

REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023-2022



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

Board of Education Lowellville Local School District 52 Rocket Place Lowellville, Ohio 44436

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Lowellville Local School District, Mahoning County, prepared by BHM CPA Group, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2023. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

April 09, 2024

Lowellville Local School District

Mahoning County
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

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Mahoning County
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Lowellville Local School District Mahoning County 52 Rocket Place Lowellville, Ohio 44436

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Lowellville Local School District, Mahoning County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lowellville Local School District, Mahoning County, Ohio as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the years then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Lowellville Local School District Mahoning County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

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Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated February 22, 2024, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

BHM CPA Group, Inc. Piketon, Ohio

BHM CPA Group

February 22, 2024

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

The management's discussion and analysis of the Lowellville 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, 2023. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2023 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities decreased \$47,404 which represents a 0.93% decrease from June 30, 2022's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$5,601,830 in revenue or 79.56% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$1,438,876 or 20.44% of total revenues of \$7,040,706.
- The District had \$7,088,110 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$1,438,876 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$5,601,830 were not adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and capital projects fund. The general fund had \$5,951,102 in revenues and \$5,810,352 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2023, the general fund's fund balance increased \$140,750 from a fund balance of \$1,810,157 to \$1,950,907.
- The District's capital projects fund had \$11,860 in revenues and \$10,497 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2023, the capital projects fund's fund balance increased \$1,363 from \$973,467 to \$974,830.

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 and capital projects fund are by far the most significant funds, and the only governmental funds reported as major funds.

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 fiscal year 2023?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include *all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, 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.

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

These two statements report the District's *net position* and changes in that 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.

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 17-18 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 12. 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 and 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* than 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 you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 19-23 of this report.

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. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 25-64 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 66-81 of this report.

The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole.

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

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

Net Position

Assets	Governmental Activities 2023	Governmental Activities 2022
Current and other assets	\$ 6,715,932	\$ 6,631,120
Net OPEB asset	606,244	493,842
Capital assets, net	7,506,195	7,829,258
Total assets	14,828,371	14,954,220
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	-	1,779
Pension	1,544,953	1,566,126
OPEB	144,686	184,861
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,689,639	1,752,766
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current liabilities	698,718	802,968
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	25,822	252,633
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	6,299,418	3,750,699
Net OPEB liability	290,772	400,031
Other amounts	394,192	354,138
Total liabilities	7,708,922	5,560,469
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property taxes levied for next year	2,166,866	1,940,522
Pension	707,344	3,272,986
OPEB	859,203	809,930
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,733,413	6,023,438
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	7,506,195	7,648,078
Restricted	823,859	794,096
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,254,379)	(3,319,095)
Total net position	\$ 5,075,675	\$ 5,123,079

The net pension liability is reported pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability/asset is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the 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 and the net OPEB asset.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. As explained above, changes in benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position. In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the District's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

Analysis of Net Position

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2023, the District's assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$5,075,675. Of this total, \$823,859 is restricted in use.

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

Current and other assets increased slightly primarily in the area of cash and cash equivalents due to operations. At year-end, capital assets represented 50.62% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles, and intangible right to use assets. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2023, was \$7,506,195. 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.

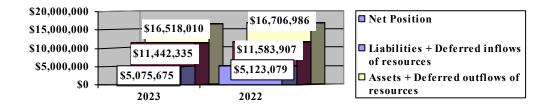
Deferred outflows related to pension decreased primarily due to changes in assumptions by the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS). See Note 12 for more detail.

The net pension liability increased \$2,548,719 or 67.95% and deferred inflows of resources related to pension decreased \$2,565,642 or 78.39%. These changes were the result of changes at the pension system level for the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS). Primarily, net investment income on investments at both pension systems were negative for the fiscal year 2022 measurement date that are used for the fiscal year 2023 reporting. This caused a large decrease in their respective fiduciary net positions which was a drastic change from the previous fiscal year's large positive investment returns.

A portion of the District's net position, \$823,859, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$3,254,379.

The graph below shows the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position at June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022.

Governmental Activities



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

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

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2023	Governmental Activities 2022	
Revenues			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services and sales	\$ 372,924	\$ 408,438	
Operating grants and contributions	965,952	1,125,582	
Capital grants and contributions	100,000	-	
General revenues:			
Property taxes	1,933,334	1,767,212	
Grants and entitlements	3,566,647	3,585,564	
Investment earnings	82,457	47,877	
Change in fair value of investments	(8,309)	(112,635)	
Other	27,701	6,856	
Total revenues	7,040,706	6,828,894	
Program expenses:			
Instruction:			
Regular	3,338,500	3,123,938	
Special	782,029	640,026	
Vocational	35,117	42,050	
Other	8,983	4,758	
Support services:			
Pupil	215,789	132,728	
Instructional staff	90,416	17,147	
Board of education	22,019	17,736	
Administration	605,181	548,671	
Fiscal	123,432	163,675	
Operations and maintenance	698,937	574,023	
Pupil transportation	187,615	141,284	
Central	106,308	96,495	
Operations of non-instructional services:			
Food service operations	327,510	330,286	
Other non-instructional services	-	657	
Extracurricular activities	543,134	430,758	
Interest and fiscal charges	3,140	11,348	
Total expenses	7,088,110	6,275,580	
Change in net position	(47,404)	553,314	
Net position at beginning of year	5,123,079	4,569,765	
Net position at end of year	\$ 5,075,675	\$ 5,123,079	

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

Governmental Activities

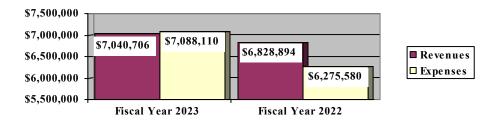
Net position of the District's governmental activities decreased \$47,404. Total governmental expenses of \$7,088,110 were partially offset by program revenues of \$1,438,876 and general revenues of \$5,601,830. Program revenues supported 20.30% of the total governmental expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 78.12% of total governmental revenue. Property tax revenue increased due to an increase in assessed valuation and better collections in fiscal year 2023.

