## JOHNSTOWN-MONROE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

LICKING COUNTY, OHIO

**SINGLE AUDIT** 

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024





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

Board of Education Johnstown-Monroe Local School District 85 West Douglas Street Johnstown, Ohio 43031

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

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. Johnstown-Monroe Local School District is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

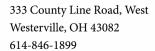
April 09, 2025



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#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

Johnstown-Monroe Local School District Licking County 85 W. Douglas Street Johnstown, OH 43031

To the Members of the Board of Education:

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

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District, Licking County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Johnstown-Monroe Local School District Licking County Independent Auditor's Report

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards 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 generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Johnstown-Monroe Local School District Licking County Independent Auditor's Report

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, schedules of net pension and other postemployment benefit assets and liabilities and pension and other postemployment benefit contributions, and the budgetary comparison information listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with 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.

#### Supplementary Information

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

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 17, 2024, on our consideration of the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 17, 2024

Julian & Sube, the.

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

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

#### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2024 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$6,009,262 which represents a 13.83% increase from 2023's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$29,073,028 in revenue or 86.08% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales and grants and contributions accounted for \$4,700,681 or 13.92% of total revenues of \$33,773,709.
- The District had \$27,764,447 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$4,700,681 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$29,073,028 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund, bond retirement fund, and capital projects fund. The general fund had \$28,213,108 in revenues and other financing sources and \$26,677,840 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2024, the general fund's fund balance increased \$1,535,268 from a balance of \$21,894,830 to \$23,430,098.
- The bond retirement fund had \$1,653,036 in revenues and \$1,848,265 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2024, the bond retirement fund's fund balance decreased \$195,229 from a balance of \$2,994,041 to a balance of \$2,798,812.
- The capital projects fund had \$433,386 in revenues, \$34,748 in expenditures and a transfer in of \$4,600,000 from the general fund. During fiscal year 2024, the capital projects fund's fund balance increased \$4,998,638 from a balance of \$7.038,596 to a balance of \$12,037,234.

#### **Using these Basic Financial Statements**

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

The *statement of net position* and *statement of activities* provide information about the activities of the whole District, presenting both an aggregate view of the District's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the District's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the District, the general fund, bond retirement fund, and capital projects fund are considered major funds.

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

#### Reporting the District as a Whole

#### Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2024?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the governmental activities include the District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, extracurricular activities, and food service operations.

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

#### Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund, bond retirement fund, and the capital projects fund.

#### Governmental Funds

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

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

#### Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its scholarship programs. This activity is presented as private-purpose trust funds. The District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals or other entities. These activities are reported in the custodial fund. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

#### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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

#### Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain supplementary information concerning the District's general fund budgetary activity, net pension liability, net OPEB asset/liability and contributions to the pension and OPEB plans.

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

#### The District as a Whole

The table below provides a summary of the District's net position for June 30, 2024 and 2023.

#### **Net Position**

	Governmental Activities 2024	Governmental Activities 2023
Assets		
Current and other assets	\$ 61,963,015	\$ 49,384,836
Capital assets, net	56,684,754	58,409,224
Total assets	118,647,769	107,794,060
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	1,287,350	1,348,011
Pension	4,245,757	4,272,438
OPEB	864,075	520,709
Total deferred outflows of resources	6,397,182	6,141,158
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current liabilities	2,015,290	1,976,042
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	1,050,354	1,110,991
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	17,539,494	17,106,423
Net OPEB liability	1,077,439	855,066
Other amounts	34,285,038	34,926,366
Total liabilities	55,967,615	55,974,888
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	15,900,867	9,895,021
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year	596,228	586,054
Pension	1,162,816	1,662,517
OPEB	1,946,405	2,354,971
Total deferred inflows of resources	19,606,316	14,498,563
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	24,913,549	25,631,860
Restricted	6,028,013	5,077,994
Unrestricted	18,529,458	12,751,904
Total net position	\$ 49,471,020	\$ 43,461,758

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

The net pension liability (NPL) is one of the largest liabilities reported by the District at June 30, 2024 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For fiscal year 2023, the School District 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 the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

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 OBEP liability. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

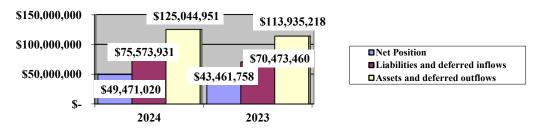
In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the District's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's change in net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively, not accounted for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

At year-end, capital assets represented 47.78% of total assets and deferred outflows of resources. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles, and intangible right to use equipment. Net investment in capital assets was \$24,913,549. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$6,028,013, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position of \$18,529,458 may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations to the students and creditors.

The graph below shows the District's governmental activities assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position at June 30, 2024 and 2023.

#### **Governmental Activities**



The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal year 2024 and 2023.

#### **Change in Net Position**

	Governmental Activities <u>2024</u>	Governmental Activities 2023
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,185,617	\$ 1,151,508
Operating grants and contributions	3,090,788	2,000,428
Capital grants and contributions	424,276	155,802
General revenues:		
Property taxes	14,626,075	15,231,894
Payments in lieu of taxes	2,032,369	2,614,532
School district income taxes	5,295,953	5,102,897
Unrestricted grants and entitlements	5,643,010	5,655,947
Investment earnings	1,438,041	516,623
Miscellaneous	37,580	23,655
Total revenues	33,773,709	32,453,286
		- continued

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

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	Governmental Activities  2024	Governmental Activities 2023
<b>Expenses</b>		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	\$ 11,204,414	\$ 10,873,009
Special	2,614,023	2,595,198
Vocational	292,876	284,542
Other	524,347	544,615
Support services:		
Pupil	1,188,412	954,926
Instructional staff	767,512	776,355
Board of education	77,872	84,338
Administration	2,186,065	2,127,933
Fiscal	725,402	643,490
Business	6,893	6,325
Operations and maintenance	2,867,950	3,179,040
Pupil transportation	1,783,570	1,768,089
Central	272,691	256,360
Operation of non-instructional services:		
Food service operations	1,169,614	1,114,430
Extracurricular activities	787,081	809,396
Interest and fiscal charges	1,295,725	1,173,713
Total expenses	27,764,447	27,191,759
Special item - Refund to OFCC		(546,096)
Change in net position	6,009,262	4,715,431
Net position at beginning of year	43,461,758	38,746,327
Net position at end of year	\$ 49,471,020	\$ 43,461,758

#### **Governmental Activities**

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$6,009,262. Total governmental expenses of \$27,764,447 were offset by program revenues of \$4,700,681 and general revenues of \$29,073,028. Program revenues supported 16.93% of the total governmental expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, income taxes, and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 81.71% of total governmental revenue.

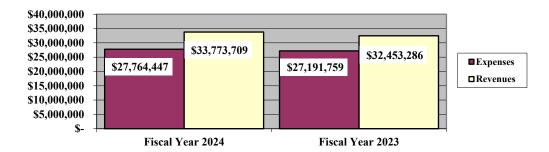
The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$14,635,660 or 52.71% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2024.

Expenses of the governmental activities increased \$572,688 or 2.11%. This increase is primarily the result of salary and fringe benefit expense increases as part of negotiated agreements.

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

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenues and expenses for fiscal year 2024 and 2023.

#### **Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses**



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

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

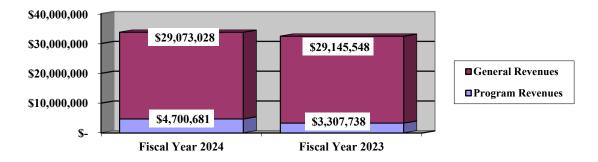
#### **Governmental Activities**

	Total Cost of Services 2024	Net Cost of Services 2024	Total Cost of Services  2023	Net Cost of Services 2023
Program expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 11,204,414	\$ 10,224,816	\$ 10,873,009	\$ 10,521,723
Special	2,614,023	1,730,796	2,595,198	1,968,047
Vocational	292,876	226,101	284,542	243,826
Other	524,347	334,839	544,615	366,155
Support services:				
Pupil	1,188,412	1,007,675	954,926	789,107
Instructional staff	767,512	476,154	776,355	680,651
Board of education	77,872	77,872	84,338	84,338
Administration	2,186,065	2,027,297	2,127,933	1,968,245
Fiscal	725,402	725,402	643,490	643,490
Business	6,893	6,893	6,325	6,325
Operations and maintenance	2,867,950	2,434,414	3,179,040	3,011,101
Pupil transportation	1,783,570	1,500,763	1,768,089	1,450,669
Central	272,691	272,691	256,360	256,360
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	1,169,614	211,307	1,114,430	157,679
Extracurricular activities	787,081	511,021	809,396	562,592
Interest and fiscal charges	1,295,725	1,295,725	1,173,713	1,173,713
Total expenses	\$ 27,764,447	\$ 23,063,766	\$ 27,191,759	\$ 23,884,021

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent; 85.52% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 83.07%. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements from the State of Ohio are by far the primary support for District's students.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal year 2024 and 2023.

#### **Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues**



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

#### The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$41,531,503, which is \$6,748,837 more than last year's total of \$34,782,666. The increase in fund balance is a result of tax revenue outpacing expenditures and federal grant programs. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2024 and 2023.

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance		Percentage
	<u>June 30, 2024</u>	June 30, 2023	<u>Change</u>	Change
General	\$ 23,430,098	\$ 21,894,830	\$ 1,535,268	7.01 %
Bond Retirement	2,798,812	2,994,041	(195,229)	(6.52) %
Capital Projects	12,037,234	7,038,596	4,998,638	71.02 %
Other Governmental	3,265,359	2,855,199	410,160	14.37 %
Total	\$ 41,531,503	\$ 34,782,666	\$ 6,748,837	19.40 %

#### General Fund

The District's general fund balance increased \$1,535,268. The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balance of the general fund.

		2024 Amount	_	2023 Amount	Net <u>Change</u>	Percentage Change
Revenues					_	_
Taxes	\$	18,025,744	\$	17,948,846	\$ 76,898	0.43 %
Payments in lieu of taxes		1,987,652		2,471,089	(483,437)	(19.56) %
Tuition		281,769		264,111	17,658	6.69 %
Investment earnings and fair value adjustment		1,414,749		516,580	898,169	173.87 %
Intergovernmental		6,427,567		6,306,584	120,983	1.92 %
Other revenues		54,270		57,952	 (3,682)	(6.35) %
Total	\$	28,191,751	\$	27,565,162	\$ 626,589	2.27 %
<b>Expenditures</b>						
Instruction	\$	12,541,589	\$	12,339,281	\$ 202,308	1.64 %
Support services		9,046,076		8,581,674	464,402	5.41 %
Extracurricular activities		394,852		473,841	(78,989)	(16.67) %
Facilities acquisition and construction		21,141		37,782	(16,641)	(44.04) %
Debt service	_	40,550	_	40,548	 2	0.00 %
Total	\$	22,044,208	\$	21,473,126	\$ 571,082	2.66 %

Revenues of the general fund increased \$626,589 or 2.27%. The District had a decrease in payments in lieu of taxes, due to agreements with the City of New Albany. The significant increase of \$898,169 or 173.87% in investment income/fair value adjustment was due to the increase in interest rates on District investments and market performance. The District plans to hold investments until maturity. All other revenues remained relatively stable.

