,945
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (56,652)	 (50,088)	 (44,077)	 (40,945)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
ACCA's covered payroll	\$ 404,657	\$ 357,771	\$ 314,836	\$ 292,464
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

Note: ACCA did not have payroll prior to fiscal year 2020. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

		2023		2022	2021			
ACCA's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.003748800%		0.002652900%		% 0.002652900% 0.00		0.002184600%	
ACCA's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	52,634	\$	50,208	\$	47,479		
ACCA's covered payroll	\$	130,700	\$	106,921	\$	92,014		
ACCA's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		40.27%		46.96%		51.60%		
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		30.34%		24.08%		18.17%		

Note: ACCA did not have payroll prior to fiscal year 2020. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	2023			2022		2021
ACCA's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0.002694890%		0.025549550%		0.0	02106720%
ACCA's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(69,780)	\$	(53,869)	\$	(37,026)
ACCA's covered payroll	\$	357,771	\$	314,836	\$	292,464
ACCA's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		19.50%		17.11%		12.66%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		230.73%		174.73%		182.10%

Note: ACCA did not have payroll prior to fiscal year 2020. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

	 2023	 2022	 2021	 2020
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,794	\$ 1,910	\$ 776	\$ 145
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (1,794)	 (1,910)	 (776)	 (145)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ _	\$ 
ACCA's covered payroll	\$ 141,871	\$ 130,700	\$ 106,921	\$ 92,014
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.26%	1.46%	0.73%	0.16%

Note: ACCA did not have payroll prior to fiscal year 2020. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

# SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

### LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

	 2023	 2022	 2021	2020
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 <u>-</u>		<u>-</u>	 
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
ACCA's covered payroll	\$ 404,657	\$ 357,771	\$ 314,836	\$ 292,464
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Note: ACCA did not have payroll prior to fiscal year 2020. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

#### PENSION

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

#### Changes in benefit terms:

- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2020.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2021.
- For fiscal year 2022, SERS changed from a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) of 2.5% to 2.0%.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2023.

#### Changes in assumptions:

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2020.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2021.
- For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation decreased from 3.00% to 2.40%, (b) future salary increases changed from 3.50%-18.20% to 3.25%-13.58%, (c) investment rate of return decreased from 7.50% to 7.00%, (d) discount rate decreased from 7.50% to 7.00% and (e) mortality tables changed from the RP-2014 Blue Collar mortality table to the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2023.

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

#### Changes in benefit terms:

- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2020.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2021.
- <sup>n</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2022.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2023.

#### Changes in assumptions:

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2020.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2021.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00% and (b) the discount rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00%.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2023, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the projected salary increases went from 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65 to varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50%.

(Continued)

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

### OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

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

#### Changes in benefit terms:

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

#### Changes in assumptions:

- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2020, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate decreased from 3.70% to 3.22%, (b) the health care cost trend rates for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.375%-4.75% to a range of 5.25%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.25%-4.75% to a range of 7.00%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate decreased from 3.62% to 3.13% and (d) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation decreased from 3.70% to 3.22%.
- For fiscal year 2021, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate decreased from 3.22% to 2.63% and (b) the municipal bond index rate decreased from 3.13% to 2.45%, and (c) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation decreased from 3.22% to 2.63%.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation decreased from 3.00% to 2.40%, (b) future salary increases changed from 3.50%-18.20% to 3.25%-13.58%, (c) investment rate of return decreased from 7.50% to 7.00%, (d) discount rate decreased from 7.50% to 7.00% and (e) mortality tables changed from the RP-2014 Blue Collar mortality table to the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2023, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) municipal bond index rate went from 1.92% to 3.69%, (b) single equivalent interest rate when from 2.27% to 4.08% and (c) medical trend assumptions went from 5.125% to 4.40% Medicare and 6.75% to 4.40% Pre-Medicare to 7.00% to 4.40%.

(Continued)

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

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

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

### Changes in benefit terms:

- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2020, STRS increased the subsidy percentage from 1.944% to 1.984% effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.
- For fiscal year 2021, the non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2021 from 1.984% to 2.055% per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2021. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the AMA Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2022, the non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2022 from 2.055% to 2.100%. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2022. The Medicare Part D subsidy was updated to reflect it is expected to be negative in CY2022. The Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.
- <sup>a</sup> There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2023.

### Changes in assumptions:

- For fiscal year 2020, health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical pre-Medicare from 6.00% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 5.87% initial 4.00% ultimate; medical Medicare from 5.00% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 4.93% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug pre-Medicare from 8.00% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 7.73% initial 4.00% ultimate and (5.23%) initial 4.00% ultimate up to 9.62% initial 4.00% ultimate.
- For fiscal year 2021, health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical pre-Medicare from 5.87% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 5.00% initial 4.00% ultimate; medical Medicare from 4.93% initial 4.00% ultimate down to -6.69% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug pre-Medicare from 7.73% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 6.50% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug Medicare from 9.62% initial 4.00% ultimate up to 11.87% initial 4.00% ultimate.
- <sup>a</sup> For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00%, (b) the discount rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00% and (c) health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical Medicare from -6.69% initial 4.00% ultimate down to -16.18% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug Medicare from 11.87% initial 4.00% ultimate up to 29.98% initial 4.00% ultimate.
- For fiscal year 2023, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) projected salary increase went from 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65 to varies by services from 2.50% to 8.50% and (b) health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: Pre-Medicare from 5.00% initial 4.00% ultimate to 7.50% initial 3.94% ultimate; medical Medicare from -16.18% initial 4.00% ultimate to -68.78% initial 3.94% ultimate; prescription drug Pre-Medicare from 6.50% initial 4.00% ultimate to 9.00% initial 3.94% ultimate; Medicare from 29.98% initial 4.00% ultimate to -5.47% initial 3.94% ultimate.



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

Ashland County Community Academy Ashland County 716 Union Street Ashland, Ohio 44805

#### To the Board of Directors:

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 Ashland County Community Academy, Ashland County, Ohio (ACCA) as of and for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise ACCA's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 27, 2025.

#### Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered ACCA's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of ACCA's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of ACCA'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 ACCA's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Ashland County Community Academy
Ashland County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by Government Auditing Standards
Page 2

### Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

### **Purpose of This Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of ACCA's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering ACCA's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

BHM CPA Group, Inc. Portsmouth, Ohio

BHM CPA Group

March 27, 2025



# **ASHLAND COUNTY COMMUNITY ACADEMY**

### **ASHLAND 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 7/10/2025

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