Overall, expenses of the governmental activities increased \$812,530 or 12.95%. This increase is primarily the result of an increase in pension expense. Pension expense increased \$661,980. This increase was the result of an increase in expenses incurred at the pension system level for the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) due to a decrease in net investment income on investments compared to previous years.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue and expenses for fiscal year 2023 and 2022.

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



As stated above, fluctuations in the pension expense reported under GASB 68 makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. 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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

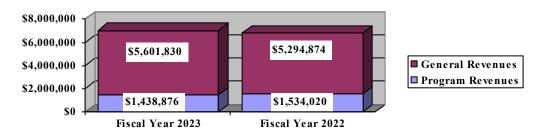
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services 2023	Net Cost of Services 2023	Total Cost of Services 2022	Net Cost of Services 2022
Program expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 3,338,500	\$ 3,188,402	\$ 3,123,938	\$ 2,895,297
Special	782,029	345,202	640,026	161,770
Vocational	35,117	34,890	42,050	41,767
Other	8,983	8,983	4,758	4,758
Support services:				
Pupil	215,789	(65,948)	132,728	(160,224)
Instructional staff	90,416	77,857	17,147	12,346
Board of education	22,019	22,019	17,736	17,736
Administration	605,181	605,181	548,671	548,671
Fiscal	123,432	123,432	163,675	163,675
Operations and maintenance	698,937	596,339	574,023	574,023
Pupil transportation	187,615	164,915	141,284	99,109
Central	106,308	106,308	96,495	96,495
Operations of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	327,510	58,719	330,286	(17,837)
Other non-instructional services	-		657	657
Extracurricular activities	543,134	379,795	430,758	291,969
Interest and fiscal charges	3,140	3,140	11,348	11,348
Total expenses	\$ 7,088,110	\$ 5,649,234	\$ 6,275,580	\$ 4,741,560

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 85.90% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, 79.70% is supported through general revenues. The District's property tax revenues and Foundation payments received from the State of Ohio are the primary sources of support for District's students.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal years 2023 and 2022.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$3,737,079, which is higher than last year's total of \$3,693,369.

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

The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2023 and 2022.

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance		Percentage
	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	<u>Change</u>	Change
General	\$ 1,950,907	\$ 1,810,157	\$ 140,750	7.78 %
Capital Projects	974,830	973,467	1,363	0.14 %
Other Governmental	811,342	909,745	 (98,403)	(10.82) %
Total	\$ 3,737,079	\$ 3,693,369	\$ 43,710	1.18 %

General Fund

The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activity and fund balance of the general fund.

	_	2023 Amount	_	2022 Amount	Change	Percentage Change
Revenues						
Property taxes	\$	1,746,624	\$	1,694,581	\$ 52,043	3.07 %
Tuition		120,799		242,403	(121,604)	(50.17) %
Earnings on investments		63,144		38,821	24,323	62.65 %
Change in fair value of investments		(8,828)		(112,002)	103,174	(92.12) %
Intergovernmental		3,997,509		3,936,590	60,919	1.55 %
Other revenues		31,854		15,821	 16,033	101.34 %
Total	\$	5,951,102	\$	5,816,214	\$ 134,888	2.32 %
Expenditures						
Instruction	\$	3,712,020	\$	3,746,526	\$ (34,506)	(0.92) %
Support services		1,783,906		1,702,092	81,814	4.81 %
Extracurricular activities		260,755		237,462	23,293	9.81 %
Debt service		349		712	 (363)	(50.98) %
Total	\$	5,757,030	\$	5,686,792	\$ 70,238	1.24 %

Overall revenues increased \$134,888 or 2.32% from the prior year. The most significant increases were in the areas of earnings on investments and change in fair value of investments which was the result of more favorable interest rates on investments. The increase in intergovernmental was the result of more State foundation revenues received from the State of Ohio.

Overall expenditures increased \$70,238 from the prior year. The increase in expenditures was the result of a increase in wages and benefits as well as extracurricular activities.

Capital Projects Fund

The District's capital projects fund had \$11,860 in revenues and \$10,497 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2023, the capital projects fund's fund balance increased \$1,363 from \$973,467 to \$974,830. The capital projects fund had interest earnings of \$11,860.

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

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

For the general fund, original budgeted revenues of \$6,047,522 were decreased to \$5,946,764 in the final budget. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2023 were \$5,954,951. This was a \$8,187 increase from the final budgeted revenues and other financing sources.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures plus other financing uses) were \$6,496,400. The final budgeted appropriations and other financing uses were \$5,985,608. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2023 totaled \$5,957,126, which was \$28,482 less than the final budget appropriations.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2023, the District had \$7,506,195 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles, and intangible right to use assets. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows June 30, 2023 balances compared to June 30, 2022.

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

	Governmental Activities		
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
Land	\$ 590,631	\$ 590,631	
Land improvements	127,801	143,285	
Building and improvements	6,489,618	6,792,359	
Furniture and equipment	99,416	69,299	
Vehicles	198,729	233,344	
Intangible leased assets		340	
Total	\$ 7,506,195	\$ 7,829,258	

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$323,063 is due to additions of \$109,869 and depreciation/amortization of \$432,932.