Expenditures of the general fund increased 2.66% or \$571,082. This increase is primarily due to instruction and support service expenditure increases for salary and fringe benefit payments, as required by negotiated labor agreements.

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

#### **Bond Retirement Fund**

The bond retirement fund had \$1,653,036 in revenues and \$1,848,265 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2024, the bond retirement fund's fund balance decreased \$195,229 from a balance of \$2,994,041 to a balance of \$2,798,812.

#### Capital Projects Fund

The capital projects fund had \$433,386 in revenues, \$34,748 in expenditures and a transfer in of \$4,600,000 from the general fund. During fiscal year 2024, the capital projects fund's fund balance increased \$4,998,638 from a balance of \$7,038,596 to a balance of \$12,037,234.

#### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2024, the District amended its general fund budget several times. For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$26,600,189. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2024 were \$34,344,553, which were the same as the final budgeted revenues.

General fund original appropriations and other financing uses of \$29,187,374 were increased to \$33,560,476 in the final appropriations and other financing uses. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2024 totaled \$32,912,361, which was \$648,115 less than the final budget appropriations.

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

#### **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

#### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2024, the District had \$56,684,754 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles and intangible right to use - equipment. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows fiscal year 2024 balances compared to 2023:

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

	Government	tal Activities
	<u>2024</u>	2023
Land	\$ 300,961	\$ 300,961
Land improvements	1,299,834	1,392,567
Building and improvements	53,619,383	55,178,925
Furniture and equipment	1,329,298	1,346,830
Vehicles	91,603	105,701
Intangible right to use: equipment	43,675	84,240
Total	\$ 56,684,754	\$ 58,409,224

The overall decrease in capital assets was \$1,724,470. The District had \$114,880 in additions and \$1,839,350 in depreciation/amortization expense.

See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's capital assets.

#### **Debt Administration**

At June 30, 2024, the District had \$39,899 in lease obligations and \$31,377,897 in general obligations bonds, including accreted interest, outstanding. Of this total, \$934,899 is due within one year and \$30,482,897 is due in greater than one year.

The table on the following page summarizes the bonds and leases outstanding.

#### Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2024	Governmental Activities 2023
Lease obligations	\$ 39,899	\$ 80,777
Refunding Bonds - 2016	10,525,000	10,725,000
Refunding Bonds - 2016 (CABS)	635,391	515,246
Refunding Bonds - 2020	19,020,000	19,720,000
Refunding Bonds - 2020 (CABS)	1,197,506	880,260
Total	\$ 31,417,796	\$ 31,921,283

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

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

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

The District is currently financially sound. As the preceding information shows, the District relies heavily upon property taxes, income taxes, grants and entitlements. The District is at the 20 mill floor, and is seeing additional property tax revenue each year. PUPP revenues and TIF revenues continue to increase each year. The District is currently collecting approximately \$5.2 million per year from a 1% income tax. This income tax was renewed in May 2023, effective January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2028. In addition, a \$2.2 million Emergency Levy was renewed in May of 2023, effective January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2029. This reaffirmed tax revenue, along with the District's cash balance, will provide the District with the necessary funds to meet its operating expenses for several years.

However, the future financial stability of the District is not without challenges. The next challenge facing the District is the steady increase in enrollment albeit slower than originally anticipated. These projected increases are due to planned residential growth in the District. The district passed a bond issue in May of 2014 which allowed for a new K-5 elementary building and a new 9-12 high school building completed in 2018. The bond issue permitted renovations to the old high school for use as a middle school. Both new buildings opened during the 2017-2018 school year, with the renovated high school transitioning into a middle school in the 2018-2019 school year. The former elementary school was renovated to provide additional classroom space for 4th and 5th graders. This building opened during the 2022-2023 school year and is known as the Intermediate School. However, additional planning is being done now, as enrollment continues to grow and could warrant additional instructional space in the coming years.

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

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

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Ms. Felicia Drummey, Treasurer, Johnstown-Monroe Local School District, 85 W. Douglas Street, Johnstown, Ohio 43031.

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2024

	Governmental Activities
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Receivables:	\$ 39,172,518
Property taxes	17,873,070
Income taxes	2,272,189
Payment in lieu of taxes	806,082
Accounts	26,441
Accrued interest	62,543
Intergovernmental	363,569
Prepayments	26,328
Materials and supplies inventory	58,759
Inventory held for resale	34,939
Net OPEB asset	1,266,577
Capital assets:	1,200,677
Nondepreciable/nonamortized capital assets	300,961
Depreciable/amortizable capital assets, net	56,383,793
Capital assets, net	56,684,754
Total assets	118,647,769
	110,017,705
Deferred outflows of resources:	1 205 250
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	1,287,350
Pension	4,245,757
OPEB	864,075
Total deferred outflows of resources	6,397,182
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	146,222
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,304,156
Intergovernmental payable	142,008
Pension and postemployment benefit payable	349,453
Accrued interest payable	73,451
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	1,050,354
Due in more than one year:	
Net pension liability	17,539,494
Net OPEB liability	1,077,439
Other amounts due in more than one year	34,285,038
Total liabilities	55,967,615
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	15,900,867
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year	596,228
Pension	1,162,816
OPEB	1,946,405
Total deferred inflows of resources	19,606,316
Net position: Net investment in capital assets	24,913,549
Restricted for:	(00.514
Capital projects	602,514
Classroom facilities maintenance	1,177,682
Debt service	1,459,549
State funded programs	2,714
Federally funded programs	12,854
Food service operations	626,301
Student activities	99,477
OPEB	1,266,577
Other purposes	780,345
Unrestricted	18,529,458
Total net position	\$ 49,471,020

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

Net (Expense)

				Progr	am Revenues			F	Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Ch	narges for		rating Grants	Can	ital Grants		overnmental
	Expenses		ces and Sales		Contributions	and Contributions		Ü	Activities
Governmental activities:	 								
Instruction:									
Regular	\$ 11,204,414	\$	125,221	\$	854,377	\$	_	\$	(10,224,816)
Special	2,614,023		160,295		722,932		_		(1,730,796)
Vocational	292,876		-		66,775		_		(226,101)
Other	524,347		-		189,508		_		(334,839)
Support services:									
Pupil	1,188,412		_		180,737		_		(1,007,675)
Instructional staff	767,512		5,000		286,358		_		(476,154)
Board of education	77,872		· -				_		(77,872)
Administration	2,186,065		29,983		128,785		_		(2,027,297)
Fiscal	725,402		_				_		(725,402)
Business	6,893		_		_		_		(6,893)
Operations and maintenance	2,867,950		9,210		50		424,276		(2,434,414)
Pupil transportation	1,783,570		99,501		183,306		_		(1,500,763)
Central	272,691		-		-		_		(272,691)
Operation of non-instructional services:	. ,								( , ,,, ,
Food service operations	1,169,614		491,617		466,690		-		(211,307)
Extracurricular activities	787,081		264,790		11,270		-		(511,021)
Interest and fiscal charges	 1,295,725		<u> </u>				<u>-</u>		(1,295,725)
Totals	\$ 27,764,447	\$	1,185,617	\$	3,090,788	\$	424,276		(23,063,766)
					eral revenues: erty taxes levie				
					neral purposes				12,862,113
					bt service				1,615,674
					assroom faciliti	es main	tenance		148,288
					nents in lieu of				2,032,369
				-	me taxes levied				, ,
				Gei	neral purposes				5,295,953
				Gran	nts and entitlem	ents not	restricted		
					pecific progran				5,643,010
				Inve	stment earnings	S			1,438,041
				Misc	cellaneous				37,580
				Tota	l general reven	ues			29,073,028
				Char	nge in net positi	ion			6,009,262
				Net	position at beg	inning	of year		43,461,758
				Net	position at end	l of year	r	\$	49,471,020

#### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2024

	General		Bond Capital General Retirement Projects			Nonmajor vernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Assets:	_	General		tem ement		Trojects	 Tunus		Tunus
Equity in pooled cash									
and cash equivalents	\$	21,133,140	\$	2,621,525	\$	12,037,234	\$ 3,380,619	\$	39,172,518
Receivables:		15 040 062		1.054.600			160 507		17.072.070
Property taxes Income taxes		15,849,963 2,272,189		1,854,600		-	168,507		17,873,070 2,272,189
Payment in lieu of taxes		806,082		-		-	-		806,082
Accounts		24,897		_		_	1,544		26,441
Accrued interest		62,543		_		_			62,543
Interfund loans		237,881		-		-	-		237,881
Intergovernmental		195,236		-		-	168,333		363,569
Prepayments		25,111		-		-	1,217		26,328
Materials and supplies inventory		-		-		-	58,759		58,759
Inventory held for resale							 34,939		34,939
Total assets	\$	40,607,042	\$	4,476,125	\$	12,037,234	\$ 3,813,918	\$	60,934,319
Liabilities:									
Accounts payable	\$	129,985	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 16,237	\$	146,222
Accrued wages and benefits payable		1,220,283		-		-	83,873		1,304,156
Compensated absences payable		57,716		-		-	-		57,716
Intergovernmental payable		140,813		-		-	1,195		142,008
Pension and postemployment benefit payable		316,345		-		-	33,108		349,453
Interfund loans payable		1.065.140					 237,881		237,881
Total liabilities		1,865,142		-			 372,294		2,237,436
Deferred inflows of resources:									
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		14,101,000		1,649,954		-	149,913		15,900,867
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year		596,228		-		-	-		596,228
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		233,815		27,359		-	2,486		263,660
Income tax revenue not available		351,233		-		-	-		351,233
Intergovernmental revenue not available				-		-	23,522		23,522
Accrued interest not available		25,779		-		-	244		25,779
Miscellaneous revenue not available Total deferred inflows of resources		3,747 15,311,802		1,677,313			 344 176,265		4,091 17,165,380
		10,011,002		1,077,010			170,200		17,100,000
Fund balances: Nonspendable:									
Materials and supplies inventory		_		_		_	58,759		58,759
Prepaids		25,111		_		_	1,217		26,328
Unclaimed monies		8,996		-		_	-,,		8,996
Restricted:		Ź							ĺ
Debt service		-		2,798,812		-	-		2,798,812
Capital improvements		-		-		-	602,514		602,514
Classroom facilities maintenance		-		-		-	1,175,196		1,175,196
Food service operations		-		-		-	580,810		580,810
State funded programs		-		-		-	2,714		2,714
Federally funded programs		-		-		-	11,945		11,945
Extracurricular Other purposes		-		-		-	99,126 771,349		99,126 771,349
Committed:		-		-		-	//1,349		//1,549
Capital improvements		_		_		12,037,234	_		12,037,234
Student instruction		32,901		-		-	-		32,901
Assigned:		ŕ							ŕ
Student instruction		364,195		-		-	-		364,195
Student and staff support		276,471		-		-	-		276,471
Extracurricular activities		11,127		-		-	-		11,127
Facilities acquisition and construction		19,803		-		-	-		19,803
Subsequent year's appropriations		4,177,033		-		-	-		4,177,033
Unassigned (deficit)		18,514,461			_		 (38,271)		18,476,190
Total fund balances		23,430,098		2,798,812		12,037,234	 3,265,359		41,531,503
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$	40,607,042	\$	4,476,125	\$	12,037,234	\$ 3,813,918	\$	60,934,319

## RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES ${\tt JUNE~30,2024}$

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 41,531,503
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		56,684,754
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Accounts receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	\$ 263,660 351,233 4,091 25,779 23,522	668,285
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(2,933,930)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		1,287,350
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(73,451)
The net pension/OPEB assets & liabilities are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the assets, liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.  Deferred outflows - pension Deferred inflows - pension Net pension liability Deferred outflows - OPEB Deferred inflows - OPEB Net OPEB asset Net OPEB liability Total	4,245,757 (1,162,816) (17,539,494) 864,075 (1,946,405) 1,266,577 (1,077,439)	(15,349,745)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  General obligation bonds Lease obligations Compensated absences Total	(31,377,897) (39,899) (925,950)	 (32,343,746)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 49,471,020

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	General	R	Bond etirement	Capital Projects	lonmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues:				 			
Property taxes	\$ 12,736,585	\$	1,605,242	\$ -	\$ 147,334	\$	14,489,161
Income taxes	5,289,159		-	-	-		5,289,159
Intergovernmental	6,427,567		6,753	-	1,974,369		8,408,689
Investment earnings and fair value adjustment	1,414,749		-	369,276	20,313		1,804,338
Tuition and fees	281,769		-	-	80,416		362,185
Extracurricular	29,514		-	8,500	280,567		318,581
Rental income	100		-	610	-		710
Charges for services	-		-	-	491,617		491,617
Contributions and donations	8,433		-	55,000	281,274		344,707
Payment in lieu of taxes	1,987,652		41,041	-	3,676		2,032,369
Miscellaneous	 16,223		-	 -	 -		16,223
Total revenues	 28,191,751		1,653,036	 433,386	 3,279,566	_	33,557,739
Expenditures: Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular	9,629,740		-	-	545,380		10,175,120
Special	2,294,098		-	-	333,533		2,627,631
Vocational	271,916		-	-	-		271,916
Other	345,835		-	-	184,164		529,999
Support services:							
Pupil	1,166,633		-	-	11,953		1,178,586
Instructional staff	545,416		-	-	135,244		680,660
Board of education	78,068		-	-	-		78,068
Administration	2,021,002		-	-	151,883		2,172,885
Fiscal	701,067		25,327	-	2,312		728,706
Business	6,893		-	-	-		6,893
Operations and maintenance	2,592,294		-	-	77,815		2,670,109
Pupil transportation	1,661,761		-	-	121,809		1,783,570
Central	272,942		-	-	-		272,942
Operation of non-instructional services:							
Food service operations	-		-	-	1,045,193		1,045,193
Extracurricular activities	394,852		-	-	291,562		686,414
Facilities acquisition and construction  Debt service:	21,141		-	34,748	-		55,889
Principal retirement	38,721		900,000	_	2,157		940,878
Interest and fiscal charges	1,829		922,938	_	33		924,800
Total expenditures	 22,044,208		1,848,265	34,748	2,903,038		26,830,259
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	6,147,543		(195,229)	398,638	 376,528		6,727,480
Other financing sources (uses):							
Sale of assets	21,357		-	_	_		21,357
Transfers in	, <u>-</u>		_	4,600,000	33,632		4,633,632
Transfers (out)	(4,633,632)		-	-	-		(4,633,632)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(4,612,275)			4,600,000	33,632		21,357
Net change in fund balances	1,535,268		(195,229)	4,998,638	410,160		6,748,837
Fund balances at beginning of year	 21,894,830		2,994,041	 7,038,596	 2,855,199		34,782,666
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 23,430,098	\$	2,798,812	\$ 12,037,234	\$ 3,265,359	\$	41,531,503

# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	6,748,837
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.  However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation/amortization expense.  Capital asset additions  Current year depreciation/amortization  Total	\$ 114,880 (1,839,350)	(1,724,470)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property taxes	136,914	
Income taxes	6,794	
Earnings on investments	23,292	
Charges for services	4,091	
Intergovernmental	23,522	
Total	 	194,613
Repayment of bond and lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities		
on the statement of net position.		940,878
		Continued

# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities:  Decrease in accrued interest payable  Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds  Amortization of bond premiums  Amortization of deferred charges  Total	1,185 (437,391) 125,942 (60,661)	(370,925)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.  Pension  OPEB  Total	1,752,434 48,395	1,800,829
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.  Pension OPEB Total	(1,712,476) 129,512	(1,582,964)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		2,464
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 6,009,262

## STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2024

		te-Purpose Trust
	Sch	olarship
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash		
and cash equivalents	\$	22,705
Total assets		22,705
Liabilities: Accounts payable Total liabilities		100
Total Intollines		100
Net position:		
Restricted for individuals, organizations and other governments		22,605
Total net position	\$	22,605

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Private-Purpose Trust Scholarship			
Additions:	ф			
Earnings on investments	\$	4		
Contributions and donations		100		
Total additions		104		
<b>Deductions:</b> Scholarships awarded		830		
Total deductions		830		
Change in net position		(726)		
Net position at beginning of year		23,331		
Net position at end of year	\$	22,605		

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

#### NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Johnstown-Monroe Local School District (the "District") is located in Licking County in Johnstown, Ohio. The District was established in 1813 through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. The District currently serves an area of approximately 54 square miles and includes all of the City of Johnstown and portions of Monroe, Liberty and Jersey Townships in Licking County and Harlem Township in Delaware County.

The District was organized in accordance with Sections 2 and 3, Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. Under such laws, there is no authority for a school district to have a charter or adopt local laws. The legislative power of the District is vested in the Board of Education, consisting of five members elected at large for staggered four-year terms.

The District currently operates four (4) instructional buildings, and 1 garage. The District employs 48 classified staff, 120 certified staff and 18 administrators (full-time and part-time) to provide services to approximately 1,550 students in grades K through 12 and various community groups.

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

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

#### A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

The following organizations are described due to their relationship to the District:

#### JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

#### Licking Area Computer Association (LACA)

LACA is the computer service organization or Data Acquisition Site (DAS) used by the District. LACA is an association of public school districts in a geographic area determined by the Ohio Department of Education. The Licking County Educational Service Center acts as the fiscal agent for the association. The purpose of the association is to develop and employ a computer system efficiently and effectively for the needs of the member Boards of Education. All Districts in the association are required to pay fees, charges and assessments as charged. A Board made up of superintendents from all of the participating districts governs LACA. An elected Executive Board consisting of five members of the Governing Board is the managerial body of the association and meets on a monthly basis. The District does not maintain an ongoing financial interest or an ongoing financial responsibility.

#### Career and Technology Education Centers of Licking County ("C-TEC")

"C-TEC" is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board of Education consisting of one representative from each of the nine participating school districts' elected boards, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. Financial statements can be obtained from "C-TEC" administrative offices at 150 Price Road, Newark, Ohio 43055.

#### Joint Recreation District

The District entered into a Joint Recreation District agreement effective August 3, 2021 with the City of Johnstown pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Sections 755.14 and 755.16 to furnish priority use of their facilities and the operation and management of its programs. The Joint Recreation District is established for ten years and may be renewed and extended for additional successive terms of ten years by appropriate resolutions adopted by the parties. The Joint Recreation District is governed by a Board of Trustees consisting of five voting members, two from the City and two from the School District and one appointed by majority vote of the existing Board representatives. Any party may withdraw from the District upon certification of a resolution proclaiming a withdrawal to the Joint Recreation District's Board of Trustees.

#### INSURANCE POOL

#### Ohio School Plan (the "Plan")

The District participates in the Plan, an insurance purchasing pool established under Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code. See Note 12 for detailed information about the plan.

#### B. Fund Accounting

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

#### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

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

The following are the District's major governmental funds:

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

<u>Bond Retirement fund</u> - The bond retirement fund is used to account primarily for District resources that are restricted for principal and interest on the District's outstanding bonds.

<u>Capital projects fund</u> - The capital projects fund is used to account primarily for District resources that are committed for District renovation and construction related to District facility projects.

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

#### PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Proprietary funds are used to account for the District's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector. The District has no proprietary funds.

#### FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and custodial funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the District's own programs. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund. In FY24, the District only utilized private-purpose trusts which accounted for scholarship programs for students.

#### C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

<u>Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the governmental activities of the District. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include amounts paid by the recipient of goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the District.

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the District are included on the statement of net position.

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

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

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

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities and current deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the balance sheet.

The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

The private-purpose trust funds is reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

#### D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, income taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6). Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned (See Note 9). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

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

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

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

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2024, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2025 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. Unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes, income taxes, and payment in lieu of taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

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

<u>Expenses/Expenditures</u> - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The entitlement value of donated commodities used during the year is reported in the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances as an expenditure with a like amount reported as intergovernmental revenue.

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

#### E. Budgets

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than custodial funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control has been established at the fund level for all funds. The legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures. Any budgetary modifications at the legal level of budgetary control may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

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

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

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

<u>Appropriations</u>: Upon receipt from the County Auditor of an amended certificate of estimated resources based on final assessed values and tax rates or a certificate saying a new amended certificate is not necessary, the annual appropriation resolution is enacted by the Board of Education. Prior to the passage of the annual appropriation measure, the Board may pass a temporary appropriation measure to meet the ordinary expenses of the District. The appropriation resolution, by fund, must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures may not exceed the appropriation totals at the legal level of control. Any revisions that alter the legal level of budgetary control must be approved by the Board of Education.

The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations so long as the total appropriations by fund do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. During the year, all supplemental appropriations were legally enacted.

In the budgetary statement, the amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts represent the first appropriations passed by the Board during the fiscal year including amounts automatically carried over from prior years and the amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriations passed by the Board during the fiscal year; including all amendments.