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

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

Debt Administration

The following table summarizes the bonds and leases payable outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Govern Activ <u>20</u>	 Governmental Activities 2022			
General obligation bonds	\$	-	\$ 180,000		
Leases payable		<u>-</u>	 346		
Total	\$	<u>-</u>	\$ 180,346		

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

Current Financial Related Activities

The district has continued to maintain a strong fiscal portfolio and that is indicated in the fact it has not had additional operating millage passed since 1985. This past year the district made its final debt service payment on the 5.1 mill bond issue passed in 1999 that was used to build the Lowellville Local Schools K-12 campus. In 2022 the district passed a 5 year, 4 mill permanent improvement levy that will be used for capital improvement upgrades both inside of the school and the campus. This levy generates just under \$220,000 a year and can only be used to for capital upgrades, infrastructure improvements, and equipment purchases with a useful life of at least 5 years.

The Mahoning County Auditor recently released the tentative residential reappraisal change by district in Mahoning County. While the aggregate increase across the county was 38.14%, Lowellville residents can expect an increase in the neighborhood of 26.49%. While this is below the average residential increase, it is still a historically large increase for the Village. The district was already at the 20 mill floor prior to the update and can expect additional real estate revenue because of the increase.

The most significant challenge in the years ahead will be the decline in enrollment for the district. The Ohio Leglislature recently approved and further enhanced the phase in of the Fair School Funding plan that was adopted with bipartisan support two years ago. That, coupled the increase in property values, will allow the district to remain fiscally sound during the course of the current five-year forecast that runs through fiscal year 2028. This is predicated on level enrollment for the district to maintain the financial stability that has been forecasted. Currently, the district is down nearly 24 full time equivalents from school year 2022-2023 to 2023-2024.

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 Mr. Blaise Karlovic, Treasurer, Lowellville Local School District, 52 Rocket Place, Lowellville, Ohio 44436.

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

		vernmental Activities
Assets:	\$	770 691
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Investments	Ф	770,681 3,553,233
Receivables:		3,333,233
Property taxes		2,270,763
Accounts		5,821
Accrued interest		11,515
Intergovernmental		97,694
Prepayments		2,084
Materials and supplies inventory		1,583
Inventory held for resale		2,558
Net OPEB asset		606,244
Capital assets:		
Nondepreciable capital assets		590,631
Depreciable capital assets, net		6,915,564
Capital assets, net		7,506,195
Total assets		14,828,371
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Pension		1,544,953
OPEB		144,686
Total deferred outflows of resources		1,689,639
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable		21,127
Accrued wages and benefits payable		554,738
Intergovernmental payable		25,784
Pension and postemployment benefits payable		97,069
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year		25,822
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability		6,299,418
Net OPEB liability		290,772
Other amounts due in more than one year		394,192
Total liabilities		7,708,922
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		2,166,866
Pension		707,344
OPEB		859,203
Total deferred inflows of resources		3,733,413
Net position:		
Investment in capital assets		7,506,195
Restricted for:		
Capital projects		221,819
OPEB		123,368
Classroom facilities maintenance		86,562
State funded programs		7,918
Food service operations		309,834
Extracurricular programs		65,248
Other purposes		9,110
Unrestricted (deficit)	ф.	(3,254,379)
Total net position	\$	5,075,675

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Net (Expense)

				Program	Reveni	166			(evenue and Changes in let Position
			Ch	arges for		ating Grants	Car	oital Grants		overnmental
		Expenses		ces and Sales	-	Contributions		Contributions		Activities
Governmental activities:		zapenses	50111	es una sures						
Instruction:										
Regular	\$	3,338,500	\$	_	\$	150,098	\$	_	\$	(3,188,402)
Special	-	782,029	*	120,799	*	316,028	-	_	-	(345,202)
Vocational		35,117				227		_		(34,890)
Other		8,983		_				_		(8,983)
Support services:		0,705								(0,703)
Pupil		215,789		_		281,737		_		65,948
Instructional staff		90,416		_		12,559		_		(77,857)
Board of education		22,019		_		12,333		_		(22,019)
Administration		605,181		_		_		_		(605,181)
Fiscal		123,432		_		_		_		(123,432)
Operations and maintenance		698,937		_		2,598		100,000		(596,339)
Pupil transportation		187,615		_		22,700		100,000		(164,915)
Central		106,308		_		22,700		_		(106,308)
Operation of non-instructional		100,500								(100,500)
services:										
Food service operations		327,510		98,142		170,649		_		(58,719)
Extracurricular activities		543,134		153,983		9,356		_		(379,795)
Interest and fiscal charges		3,140		155,765		7,550		_		(3,140)
interest and fiscal charges	-	3,140	-							(3,140)
Totals	\$	7,088,110	\$	372,924	\$	965,952	\$	100,000		(5,649,234)
			Gene	ral revenues:						
			Prope	erty taxes levie	d for:					
				neral purposes						1,727,176
				ot service						68,015
			Cap	pital projects						130,202
			Cla	ssroom faciliti	es main	tenance				7,941
				ts and entitlem		restricted				
				pecific progran						3,566,647
				tment earnings						82,457
					in FMV	of investment	S			(8,309)
			Misc	ellaneous						27,701
			Total	general reven	ies					5,601,830
			Chan	ge in net positi	on					(47,404)
			Net p	osition at beg	inning	of year				5,123,079
			Net p	osition at end	of year	r			\$	5,075,675

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2023

		General		Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmenta Funds		ernmental Government	
Assets:								
Equity in pooled cash								
and cash equivalents	\$	2,505,189	\$	974,830	\$	841,785	\$	4,321,804
Investments		-		-		2,110		2,110
Receivables:						,		ĺ
Property taxes		2,016,120		-		254,643		2,270,763
Accounts		429		_		5,392		5,821
Accrued interest		11,515		_		_		11,515
Intergovernmental		231		_		97,463		97,694
Prepayments		2,084		_		_		2,084
Materials and supplies inventory		-		_		1,583		1,583
Inventory held for resale		_		_		2,558		2,558
Due from other funds		59,296		_		_,		59,296
Total assets	\$	4,594,864	\$	974,830	\$	1,205,534	\$	6,775,228
Tinkiliting.								
Liabilities: Accounts payable	\$	7,229	\$	-	\$	13,898	\$	21,127
Accounts payable Accrued wages and benefits payable	φ	518,703	φ	<u>-</u>	Ψ	36,035	Φ	554,738
Intergovernmental payable		9,595		_		16,189		25,784
				-		,		,
Pension and postemployment benefits payable		92,635		-		4,434		97,069
Due to other funds Total liabilities		628,162				59,296 129,852		59,296 758,014
Total Habilities		020,102				129,632		730,014
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		1,927,859		-		239,007		2,166,866
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		80,254		-		14,643		94,897
Intergovernmental revenue not available		· -		-		10,690		10,690
Accrued interest not available		7,682		_		-		7,682
Total deferred inflows of resources		2,015,795				264,340		2,280,135
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable:								
Materials and supplies inventory		=		-		1,583		1,583
Prepaids		2,084		-		-		2,084
Unclaimed monies		5,703		-		-		5,703
Restricted:								
Capital projects		=		-		207,176		207,176
Classroom facilities maintenance		-		-		86,562		86,562
Food service operations		-		-		308,251		308,251
State funded programs		-		-		7,918		7,918
Extracurricular		-		-		65,248		65,248
Other purposes		-		-		3,407		3,407
Committed:				074000				074020
Capital projects		-		974,830		-		974,830
Recreation		-		-		26,022		26,022
Termination benefits		5,460		-		-		5,460
Other purposes		-		-		115,868		115,868
Assigned:								
Student instruction		4,976		-		-		4,976
Student and staff support		27,067		=		=		27,067
Subsequent year's appropriations		313,034		-		-		313,034
Unassigned (deficit)		1,592,583	-			(10,693)		1,581,890
Total fund balances		1,950,907		974,830		811,342		3,737,079
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$	4,594,864	\$	974,830	\$	1,205,534	\$	6,775,228

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES ${\tt JUNE~30,2023}$

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 3,737,079
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.		7,506,195
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	\$ 94,897 7,682 10,690	113,269
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	1,544,953 (707,344) (6,299,418) 144,686 (859,203) 606,244 (290,772)	(5,860,854)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences Total	(420,014)	 (420,014)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 5,075,675

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,2023

	General	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 1,746,624	\$ -	\$ 206,121	\$ 1,952,745
Intergovernmental	3,997,509	-	635,445	4,632,954
Investment earnings	63,144	11,860	13,360	88,364
Tuition and fees	120,799	-	6,700	127,499
Extracurricular	4,153	-	143,130	147,283
Charges for services	-	-	98,142	98,142
Contributions and donations	-	-	1,331	1,331
Miscellaneous	27,701	-	8,525	36,226
Change in fair value of investments	(8,828)	-	519	(8,309)
Total revenues	5,951,102	11,860	1,113,273	7,076,235
Expenditures: Current: Instruction:				
Regular	3,069,998	-	137,929	3,207,927
Special	597,178	-	167,130	764,308
Vocational	35,627	-	-	35,627
Other	9,217	-	-	9,217
Support services:				
Pupil	188,545	=	26,285	214,830
Instructional staff	25,221	=	52,303	77,524
Board of education	22,322	-	-	22,322
Administration	591,089	-	-	591,089
Fiscal	121,167	-	3,311	124,478
Operations and maintenance	578,821	10,497	198,606	787,924
Pupil transportation	145,864	-	9,747	155,611
Central	110,877	-	-	110,877
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	-	=	241,195	241,195
Extracurricular activities	260,755	-	223,234	483,989
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	=	20,533	20,533
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	346	-	180,000	180,346
Interest and fiscal charges	3	=	4,725	4,728
Total expenditures	5,757,030	10,497	1,264,998	7,032,525
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over (under) expenditures	194,072	1,363	(151,725)	43,710
() 1				
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	183,154	183,154
Transfers (out)	(53,322)		(129,832)	(183,154)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(53,322)		53,322	
Net change in fund balances	140,750	1,363	(98,403)	43,710
Fund balances at beginning of year	1,810,157	973,467	909,745	3,693,369
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 1,950,907	\$ 974,830	\$ 811,342	\$ 3,737,079