#### F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2024, investments were limited to the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio), non-negotiable certificates of deposit, regotiable certificates of deposit, Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB) securities, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) securities, Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) securities, commercial paper, repurchase agreement, U.S. treasury notes, and U.S. government money market accounts.

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

There were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, 24 hours advance notice for deposits and withdrawals of \$100 million or more is appreciated. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$250 million per day. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund or by policy of the Board of Education. Investment earnings are assigned to the general fund, classroom facilities fund, capital projects fund, food service fund and the private-purpose trust funds. Investment earnings credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2024 amounted to \$1,414,749.

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

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

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

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

# G. Inventory

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

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

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

#### H. Capital Assets

Governmental capital assets are those assets that are generally related to governmental activities. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position, but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000 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. The District does not possess infrastructure. The District is reporting intangible right to use assets related to leased equipment. The intangible assets are being amortized in a systematic and rational manner of the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

All reported capital assets, except land, are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

	Governmental Activities <u>Estimated Lives</u>
Land improvements	5 - 50 years
Buildings and improvements	5 - 50 years
Furniture, equipment, vehicles, and textbooks	5 - 20 years
Intangible right to use - equipment	5 years
Infrastructure	5 - 50 years

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

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

#### I. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as interfund loan receivables and payables. These interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting on the statement of net position.

# J. Compensated Absences

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for severance is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2024, by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. (For purposes of establishing a liability for sick leave on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, employees age 50 with at least 10 years of service or any age with 20 years of service were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16).

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2024 and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

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

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported.

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

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

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

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

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

#### L. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

<u>Assigned</u> - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted nor committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the District Board of Education, which includes giving the Treasurer the authority to constrain monies for intended purposes.

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

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

#### M. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows. The net position component "net investments in capital assets," consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The amount restricted for other purposes primarily represents amounts restricted for scholarships, other grants, and staff wellness activities.

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

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

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

# N. Prepayments

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

#### O. Budget Stabilization Arrangement

The District has established a budget stabilization reserve in accordance with authority established by State law. Additions to the budget stabilization reserve can only be made by formal resolution of the Board of Education. Expenditures out of the budget stabilization reserve can only be made to offset future budget deficits. At June 30, 2024, the balance in the budget stabilization reserve was \$625,000. This amount is included in unassigned fund balance of the general fund and in unrestricted net position on the statement of net position.

#### P. Bond Issuance Costs/Unamortized Bond Premium and Discount/Deferred Charges on Debt Refunding

On government-wide and fund financial statements, bond issuance costs are expensed in the year they occur.

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

For bond refunding's resulting in the defeasance of debt reported in the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter and is presented as a deferred inflow/outflow of resources on the statement of net position.

On the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums are recognized in the current period. A reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 11.A.

## Q. 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.

#### R. Interfund Activity

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

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

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

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

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

#### T. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The District did not have any special or extraordinary items in fiscal year 2024.

# U. Fair Value

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

#### NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

## A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2024, the District 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 District.

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 District.

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 District.

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 District.

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

# NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

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

Fund balances at June 30, 2024 included the following individual fund deficits:

Nonmajor governmental funds	<u>Deficit</u>
ESSER	\$ 14,677
IDEA Part B	6,099
Title I	1,446
Miscellaneous Federal Grants	1,837
Building	13,303

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

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

State statutes classify monies held by the District into three categories.

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

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

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use, but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio or Ohio local governments, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;

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

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

- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) and (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one-hundred-eighty days and two-hundred-seventy days, respectively, from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.
- 8. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the Treasurer by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

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

#### A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2024, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$283,651. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2024, \$1,566 of the District's bank balance of \$816,043 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$814,477 was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

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

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

# NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

#### **B.** Investments

As of June 30, 2024, the District had the following investments and maturities:

			Investment Maturities									
Measurement/	Measu	rement	6 months or		7 to 12		13 to 18		19 to 24		Greater than	
Investment type	Va	lue		less	months		months		months		24 months	
Fair Value:												
Repurchase Agreement	\$ 1,1	109,166	\$	1,109,166	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
FFCB	(	569,309		-		287,439		-		-		381,870
FHLB	3,9	932,224		1,983,400		249,160	3	306,316		560,927		832,421
FNMA	2	236,568		-		-	2	236,568		-		-
US Treasury Notes	4	493,047		250,000		-	2	243,047		-		-
US Government												
Money Market	5,7	782,390		5,782,390		-		-		-		-
Commercial Paper	1,1	131,766		1,131,766		-		-		-		-
Negotiable CDs	4,8	892,895		243,834		725,146	1,2	227,182		474,418		2,222,315
Amortized Cost:												
STAR Ohio	20,6	664,207		20,664,207					_		_	
Total	\$ 38,9	911,572	\$	31,164,763	\$	1,261,745	\$ 2,0	013,113	\$	1,035,345	\$	3,436,606

The weighted average maturity of the District's investments is 0.36 years.

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

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

Credit Risk: The District's investments in federal securities, US Treasury Notes, and investments that underly the repurchase agreement were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The District's investments in commercial paper were rated either an A-1 or A-1+ by Standard & Poor's and P-1 by Moody's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. The U.S. Government money market and negotiable CD's are not rated. The negotiable CD's are fully covered by FDIC. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond requiring the District to only invest in securities authorized by State statute.

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

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

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

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

Investment type	Fair Value	% of Total
Repurchase agreements	\$ 1,109,166	2.85%
FFCB	669,309	1.72%
FHLB	3,932,224	10.11%
FNMA	236,568	0.61%
US Treasury Notes	493,047	1.27%
US Government Money Market	5,782,390	14.86%
Commercial Paper	1,131,766	2.91%
Negotiable CDs	4,892,895	12.57%
STAR Ohio	20,664,207	53.10%
Total	\$ 38,911,572	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 cash equivalents as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2024:

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 283,651
Investments	38,911,572
Total	\$ 39,195,223
Cash and cash equivalents per statement of net	position
Governmental activities	position \$ 39,172,518
<u>-</u>	<del>-</del>

# NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

## A. Transfers

Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

Transfers from general fund to: Capital projects fund Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 4,600,000 33,632
Total	\$ 4.633.632

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

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

# **NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)**

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting in the statement of activities. All transfers made in fiscal year 2024 were in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

#### B. Interfund loans

Interfund loans consisted of the following at June 30, 2024, as reported on the fund financial statements:

Interfund loan receivable:Interfund loan payableAmountGeneralNonmajor governmental fund\$ 237,881

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover the movement of funds related to activity where revenues were not received by June 30. The interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received.

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

#### **NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES**

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2024 represent the collection of calendar year 2023 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2024 were levied after April 1, 2023, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2023, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised fair value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2024 represent the collection of calendar year 2024 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2024 became a lien on December 31, 2022, were levied after April 1, 2023, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The District receives property taxes from Licking and Delaware Counties. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2024, are available to finance fiscal year 2024 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2024 and 2023 were:

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Major governmental funds:		
General fund	\$ 1,515,148	\$ 2,558,727
Bond retirement fund	177,287	399,286
Nonmajor governmental funds:		
Classroom facilities maintenance fund	16,108	34,795

The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2024 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows.

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

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2024 taxes were collected are:

		2023 Second Half Collections			2024 First Half Collections		
	Amount Percent			_	Amount	<u>Percent</u>	
Agricultural/residential and other real estate Public utility personal	\$	425,994,602 41,549,760	91.11% <u>8.89</u> %	\$	627,808,139 44,009,610	93.45% 6.55%	
Total	\$	467,544,362	100.00%	\$	671,817,749	<u>100.00</u> %	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$	39.90		\$	37.40		

## NOTE 7 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

The City of New Albany, the City of Johnstown and Licking County provide tax abatements through Community Reinvestment Areas (CRAs).

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

The CRA agreements entered into by the City of New Albany, the City of Johnstown and Licking County affect the property tax receipts collected and distributed to the District. There were 31 parcels impacted by CRA agreements that affected the District. Under these agreements, the District's property taxes were reduced by \$4,522,224.

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

#### **NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables for governmental activities at June 30, 2024 consisted of property taxes, income taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, accounts receivable, accrued interest and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of Federal funds. A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

#### Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 17,873,070
Income taxes	2,272,189
Payments in lieu of taxes	806,082
Accounts	26,441
Accrued interest	62,543
Intergovernmental	363,569
Total	\$ 21,403,894

All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year.

#### **NOTE 9 - INCOME TAXES**

The District levies a voted income tax of one percent on the income of residents and on estates for general operations of the District. The income tax became effective on January 1, 2009 and was in effect for a period of five years, until December 31, 2013. This income tax levied was renewed in 2013 and 2018 for an additional five year term on each renewal. Employers of residents are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and then remit that income tax to the State, and taxpayers are required to file an annual return. The State makes quarterly distributions to the District after withholding amounts for administrative fees and estimated refunds. Income tax revenue is credited to the general fund and amounted to \$5,289,159 for fiscal year 2024.

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

# **NOTE 10 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

	Balance 06/30/23	Additions	<u>Disposals</u>	Balance 06/30/24
Governmental activities:  Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized:  Land	\$ 300,961	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200.061
Land	\$ 300,901	\$ -	<u>\$</u> -	\$ 300,961
Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	300,961			300,961
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:				
Land improvements	2,247,738	-	-	2,247,738
Buildings and improvements	65,173,200	-	-	65,173,200
Furniture and equipment	2,071,728	114,880	-	2,186,608
Vehicles	174,934	-	-	174,934
Intangible right to use:				
Equipment	151,234			151,234
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	69,818,834	114,880		69,933,714
Less: accumulated depreciation/amortization				
Land improvements	(855,171)	(92,733)	-	(947,904)
Buildings and improvements	(9,994,275)	(1,559,542)	_	(11,553,817)
Furniture and equipment	(724,898)	(132,412)	-	(857,310)
Vehicles	(69,233)	(14,098)	-	(83,331)
Intangible right to use:				
Equipment	(66,994)	(40,565)		(107,559)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(11,710,571)	(1,839,350)		(13,549,921)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 58,409,224	\$ (1,724,470)	\$ -	\$ 56,684,754

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

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 1,160,425
Special	48,573
Vocational	24,118
Support services:	
Pupil	13,107
Instructional staff	90,368
Administration	54,402
Operations and maintenance	204,290
Extracurricular activities	106,846
Operation of non-instructional services:	
Food service operations	137,221
Total depreciation/amortization expense	\$ 1,839,350

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

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

A. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the following changes occurred in the District's long-term obligations.