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	43,710
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	99,869 12,932)	(323,063)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Earnings on investments Intergovernmental Total	9,411) 2,653 8,771)	(35,529)
Repayment of bond and leases payable principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		180,346
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: Change in accrued interest payable Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges Total	754 2,613 (1,779)	1,588
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	50,163 3,508	573,671
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	64,413) 8,705	(445,708)
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.		(42,419)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	(47,404)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget			
		Original		Final	Actual		ositive gative)
Revenues:							
Property taxes	\$	1,741,504	\$	1,744,784	\$ 1,745,151	\$	367
Intergovernmental		4,014,062		3,998,514	3,998,514		-
Investment earnings		37,712		62,064	61,746		(318)
Tuition and fees		247,251		120,799	120,799		-
Miscellaneous		6,993		18,666	26,804		8,138
Total revenues		6,047,522		5,944,827	5,953,014		8,187
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular		3,423,370		3,176,878	3,173,451		3,427
Special		771,867		588,840	588,836		4
Vocational		54,472		39,515	39,515		-
Other		6,307		9,217	9,217		-
Support services:							
Pupil		181,173		192,609	188,481		4,128
Instructional staff		614		29,342	25,221		4,121
Board of education		21,164		22,322	22,322		-
Administration		653,448		603,916	603,990		(74)
Fiscal		165,613		128,316	125,219		3,097
Operations and maintenance		581,788		601,039	592,482		8,557
Pupil transportation		201,209		158,242	154,836		3,406
Central		125,372		121,892	120,076		1,816
Extracurricular activities		260,003		260,157	 260,157		
Total expenditures		6,446,400		5,932,285	 5,903,803		28,482
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over							
(under) expenditures		(398,878)	-	12,542	 49,211		36,669
Other financing sources (uses):							
Refund of prior year's expenditures		-		1,937	1,937		-
Transfers (out)		(50,000)		(53,323)	(53,323)		
Total other financing sources (uses)		(50,000)		(51,386)	 (51,386)		
Net change in fund balance		(448,878)		(38,844)	(2,175)		36,669
Fund balance at beginning of year		2,517,361		2,517,361	2,517,361		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		7,830		7,830	7,830		
Fund balance at end of year	\$	2,076,313	\$	2,486,347	\$ 2,523,016	\$	36,669

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Lowellville Local School District (the "District") was established in 1920 through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. The District is organized under Article VI, Section 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four-year terms. The District provides educational services as authorized by State and/or federal agencies.

The District serves an area of approximately 6 square miles. It is located in Mahoning County, and includes the Village of Lowellville. It is staffed by 46 certified full-time teaching employees and 25 non-certified personnel who provide services to approximately 464 students and other community members. The District currently operates 1 instructional building.

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, "<u>The Financial Reporting Entity</u>" as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "<u>Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units</u>" and GASB Statement No. 61, "<u>The Financial Reporting Entity</u>: <u>Omnibus an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34</u>". 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, 2023

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Area Cooperative Computerized Educational Service System

The Area Cooperative Computerized Educational Service System (ACCESS), a council of governments, is a computer network which provides data services to twenty - six school districts. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to the administrative and instructional functions among member districts. Each of the governments of these schools supports ACCESS based upon a per pupil charge. The District contributed \$79,454 to ACCESS during fiscal year 2023. ACCESS is governed by an assembly consisting of superintendents or other designees of the member school districts. The assembly exercises total control over the operation of ACCESS including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. All of the revenues of ACCESS are generated from charges for services and State funding. Financial information can be obtained from the Treasurer for the Educational Service Center of Eastern Ohio, who serves as fiscal agent, at 7320 N. Palmyra Road, Canfield, Ohio 44406.

Mahoning County Career & Technical Center

The Mahoning County Career & Technical Center is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of representatives from the participating school districts' elected boards, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. The District made no contributions to the Mahoning County Career & Technical Center during fiscal year 2023. To obtain financial information, write to the Treasurer of the Mahoning County Career & Technical Center, at 7300 North Palmyra Road, Canfield, Ohio 44406.

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The District participates in a Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP) administered by Sheakley, Inc. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The District pays a fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium

The Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium (the "Consortium") is a shared risk pool comprised of thirteen Mahoning County school districts. The Consortium is governed by an assembly which consists of one representative from each participating school district (usually the superintendent or designee). The assembly elects' officers for one-year terms to serve as the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises controls over the operations of the Consortium. All revenues of the Consortium are generated from charges for services and remitted to the fiscal agent, Springfield Local School District. The fiscal agent will then remit the charges for services to Medical Mutual of Ohio (MMO), who acts in the capacity of a third-party administrator (TPA) for claims processing.

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

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

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. The District has no proprietary or fiduciary funds.

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. 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>Capital projects fund</u> - The capital projects fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition and construction of capital facilities and other capital assets.

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for (a) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets not accounted for in the capital projects fund, (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects and (c) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

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.

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

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

<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.

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.

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.

<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, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6).

Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year end: property taxes available as an advance, 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 12 and 13 for deferred outflows of resources related to net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

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

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, 2023, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2024 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. Unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

See Notes 12 and 13 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 District is required by State statute to adopt an annual appropriated cash basis budget for all funds. The specific timetable for fiscal year 2023 is as follows:

- 1. Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.
- 2. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Mahoning County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.
- 3. Prior to 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. On or before June 30, 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 a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate of estimated resources may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final amended certificates of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2023.

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

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

- 4. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. Although the legal level of budgetary control has been established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present budgetary statement comparisons at the fund and function level of expenditures. State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year. Resolution appropriations 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.
- 5. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions.
- 7. Appropriations amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the original and final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.
- 8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

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" or "investments" on the basic financial statements.

During fiscal year 2023, investments were limited to U.S. Government money market mutual funds, U.S. Treasury notes, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) securities, Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) securities, Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB) Securities, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) Securities, Federal Home Loan Bank discount notes (FHLB DN), negotiable certificates of deposit (negotiable CDs), commercial paper, and common stock. While common stock is not an allowable investment according to Ohio Statute, the District has been endowed with a gift of stock to its other governmental funds. No public funds were used to acquire the stock. Investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. At June 30, 2023, the common stock had a fair value of \$2,110.

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 fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2023 amounted to \$63,144, which includes \$12,890 assigned from other funds.

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 account 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.

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

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

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 net current assets.

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

H. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value. During 2023, the District maintained their capitalization threshold at \$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.

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

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	5 - 20 years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	6 - 10 years
Intangible leased assets	5 years

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.

I. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "due to/due from other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column 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.

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

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

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2023, 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, all employees with 20 years of current service with the District, all employees age 45 with at least 15 years of service, and all employees age 50 with at least 10 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, 2023, 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, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. 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 recorded.

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. Bonds 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.

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.

<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.

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

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

<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 investment in capital assets," consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The amount restricted for other purposes represents amounts restricted for food service operations and the endowment fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

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

N. 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.

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

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

O. 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.

P. Issuance Costs/Bond Premiums and Discounts and Accounting Gain or Loss on Debt Refunding

On the governmental fund financial statements, issuance costs, bond premiums, bond discounts, and deferred charges from debt refunding are recognized in the current period.

On the government-wide financial statements, issuance costs are recognized in the current period and are not amortized. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Unamortized bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. Unamortized bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. The reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 9.

For advance refunding resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as a deferred outflow of resources.

Q. 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.

R. 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 extraordinary or special items in 2023.

S. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepayments 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.

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

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

T. Fair Value Measurements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Nonmajor funds	<u>De</u> t	<u>ficit</u>
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER)	\$	2
IDEA Part B	1	0,690
Title I		1

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 and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) or (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this section are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio); and,
- 8. Certain bankers' acceptances for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

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

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the 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, 2023, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$770,681 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$916,833. Of the bank balance \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC, \$417,104 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System, and \$249,729 was uninsured and uncollateralized.

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 2023, the District's financial institutions were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 62.55 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, 2023

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

B. Investments

The District had the following investments and maturities at June 30, 2023:

		_	Investment Maturities								
Measurement/ Investment type	M	leasurement Value		6 months or less		7 to 12 months		13 to 18 months		19 to 24 months	 More than 4 months
Fair Value:			· -		_					_	
U.S. Government Money											
Market Mutual funds	\$	121,485	\$	121,485	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -
Commercial paper		1,008,017		670,962		337,055		-		-	-
Common stock		2,110		2,110		-		-		-	-
FFCB		134,510		-		-		-		134,510	-
FHLB		212,053		-		-		-		99,726	112,327
FHLB discount note		496,421		496,421		-		-		-	-
FHLMC		63,321		-		-		-		-	63,321
FNMA		149,818		-		-		-		-	149,818
Negotiable CDs		960,709		-		723,872		236,837		-	-
US Treasury Note	_	404,789	_		_	209,633	_	195,156	_		 _
Total	\$	3,553,233	\$	1,290,978	\$	1,270,560	\$	431,993	\$	234,236	\$ 325,466

At June 30, 2023, the weighted average maturity of investments is 0.82 years.

The District's investments in U.S. Government money market mutual funds and common stock are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). The District's investments in federal agency securities (FHLMC, FNMA, FFCB, FHLB, FHLB Discount Note), Negotiable CD's, US Treasury notes, and commercial paper 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: Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the District's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: The District's investments in commercial paper were rated P-1 and A-1 by Moody's Investor Services and Standard & Poor's, respectively. The District's investments in federal agency securities were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The District's investments in U.S. government money market mutual funds were rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. The negotiable CDs are not rated but are fully covered by the FDIC. District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

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 federal agency securities, U.S. Treasury notes and negotiable CD's are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent, but not in the District's name. 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, 2023

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District's investment policy does not place any 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, 2023:

Measurement/	Measurement	
Investment type	Value	% of Total
Fair Value:		
U.S. Government Money		
Market Mutual funds	\$ 121,485	3.42
Commercial paper	1,008,017	28.37
Common stock	2,110	0.06
FFCB	134,510	3.79
FHLB	212,053	5.97
FHLB discount note	496,421	13.97
FHLMC	63,321	1.78
FNMA	149,818	4.22
Negotiable CDs	960,709	27.04
US Treasury note	404,789	11.38
Total	\$ 3,553,233	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 disclosure above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2023:

Cash and investments per note disclosure

Carrying amount of deposits	\$	770,681
Investments	_	3,553,233
Total	\$	4,323,914
Cash and investments per statement of net position		

Cash and investments per statement of net position

Governmental activities \$ 4,323,914

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2023, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

<u>Transfers from general fund to:</u>	Amount
Nonmajor governmental fund	\$ 53,322
Transfers from nonmajor governmental funds to:	
Nonmajor governmental fund	129,832
	\$ 183,154

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and to use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. The transfer of \$129,832 from the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) to the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) was to close out of the fund after all the debt service was paid.

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

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 2023 represent the collection of calendar year 2022 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2023 were levied after April 1, 2022, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2022, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised 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 2023 represent the collection of calendar year 2022 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2023 became a lien on December 31, 2021, were levied after April 1, 2022, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The District receives property taxes from Mahoning County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2023, are available to finance fiscal year 2023 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2023 was \$8,007 in the general fund and \$993 in the permanent improvements fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2022 was \$6,534 in the general fund, \$688 in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), and \$77 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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

2022 Sec	0114	2023 Fi			
Half Collec	ctions	Half Collec	tions		
Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
\$ 34,957,390	64.71	\$ 35,145,690	64.23		
19,063,130	35.29	19,572,850	35.77		
\$ 54,020,520	100.00	\$ 54,718,540	100.00		
\$55.90		\$55.90			
3.60		-			
0.50		-			
-		4.00			
	Half Collection **Market Coll	Half Collections Amount Percent \$ 34,957,390 64.71 19,063,130 35.29 \$ 54,020,520 100.00 \$55.90 3.60	Half Collections Half Collections Amount Percent Amount \$ 34,957,390 64.71 \$ 35,145,690 \$ 19,063,130 35.29 \$ 19,572,850 \$ 54,020,520 \$ 100.00 \$ 54,718,540 \$ 55.90 \$ 55.90 3.60 - 0.50 -		

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2023 consisted of property taxes, accounts, accrued interest, and intergovernmental receivables. 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 items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 2,270,763
Accounts	5,821
Accrued interest	11,515
Intergovernmental	97,694
Total	\$ 2,385,793

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year.