	Balance Outstanding 06/30/23		Additions		Reductions		Balance Outstanding 06/30/24		Amounts Due in One Year	
Governmental activities:										
Net pension liability	\$	17,106,432	\$	433,062	\$	-	\$	17,539,494	\$	-
Net OPEB liability		855,066		222,373		-		1,077,439		-
Refunding Bonds - 2016		10,725,000		-		(200,000)		10,525,000		185,000
Refunding Bonds - 2016 (CABS)		129,729		-		_		129,729		-
Refunding Bonds -										
2016 (accreted interest)		385,517		120,145		-		505,662		-
Refunding Bonds - 2020		19,720,000		-		(700,000)		19,020,000		710,000
Refunding Bonds - 2020 (CABS)		409,997		-		-		409,997		-
Refunding Bonds -										
2020 (accreted interest)		470,263		317,246		-		787,509		-
Compensated absences		1,056,202		96,577		(169,113)		983,666		115,455
Lease obligation		80,777			_	(40,878)		39,899		39,899
Total long-term obligations,										
governmental activities	\$	50,938,983	\$	1,189,403	\$	(1,109,991)		51,018,395	\$	1,050,354
Add: Premium on refunding								2,933,930		
Total on statement of net position							\$	53,952,325		

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid, which is primarily the general fund. See Note 13 for net pension liability detail. See Note 14 for net OPEB liability detail.

<u>Leases Payable</u> - The District has entered into lease agreements for the use of right to use equipment. The District reports an intangible capital asset and corresponding liability for the future scheduled payments under the leases. The lease payments will be paid from the general fund and the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The District has entered into lease agreements for copier equipment and a gator at varying years and terms as follows:

	Lease		Lease	
	Commencement		End	Payment
<u>Description</u>	Date	Years	Date	Method
Copier Equipment	2021	5	2025	Monthly
Gator	2022	2	2024	Monthly
Copier Equipment	2023	3	2025	Monthly

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

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

The following is a schedule of future lease payments under the lease agreements:

Fiscal Year	_	Principal_	_	Interest	-	Total
2025	\$	39,899	\$	651	\$	40,550

**B.** On October 17, 2016, the District issued general obligation bonds (Series 2016 Refunding Bonds) to advance refund \$11,865,000 of the series 2014 school improvement general obligation bonds.

The issuance proceeds were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (insubstance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position.

The refunding issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value \$11,735,000 and capital appreciation bonds, par value \$129,729. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 1.0% to 4.0%. The capital appreciation bonds mature annually on December 1, 2030, December 1, 2031, December 1, 2032 and December 1, 2041 (interest rate 22.10%), at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds is \$4,110,001. Total accreted interest of \$505,662 has been included on the statement of net position. Interest payments of the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year and paid from the bond retirement fund. The final maturity date stated on the issue is December 1, 2044.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$1,507,619. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued.

C. On July 9, 2020 the District issued \$21,134,997 in general obligation bonds (Series 2020 Refunding Bonds) to advance refund \$21,135,000 of the series 2014 school improvement general obligation bonds.

The issuance proceeds were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (insubstance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position.

The refunding issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value \$2,585,000, term bonds, par value \$18,140,000 and capital appreciation bonds, par value \$409,997. The interest rates on the current interest and term bonds range from 1.02% to 3.16%. The capital appreciation bonds mature annually on December 1, 2025, December 1, 2026, and December 1, 2027 (interest rate 28.15%), at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds is \$2,160,000. Total accreted interest of \$787,509 has been included on the statement of net position. Interest payments of the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year and paid from the bond retirement fund. The final maturity date stated on the issue is December 1, 2052.

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

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

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$219,214. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. The refunding resulted in a net present value savings of \$1,651,254 and an actual savings of \$2,593,302 over 32 years.

						Capital Appreciation Refunding Bonds (Series 2016)					116)	
Fiscal Year		Refund	ing .	Bonds (Serie	s 20	<u> </u>		Refund	ıng	Bonds (Serie	s 2(	)16)
Ending June 30		Principal	_	Interest	_	Total	_I	Principal		Interest	_	Total
2025	\$	185,000	\$	360,100	\$	545,100	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2026		195,000		352,700		547,700		-		_		-
2027		200,000		344,900		544,900		-		-		-
2028		210,000		336,900		546,900		-		-		-
2029		885,000		328,500		1,213,500		-		-		-
2030 - 2034		1,030,000		1,318,300		2,348,300		123,243		2,741,758		2,865,001
2035 - 2039		1,590,000		1,230,950		2,820,950		-		-		-
2040 - 2044		4,900,000		702,975		5,602,975		6,486		1,238,514		1,245,000
2045		1,330,000		43,225		1,373,225						
Total	\$	10,525,000	\$	5,018,550	\$	15,543,550	\$	129,729	\$	3,980,272	\$	4,110,001

		Current Interest		Capital Appreciation					
Fiscal Year	G.C	G.O. Bonds (Series 2020)			G.O. Bonds (Series 2020)				
Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	<u>Total</u>			
2025	\$ 710,000	\$ 551,705	\$ 1,261,705	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			
2026	-	546,841	546,841	173,815	546,185	720,000			
2027	-	546,841	546,841	133,560	586,440	720,000			
2028	-	546,841	546,841	102,622	617,378	720,000			
2029	55,000	546,237	601,237	-	-	_			
2030 - 2034	1,145,000	2,700,591	3,845,591	-	-	_			
2035 - 2039	3,910,000	2,275,978	6,185,978	-	-	_			
2040 - 2044	175,000	2,037,039	2,212,039	-	-	-			
2045 - 2049	6,130,000	1,657,443	7,787,443	-	-	-			
2050 - 2053	6,895,000	444,217	7,339,217						
Total	\$ 19,020,000	\$ 11,853,733	\$ 30,873,733	\$ 409,997	\$ 1,750,003	\$ 2,160,000			

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

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

#### E. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2024, resulted in a voted debt margin of \$33,177,683 (including available funds of \$2,798,812), an unvoted debt margin of \$671,818 and an energy conservation debt margin of \$6,046,360.

#### **NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

#### A. Comprehensive

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, injuries to employees and natural disasters.

During fiscal year 2024, the District contracted with Ohio School Plan ("OSP"). The Plan is an unincorporated nonprofit association of its members which enables the participants to provide for a formalized joint insurance purchasing program for maintaining adequate insurance protection and provides risk management programs and other administrative services. The Plan's business and affairs are conducted by a fifteen member Board consisting of superintendents, treasurers, and a member of the Harcum-Schuett Insurance Agency, Inc., and a member of the Hylant Group, Inc. The Hylant Group, Inc. is the Plan's administrator and is responsible for processing claims. Harcum-Schuett Insurance Agency serves as the sales and marketing representative which establishes agreements between the Plan and its members. Financial information can be obtained from Harcum-Schuett Insurance Agency, 246 East Sycamore Street, Columbus, Ohio 43206.

During fiscal year 2024, the District contracted with Ohio School Plan (OSP) for the following coverages:

Type of Coverage	Deductible	Limitations
<b>Property Coverages</b>		
Property Damage	\$1,000	\$88,723,965
Earthquake		not covered
Flood		not covered
Business Interruption		\$250,000
Extra Expense		\$1,000,000
Terrorism		not covered
Boiler & Machinery Breakdown	\$1,000	\$88,723,965
Crime Coverage		
Employee Theft	\$5,000	\$1,000,000

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

# **NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)**

. . . . . . . .

Liability Coverage		
General Liability	\$0	\$6,000,000
Employers Liability	\$0	\$6,000,000
Fiduciary Liability	\$2,500	\$6,000,000
Security and Law Enforcement	\$0	\$6,000,000
Educational Legal Liability		
Errors & Omissions Injury	\$5,000	\$6,000,000
Employment Practices Injury	\$5,000	\$6,000,000
Back Wages	not covered	not covered
Non-Monetary Defense	\$5,000	\$100,000
Violent Acts Injury and Death		
Violent Acts Injury and Death Violence Act General		\$1,000,000
		\$1,000,000
Violence Act General	\$0	\$1,000,000 \$6,000,000
Violence Act General  Automobile Automobile Liability	\$0	
Violence Act General  Automobile	\$0 \$2,500 - \$25,000	
Violence Act General  Automobile Automobile Liability  Cyber	·	\$6,000,000
Violence Act General  Automobile Automobile Liability  Cyber Cyber Insurance	·	\$6,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has been no significant reduction in the amounts of insurance coverage from fiscal year 2023.

# B. Employee Health

The District provides medical/surgical benefits insurance to its employees through Medical Mutual of Ohio (via the Ohio School Benefits Cooperative) and dental insurance through Delta Dental, two fully funded programs. The District has also elected to provide life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to all employees through One America (via MEC). The District implemented a Health Savings Account (HSA) medical plan option effective January 1, 2023 to reduce group health plan costs. Approximately 31 staff members participate in the HSA. Participating members receive an annual board paid contribution to their HSA as follows: family \$3,200 and single \$1,600. These contributions are paid in two halves each January and June.

Postemployment health care is provided to plan participants or their beneficiaries through the respective retirement systems discussed in Note 14. As such, no funding provisions are required by the District.

#### NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

# Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 14 for the required OPEB disclosures.

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 pension and postemployment benefits payable on both the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting.

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

Plan Description - The District's non-teaching employees participate in SERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by SERS. SERS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3309. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about SERS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by visiting the SERS website at <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 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 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 the District is required to contribute 14.00% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10.00% for plan members and 14.00% for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 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.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$411,863 for fiscal year 2024. Of this amount, \$69,006 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits 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 13 - 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% 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% 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% 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.

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.

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,340,571 for fiscal year 2024. Of this amount, \$231,536 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits 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. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

	SERS			STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0.0	059412500%	0	.062496010%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0.063614400%		0.065124280%		
Change in proportionate share	0.004201900%		0.002628270%		
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	3,515,021	\$	14,024,473	\$ 17,539,494
Pension expense	\$	346,263	\$	1,366,213	\$ 1,712,476

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

	SERS		 STRS		Total
Deferred outflows of resources			 		
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	151,083	\$ 511,302	\$	662,385
Changes of assumptions		24,899	1,154,990		1,179,889
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		-	651,049		651,049
Contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date		411,863	 1,340,571		1,752,434
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	587,845	\$ 3,657,912	\$	4,245,757

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

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

	 SERS	 STRS	 Total
Deferred inflows of resources	 _	 	 _
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 31,121	\$ 31,121
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	49,406	42,033	91,439
Changes of assumptions	-	869,377	869,377
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	 63,463	 107,416	 170,879
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 112,869	\$ 1,049,947	\$ 1,162,816

\$1,752,434 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 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	\$ (15,271)	\$ 62,542	\$ 47,271
2026	(143,888)	(311,078)	(454,966)
2027	219,652	1,492,075	1,711,727
2028	 2,620	 23,855	 26,475
Total	\$ 63,113	\$ 1,267,394	\$ 1,330,507

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 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 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

				Current			
	1%	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
District's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$	5,187,995	\$	3,515,021	\$	2,105,863	

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 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	7.00%, net of investment
	expenses, including inflation	expenses, including inflation
Discount rate of return	7.00%	7.00%
Payroll increases	3.00%	3.00%
Cost-of-living adjustments	0.00%	0.00%
(COLA)		

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 13 - 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 the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table represents the net pension liability as of June 30, 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						
	19	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase		
District's proportionate share								
of the net pension liability	\$	21,566,536	\$	14,024,473	\$	7,645,952		

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 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

#### Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

# Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

## **NOTE 14 - 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, the District's surcharge obligation was \$48,395.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$48,395 for fiscal year 2024. Of this amount, \$48,395 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits 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. Healthcare premiums were reduced by a Medicare Part B premium credit beginning in 2023. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy - Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14% 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. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset was based on the District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

# NOTE 14 - 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	060901700%	0.	.062496010%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0.0	065400600%	0.	.065124280%	
Change in proportionate share	0.0	004498900%	0.	.002628270%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	1,077,439	\$	-	\$ 1,077,439
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(1,266,577)	\$ (1,266,577)
OPEB expense	\$	(71,328)	\$	(58,184)	\$ (129,512)

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

	 SERS	STRS		Total	
Deferred outflows of resources					
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$ 2,242	\$	1,976	\$	4,218
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	8,349		2,260		10,609
Changes of assumptions	364,313		186,583		550,896
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share	244,105		5,852		249,957
Contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date	 48,395	_			48,395
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 667,404	\$	196,671	\$	864,075
	 SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources					
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$ 555,678	\$	193,185	\$	748,863
Changes of assumptions	306,000		835,670		1,141,670
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share	 47,488		8,384		55,872
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 909,166	\$	1,037,239	\$	1,946,405

\$48,395 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025.

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

## **NOTE 14 - 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	\$	(128,137)	\$	(368,518)	\$	(496,655)
2026		(121,505)		(170,912)		(292,417)
2027		(60,858)		(65,768)		(126,626)
2028		(23,762)		(89,176)		(112,938)
2029		(15,043)		(81,971)		(97,014)
Thereafter		59,148		(64,223)		(5,075)
Total	\$	(290,157)	\$	(840,568)	\$	(1,130,725)

## 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.

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

# NOTE 14 - 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.

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

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

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.

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:

	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 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability, what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (3.27%) 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		Dis	count Rate	1% Increase	
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,377,275	\$	1,077,439	\$	841,006
				Current		
	19	6 Decrease	T	rend Rate	19	6 Increase
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	791,557	\$	1,077,439	\$	1,456,271

## **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 30, 2022			
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%			
Projected salary increases	Varies by service 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 14 - 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 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)**

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate - The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 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	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	1,071,992	\$	1,266,577	\$	1,436,041
	1% Decrease		Current Trend Rate		1% Increase	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	1,443,904	\$	1,266,577	\$	1,052,990

#### **NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES**

#### A. Grants

The District receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal, State and local agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the District. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on the financial position of the District.

# B. Litigation

The District is party to legal proceedings, however they are not expected to have a material financial impact on District operations.

# **NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES**

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

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

#### **NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES - (Continued)**

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

	C	apital
	<u>Impro</u>	ovements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2023	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		361,769
Current year qualifying expenditures		-
Current year offsets	(4,	600,000)
Total	\$ (4,	238,231)
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2025	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2024	\$	

During fiscal years 1999 and in 2006, the District issued a total of \$837,878 in capital related HB 264 energy conservation notes and in 2015, the District issued \$35,859,999 in school improvement bonds. These proceeds may be used to reduce capital acquisition below zero for future years. The amount presented for Prior Year Offset from Bond Proceeds is limited to an amount needed to reduce the reserve for capital improvement to zero. The District is responsible for tracking the amount of the bond proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$31,766,790 at June 30, 2024.

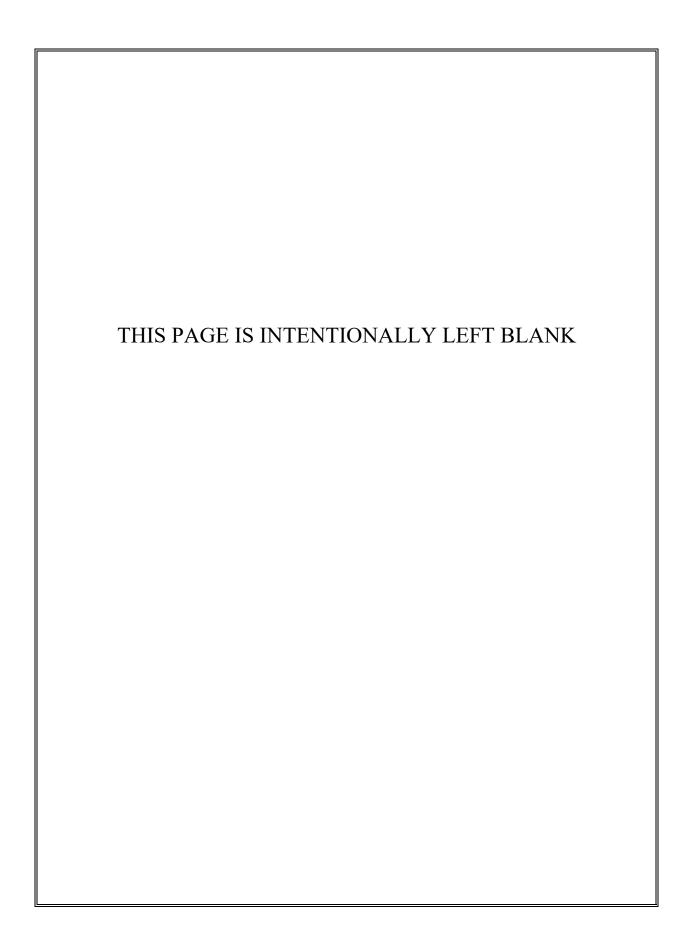
#### **NOTE 17 - OTHER COMMITMENTS**

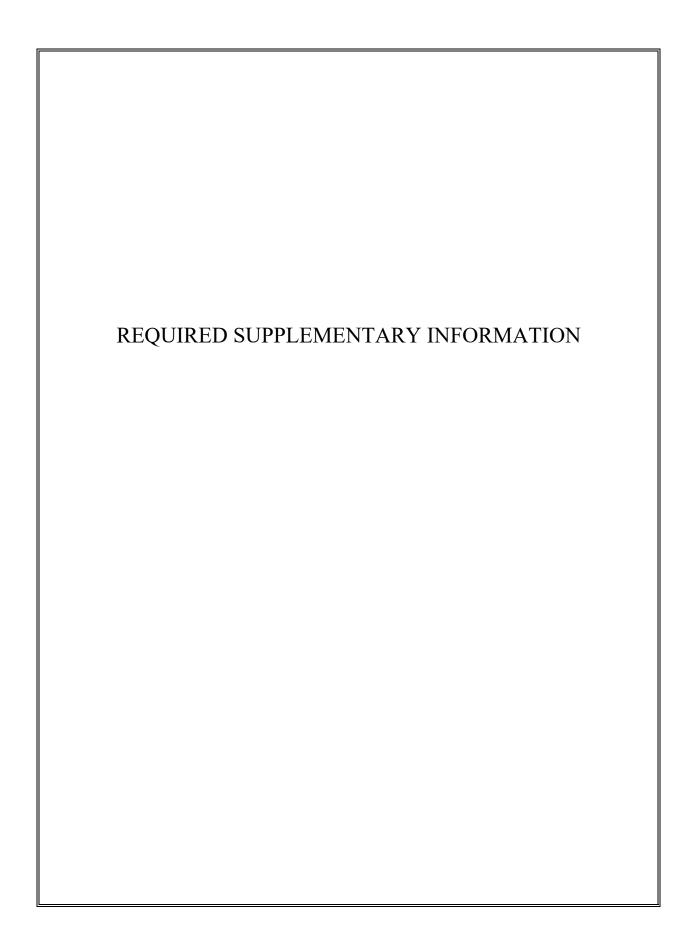
The District utilizes encumbrance accounting as part of its budgetary controls. Encumbrances outstanding at year end may be reported as part of restricted, committed, or assigned classifications of fund balance. At year end, the District's commitments for encumbrances in the governmental funds were as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

	Y	ear-End
<u>Fund</u>	Enc	<u>umbrances</u>
General fund Nonmajor governmental	\$	517,980 96,380
Total	\$	614,360

#### **NOTE 18 – COVID-19**

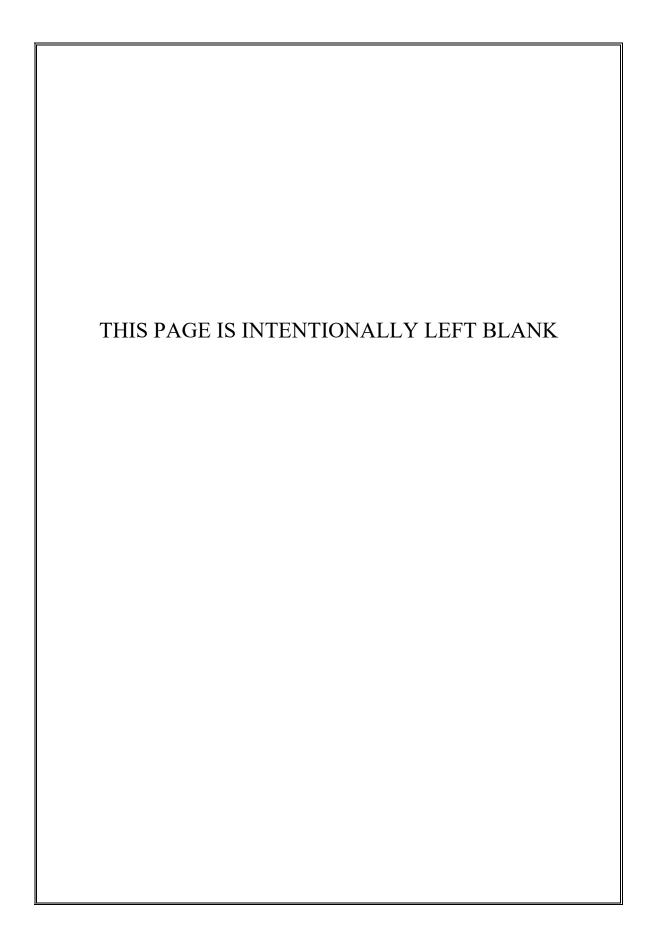
The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Ohio's state of emergency ended in June 2021 while the national state of emergency ended in April 2023. During fiscal year 2024, the District received COVID-19 funding. The District will continue to spend available COVID-19 funding consistent with the applicable program guidelines.