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

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

Governmental activities:	Balance 06/30/22	Additions	Deletions	Balance 06/30/23
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized: Land	\$ 590,631	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 590,631
Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	590,631			590,631
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:				
Land improvements	1,444,823	-	_	1,444,823
Buildings and improvements	14,345,706	66,438	-	14,412,144
Equipment and furniture	2,606,870	43,431	-	2,650,301
Vehicles	552,952	-	-	552,952
Intangible right to use:				
Lease equipment	1,022	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1,022
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	18,951,373	109,869		19,061,242
Less: accumulated depreciation/amortization:				
Land improvements	(1,301,538)	(15,484)	_	(1,317,022)
Buildings and improvements	(7,553,347)	(369,179)	-	(7,922,526)
Equipment and furniture	(2,537,571)	(13,314)	-	(2,550,885)
Vehicles	(319,608)	(34,615)	-	(354,223)
Intangible right to use:				
Lease equipment	(682)	(340)	-	(1,022)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(11,712,746)	(432,932)		(12,145,678)
Total capital assets, net	\$ 7,829,258	\$ (323,063)	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 7,506,195

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

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 177,099
Special	22,287
Support services:	
Pupil	4,377
Instructional staff	13,133
Administration	19,899
Fiscal	1,990
Operations and maintenance	4,717
Pupil transportation	34,615
Food service operations	88,352
Extracurricular activities	 66,463
Total depreciation/amortization expense	\$ 432,932

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

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

During fiscal year 2023, the following changes occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations.

Governmental activities:	_	Balance 6/30/2022	_	Increases		Decreases_	_(Balance 5/30/2023		Amounts Due in One Year
General obligation bonds	ф	100.000	Ф		Ф	(100,000)	Ф		Φ	
Series 2007 refunding bonds	\$	180,000	\$	=	\$	(180,000)	\$	=	\$	-
Other long-term obligations										
Leases payable		346		-		(346)		-		-
Net pension liability		3,750,699		2,548,719		-		6,299,418		-
Net OPEB liability		400,031				(109,259)		290,772		-
Compensated absences	_	423,812	_	70,840	_	(74,638)		420,014	_	25,822
Total	\$	4,754,888	\$	2,619,559	\$	(364,243)	\$	7,010,204	\$	25,822

Series 2007 General Obligation Bonds

On August 24, 2006, the District issued general obligation bonds (Series 2007 Refunding Bonds) to advance refund a portion of the Series 2001 Bonds. The issuance proceeds of \$955,000 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. The refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and, accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. During fiscal year 2023, the District made a \$180,000 principal payment from the bond retirement debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). At June 30, 2023, there were no further obligations outstanding.

<u>Leases Payable</u> – The District has entered into lease agreements for the use of right to use equipment. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, the District will report 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. At June 30, 2023, there were no further obligations oustanding

Net Pension Liability

The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service. See Note 12 for details.

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service. See Note 13 for details.

Compensated Absences

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid which, for the District, is primarily the general fund.

Legal Debt Margins

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 margins 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 calculations excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2023 are a legal voted debt margin of \$4,924,669 and a legal unvoted debt margin of \$54,719.

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

NOTE 10 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and state laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty-five days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 250 days for all personnel. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 59 days for teachers and administrators and a maximum of 59 days for classified employees.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2023, the District contracted with ISU Love Insurance Agency to provide the following coverage:

Type of Coverage	<u>Deductible</u>	<u>Coverage</u>
Building and Contents	\$ 1,000	\$37,255,599
Crime Insurance	1,000	100,000
Automobile Liability	250	4,000,000
Uninsured Motorists	250	1,000,000
General Liability:		
Per occurrence	0	4,000,000
Total per year	0	6,000,000
School Leaders Errors & Omissions	2,500	4,000,000
Employment Practices	2,500	4,000,000
Cyber Liability	50,000	3,000,000
Pollution Liability	25,000	1,000,000

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

B. Employee Group Health Insurance

The District has joined together with other school districts in Mahoning County to form the Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium, a public entity shared risk pool, currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for thirteen member school districts. The plan was organized to provide for medical, prescription drug, dental, and vision coverage benefits to its member organizations. The Consortium is administered by Anthem.

Rates are calculated and set through an annual update process. The District pays a monthly contribution which is placed in a common fund from which claims and payments are made for all participating districts and claims are paid for all participants regardless of claims flow. Any claim exceeding \$135,000 is covered by the Consortium's stop-loss carrier.

The District pays 89% of the medical dental, vision, and prescription drug insurance premiums for certified and classified employees and their families.

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

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

C. Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The District participates in the Sheakley, Inc. Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is tiered into groups based upon past workers' compensation experience. Within each tiered group, a common premium rate is applied to all school districts within that group. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the state based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of their tiered group. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Sheakley provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) represent 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 13 for the required OPEB disclosures.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 bases 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 www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

^{*} Members with 25 years of service credit as of August 1, 2017 will be included in this plan.