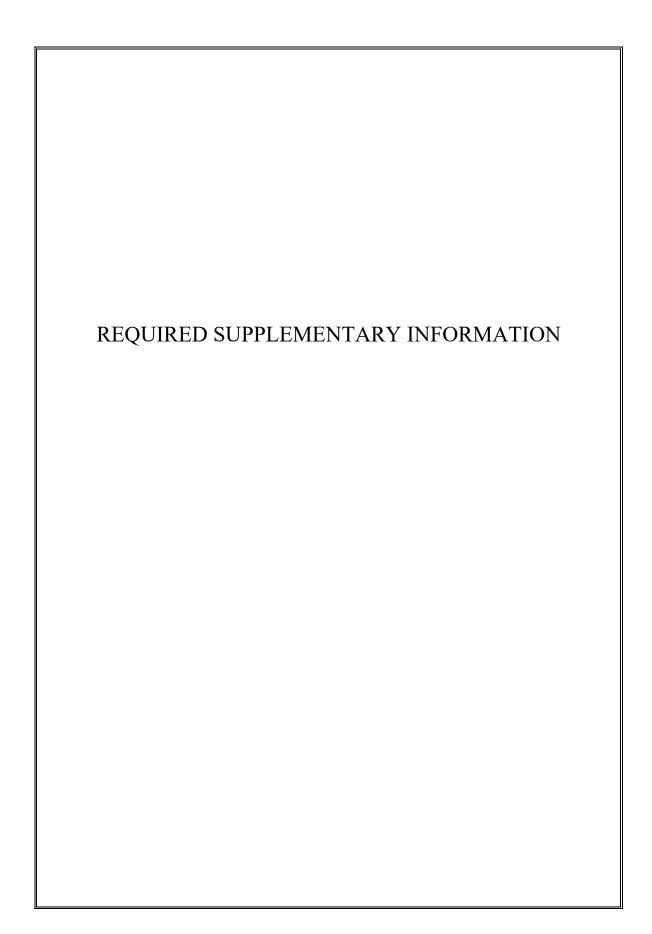




## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	<b>Budgeted Amounts</b>					Actual Amounts		Variance with Final Budget -	
	Original			Final		Budgetary Basis		over (under) Actual Amounts	
Budgetary revenues and other financing sources	\$	26,600,189	\$	34,344,553	\$	34,344,553	\$	-	
Budgetary expenditures and other financing uses		29,187,374		33,560,476		32,912,361		(648,115)	
Net change in fund balance		(2,587,185)		784,077		1,432,192		648,115	
Budgetary fund balance at beginning of year Prior year encumbrances appropriated		18,385,913 630,574		18,385,913 630,574		18,385,913 630,574		- -	
Budgetary fund balance at end of year	\$	16,429,302	\$	19,800,564	\$	20,448,679	\$	648,115	





#### SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

#### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year (1)	Pro of	istrict's oportion the Net on Liability	Pro Sha	District's oportionate re of the Net ion Liability		District's Covered Payroll	Pr Sha Pensi a Pe	District's roportionate are of the Net ion Liability as reentage of its vered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	:
2024	(	0.06361440%	\$	3,515,021	\$	2,678,786		131.22%	76.06%	6
2023	(	0.05941250%		3,213,490		2,280,900		140.89%	75.82%	6
2022	(	0.05642660%		2,081,978		1,963,907		106.01%	82.86%	6
2021	(	0.05233910%		3,461,818		2,043,207		169.43%	68.55%	6
2020	(	0.05707850%		3,415,107		1,974,867		172.93%	70.85%	6
2019	(	0.05520380%		3,161,624		1,580,407		200.05%	71.36%	6
2018	(	0.04946910%		2,955,669		1,720,614		171.78%	69.50%	6
2017	(	0.05190070%		3,798,652		1,631,929		232.77%	62.98%	6
2016	(	0.04993490%		2,849,334		1,503,300		189.54%	69.16%	6
2015	(	0.04558600%		2,307,082		1,324,639		174.17%	71.70%	6
Fiscal Year	R	tractually equired tributions	Rel Co	tributions in ation to the ntractually Required ntributions	_	ontribution Deficiency (Excess)		District's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	
2024	\$	411,863	\$	(411,863)	\$	_	\$	2,941,879	14.00%	6
2023		375,030		(375,030)		-		2,678,786	14.00%	6
2022		319,326		(319,326)		-		2,280,900	14.00%	6
2021		274,947		(274,947)		-		1,963,907	14.00%	6
2020		286,049		(286,049)		-		2,043,207	14.00%	6
2019		266,607		(266,607)		-		1,974,867	13.50%	6
2018		213,355		(213,355)		-		1,580,407	13.50%	6
2017		240,886		(240,886)		-		1,720,614	14.00%	6
2016		228,470		(228,470)		-		1,631,929	14.00%	6
2015		198,135		(198,135)		-		1,503,300	13.18%	6

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

#### SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

#### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year (1)	P	District's 'roportion of the Net sion Liability	Pr Sha	District's coportionate ure of the Net sion Liability	District's Covered Payroll	Pr Sha Pens a Pe	District's roportionate are of the Net ion Liability as reentage of its vered Payroll	Plan Fiducion Net Position Percentage o Total Pensi Liability	as a f the on
2024		0.06512428%	\$	14,024,473	\$ 8,881,800		157.90%	80	0.02%
2023		0.06249601%		13,892,942	8,138,907		170.70%	78	3.88%
2022		0.06323123%		8,084,681	7,942,507		101.79%	87	7.78%
2021		0.06047629%		14,633,110	7,487,943		195.42%	75	5.48%
2020		0.05981397%		13,227,500	6,803,800		194.41%	77	7.40%
2019		0.05932655%		13,044,576	6,720,021		194.12%	77	7.31%
2018		0.05881543%		13,971,731	6,405,057		218.14%	75	5.30%
2017		0.05754220%		19,261,109	6,186,000		311.37%	66	5.80%
2016		0.05617888%		15,526,199	5,953,993		260.77%	72	2.10%
2015		0.05410800%		13,160,892	5,528,323		238.06%	74	1.70%
Fiscal Year	]	ontractually Required ontributions	Re Co	ntributions in lation to the ontractually Required ontributions	ontribution Deficiency (Excess)		District's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percente of Covere Payroll	age
2024	\$	1,340,571	\$	(1,340,571)	\$ -	\$	9,575,507	14	1.00%
2023		1,243,452		(1,243,452)	-		8,881,800	14	1.00%
2022		1,139,447		(1,139,447)	-		8,138,907	14	1.00%
2021		1,111,951		(1,111,951)	-		7,942,507	14	1.00%
2020		1,048,312		(1,048,312)	-		7,487,943	14	1.00%
2019		952,532		(952,532)	-		6,803,800	14	1.00%
2018		940,803		(940,803)	-		6,720,021	14	1.00%
2017		896,708		(896,708)	-		6,405,057	14	1.00%
2016		866,040		(866,040)	-		6,186,000	14	1.00%
2015		833,559		(833,559)	-		5,953,993	14	1.00%

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

#### SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

#### LAST EIGHT AND TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year (1) (2)	District's Proportio of the Ne OPEB Liabi	n t	Pro Shar	District's portionate re of the Net	District's Covered Payroll	Sh OPl a Pe	District's roportionate are of the Net EB Liability as ercentage of its vered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
2024	0.06540	060%	\$	1,077,439	\$ 2,678,786		40.22%	30.02%
2023	0.06090	170%		855,066	2,280,900		37.49%	30.34%
2022	0.05799	460%		1,097,595	1,963,907		55.89%	24.08%
2021	0.05456	080%		1,185,785	2,043,207		58.04%	18.17%
2020	0.05844	320%		1,469,724	1,974,867		74.42%	15.57%
2019	0.05583	290%		1,548,955	1,580,407		98.01%	13.57%
2018	0.05034	970%		1,351,254	1,720,614		78.53%	12.46%
2017	0.05259	512%		1,499,155	1,631,929		91.86%	11.49%
Fiscal Year	Contractua Required Contributio	l	Rela Con	cributions in ation to the ntractually Required ntributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)		District's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2024	\$ 48	3,395	\$	(48,395)	\$ -	\$	2,941,879	1.65%
2023	47	,492		(47,492)	-		2,678,786	1.77%
2022		),549		(40,549)	-		2,280,900	1.78%
2021		5,386		(36,386)	-		1,963,907	1.85%
2020		5,227		(36,227)	-		2,043,207	1.77%
2019	45	,307		(45,307)	-		1,974,867	2.29%
2018	37	7,304		(37,304)	-		1,580,407	2.36%
2017								
2017		3,136		(28,136)	-		1,720,614	1.64%
2016 2015	26	3,136 5,611 5,328		(28,136) (26,611)	-		1,720,614 1,631,929 1,503,300	1.64% 1.63% 2.35%

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

<sup>(2)</sup> Information prior to 2017 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 THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY/(ASSET) AND DISTRICT OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

#### LAST EIGHT AND TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year (1) (2)	District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	Sha	District's coportionate are of the Net OPEB chility/(Asset)	District's Covered Payroll	Sl Lia a P	District's Proportionate nare of the Net OPEB bility/(Asset) as ercentage of its overed Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/(Asset)
2024	0.06512428%	\$	(1,266,577)	\$ 8,881,800		14.26%	168.52%
2023	0.06249601%		(1,618,229)	8,138,907		19.88%	230.73%
2022	0.06323123%		(1,333,179)	7,942,507		16.79%	174.73%
2021	0.06047629%		(1,062,870)	7,487,943		14.19%	182.10%
2020	0.05981397%		(990,663)	6,803,800		14.56%	174.70%
2019	0.05932655%		(953,317)	6,720,021		14.19%	176.00%
2018	0.05881543%		2,294,761	6,405,057		35.83%	47.10%
2017	0.05754220%		3,077,372	6,186,000		49.75%	37.30%
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Re Co	ntributions in elation to the ontractually Required ontributions	 Contribution Deficiency (Excess)		District's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2024	\$ -	\$	_	\$ _	\$	9,575,507	0.00%
2023	-		-	-		8,881,800	0.00%
2022	-		-	-		8,138,907	0.00%
2021	-		-	-		7,942,507	0.00%
2020	-		-	-		7,487,943	0.00%
2019	-		-	-		6,803,800	0.00%
2018	-		-	-		6,720,021	0.00%
2017	-		-	-		6,405,057	0.00%
2016	-		-	-		6,186,000	0.00%
2015	-		-	-		5,953,993	0.00%

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

<sup>(2)</sup> Information prior to 2017 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 - BUDGETARY PROCESS**

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts and disbursements.

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

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

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

#### **Net Change in Fund Balance**

	Ge	eneral fund
Budget basis	\$	1,432,192
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(6,251,114)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		10,289,971
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(4,612,275)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		33,102
Adjustments for encumbrances		643,392
GAAP Basis	\$	1,535,268

As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, "<u>Fund Balance Reporting</u>", certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund. This includes the uniform school supplies fund, unclaimed monies fund, and public school support fund.

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

#### NOTE 2 - 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 2 - 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 2 - 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 2 - 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:

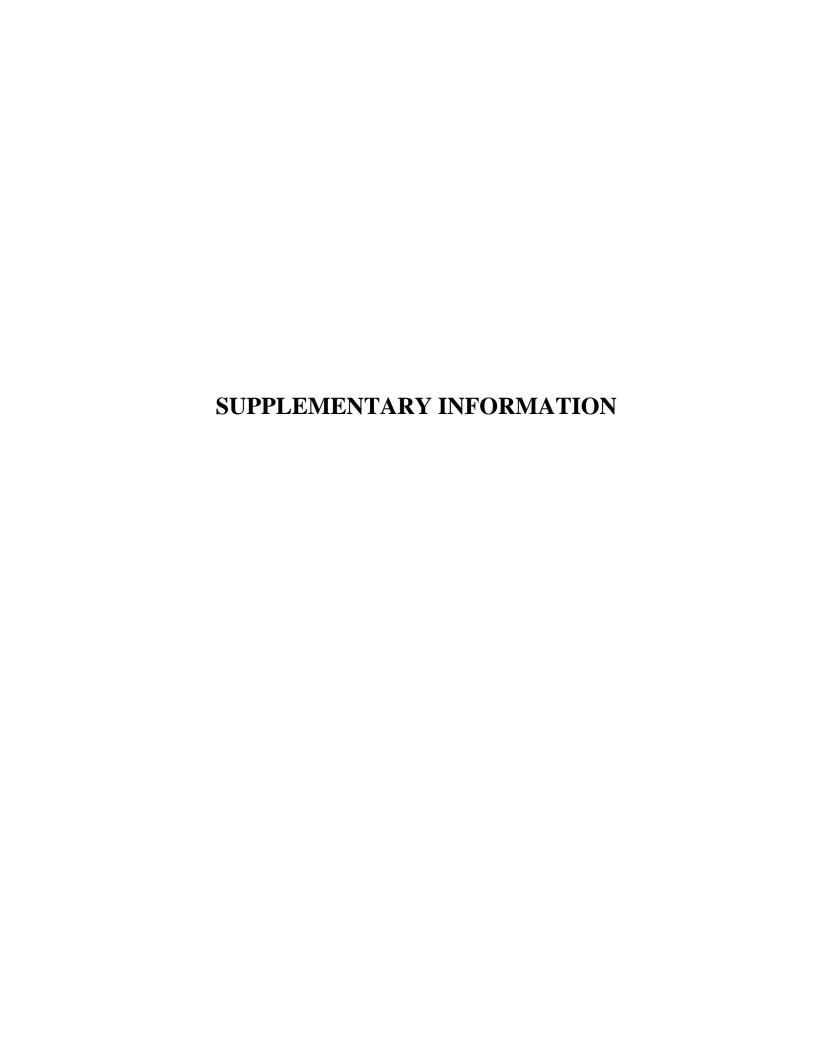
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2017.
- For fiscal year 2018, STRS reduced the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 2.1% to 1.9% per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain 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 2 - 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.



#### JOHNSTOWN MONROE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT LICKING COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL GRANTOR/ PASS THROUGH GRANTOR/ PROGRAM/CLUSTER TITLE	ASSISTANCE LISTING NUMBER	PASS-THROUGH ENTITY IDENTIFYING NUMBER/ ADDITIONAL AWARD IDENTIFICATION	CASH FEDERAL DISBURSEMENTS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Passed Through the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce			
Child Nutrition Cluster: School Breakfast Program	10.553	2024	\$ 37,360
COVID-19 - National School Lunch Program National School Lunch Program National School Lunch Program - Food Donation Total National School Lunch Program	10.555 10.555 10.555	COVID-19, 2023 2024 2024	46,988 272,533 83,630 403,151
Total Child Nutrition Cluster and U.S. Department of Agriculture			440,511
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY			
Passed Through the Ohio Office of Budget and Management			
COVID-19 - Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	COVID-19, 2023	48,368
Total U.S. Department of Treasury			48,368
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Passed Through the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010A 84.010A	84.010A, 2023 84.010A, 2024	6,914 168,626 175,540
Special Education Cluster (IDEA):  Special Education_Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)  COVID-19 - Special Education_Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)- ARP  Special Education_Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)  Total Special Education_Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027A 84.027X 84.027A	84.027A, 2023 COVID-19, 84.027X, 2023 84.027A, 2024	30,247 78,942 302,850 412,039
Consortium Amount Passed/Transferred to Licking Regional Educational Service Center Special Education_Preschool Grants (IDEA, Preschool) Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)	84.173A	84.173A, 2024	9,630 421,669
Consortium Amount Passed/Transferred to Licking Regional Education Service Center English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365A	84.365A, 2024	6,870
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367A	84.367A, 2024	40,810
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program Total Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants	84.424A 84.424A	84.424A, 2023 84.424A, 2024	1,968 9,325 11,293
COVID-19 - American Rescue Plan - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ARP ESSER) Fund - State Activity Supplement COVID-19 - American Rescue Plan - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ARP ESSER) Fund COVID-19 - American Rescue Plan - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ARP ESSER) Fund Total Education Stabilization Fund (ESF)	84.425U 84.425U 84.425U	COVID-19, 84.425U, 2023 COVID-19, 84.425U, 2023 COVID-19, 84.425U, 2024	11,616 97,816 260,310 369,742
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,025,924
Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$ 1,514,803

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS SCHEDULE

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS  $2\ CFR\ 200.510(b)(6)$  FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

#### NOTE 1 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION & SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District under programs of the federal government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 and is prepared in accordance with the cash basis of accounting. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, or changes in net position of the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District. Such expenditures are recognized following cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be limited to as to reimbursement.

#### NOTE 2 – DE MINIMIS COST RATE

CFR Section 200.414 of the Uniform Guidance allows a non-federal entity that has never received a negotiated indirect cost rate to charge a de minimis rate of 10% of modified total direct costs to indirect costs. The Johnstown-Monroe Local School District has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

#### **NOTE 3 - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER**

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

#### NOTE 4 – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

#### NOTE 5 – PASS THROUGH FUNDS

The Johnstown-Monroe Local School District was awarded federal program allocations to be administered on their behalf by the Licking Regional Educational Service Center (ESC). For fiscal year 2024, the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District's allocations are as follows:

Grant/Program Name	ALN	Reallocated to	Award Amount
English Language Acquisitions State Grants - Title III	84.365A	Licking Regional ESC	\$6,870
Special Education Preschool Grants (IDEA, Preschool)	84.173A	Licking Regional ESC	\$9,630



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## Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

Johnstown-Monroe Local School District Licking County 85 W. Douglas Street Johnstown, OH 43031

To the Members of the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District, Licking County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 17, 2024.

#### **Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements, on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Johnstown-Monroe Local School District Licking County

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards* 

#### **Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

Julian & Sube, Elne.

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

#### **Purpose of this Report**

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

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 17, 2024



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

Johnstown-Monroe Local School District Licking County 85 W. Douglas Street Johnstown, Ohio 43031

To the Members of the Board of Education:

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

#### Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District's major federal programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The Johnstown-Monroe Local School District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings.

In our opinion, the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

#### Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

#### Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Johnstown-Monroe Local School District
Licking County
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program
and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Johnstown-Monroe Local School District's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

#### **Report on Internal Control over Compliance**

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

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

Johnstown-Monroe Local School District Licking County Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

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

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

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Shube, thre.

December 17, 2024

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2024

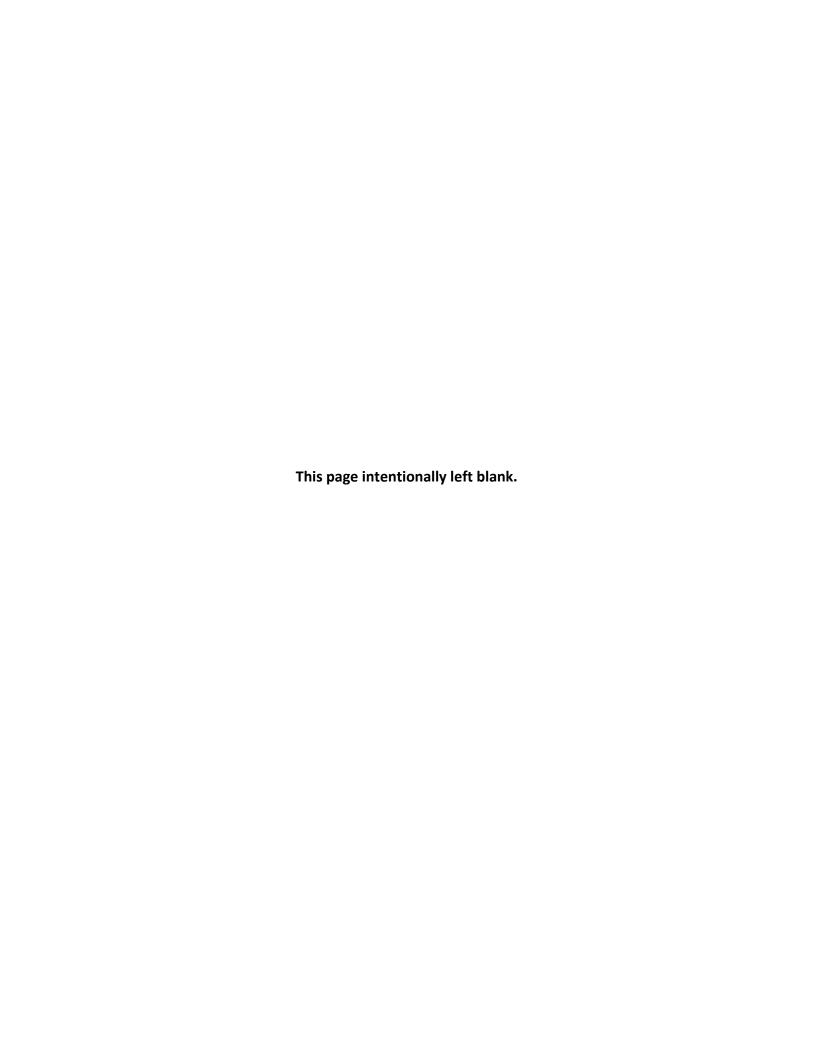
	1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS							
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified						
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No						
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	None Reported						
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No						
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No						
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	None Reported						
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Program's Compliance Opinion	Unmodified						
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR §200.516(a)?	No						
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Program (listed):	COVID-19 – Education Stabilization Fund (ALN 84.425)						
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: >\$750,000 Type B: all others						
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	Yes						

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

None

#### 3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None





#### **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 4/22/2025

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