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

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

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10.00% of their annual covered salary and 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, 2023, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.00%. For fiscal year 2023, the Retirement Board did not allocate any employer contribution to the Health Care Fund.

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$101,370 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, \$5,569 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 www.strsoh.org.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$458,793 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, \$77,460 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. 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	20487600%	0.0)23422415%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0.020238300%) <u>23413150</u> %	
Change in proportionate share	-0.000249300%		-0.0	000009265%	
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	1,094,645	\$	5,204,773	\$ 6,299,418
Pension expense	\$	56,994	\$	507,419	\$ 564,413

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

	SERS		STRS		 Total
Deferred outflows of resources					
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	44,334	\$	66,630	\$ 110,964
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		181,114	181,114
Changes of assumptions		10,802		622,856	633,658
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		8,765		50,289	59,054
Contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date		101,370		458,793	 560,163
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	165,271	\$	1,379,682	\$ 1,544,953

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS		 STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources					
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	7,186	\$ 19,909	\$	27,095
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on pension plan investments		38,198	-		38,198
Changes of assumptions		-	468,831		468,831
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		7,886	 165,334		173,220
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	53,270	\$ 654,074	\$	707,344

\$560,163 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, 2024.

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

	 SERS STRS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2024	\$ 9,288	\$	(57,540)	\$	(48,252)	
2025	(7,572)		(71,371)		(78,943)	
2026	(54,565)		(132,125)		(186,690)	
2027	 63,480		527,851		591,331	
Total	\$ 10,631	\$	266,815	\$	277,446	

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

Wage inflation:

Current measurement date 2.40% Prior measurement date 2.40%

Future salary increases, including inflation:

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

COLA or ad hoc COLA:

Current measurement date 2.00% Prior measurement date 2.00%

Investment rate of return:

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

Discount rate:

Current measurement date 7.00%
Prior measurement date 7.00%

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Sensitivity of 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								
	19	1% Decrease		scount Rate	1% Increase				
District's proportionate share									
of the net pension liability	\$	1,611,265	\$	1,094,645	\$	659,399			

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

NOTE 12 - 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, 2022, actuarial valuation are presented below:

	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%
Projected salary increases	Varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50%	12.50% at age 20 to
		2.50% at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of investment	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, 2022 actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110% for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95% for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Disable Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

- * Target allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2022. Target weights were phased in over a 3-month period concluding on October 1, 2022.
- **10-Year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25% and is net of investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS Ohio's investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

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

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, 2022, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current assumption:

		Current							
	19	1% Decrease		scount Rate	1% Increase				
District's proportionate share									
of the net pension liability	\$	7,862,517	\$	5,204,773	\$	2,957,144			

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

See Note 12 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 non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 75 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. SERS' Health Care Plan provides healthcare benefits to eligible individuals receiving retirement, disability, and survivor benefits, and to their eligible dependents. Members who retire after June 1, 1986, need 10 years of service credit, exclusive of most types of purchased credit, to qualify to participate in SERS' health care coverage. In addition to age and service retirees, disability benefit recipients and beneficiaries who are receiving monthly benefits due to the death of a member or retiree, are eligible for SERS' health care coverage. Most retirees and dependents choosing SERS' health care coverage are over the age of 65 and therefore enrolled in a fully insured Medicare Advantage plan; however, SERS maintains a traditional, self-insured preferred provider organization for its non-Medicare retiree population. For both groups, SERS offers a self-insured prescription drug program. Health care is a benefit that is permitted, not mandated, by statute. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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, 2023, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2023, this amount was \$25,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2023, the District's surcharge obligation was \$13,508.

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 \$13,508 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, \$13,508 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. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting 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, 2023, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

The net OPEB liability/asset was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total OPEB liability/asset used to calculate the net OPEB liability/asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. 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.

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	21136800%	0.0)23422415%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0.020710100%		0.023413150%		
Change in proportionate share	-0.000426700%		-0.0	000009265%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	290,772	\$	-	\$ 290,772
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(606,244)	\$ (606,244)
OPEB expense	\$	(7,802)	\$	(110,903)	\$ (118,705)

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

	SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred outflows of resources	<u> </u>				
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	2,442	\$	8,787	\$ 11,229
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		1,513		10,552	12,065
Changes of assumptions		46,249		25,825	72,074
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		32,278		3,532	35,810
Contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date		13,508		<u>-</u>	 13,508
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	95,990	\$	48,696	\$ 144,686

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources	 		
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ 186,002	\$ 91,047	\$ 277,049
Changes of assumptions	119,363	429,890	549,253
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	22,266	 10,635	32,901
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 327,631	\$ 531,572	\$ 859,203

\$13,508 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, 2024.

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2024	\$ (46,418)	\$ (140,710)	\$ (187,128)
2025	(51,998)	(141,939)	(193,937)
2026	(51,282)	(65,697)	(116,979)
2027	(34,047)	(27,373)	(61,420)
2028	(22,987)	(35,397)	(58,384)
Thereafter	 (38,417)	 (71,760)	 (110,177)
Total	\$ (245,149)	\$ (482,876)	\$ (728,025)

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.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

M/ n m a	110 t	lotion.
Wage	11111	iation.

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 7.00% net of investment

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

Municipal bond index rate:

Current measurement date 3.69% Prior measurement date 1.92%

Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,

including price inflation:

Current measurement date 4.08% Prior measurement date 2.27%

Medical trend assumption:

Current measurement date 7.00 to 4.40%

Prior measurement date

 Medicare
 5.125 to 4.400%

 Pre-Medicare
 6.750 to 4.400%

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - 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 (3.08%) and higher (5.08%) than the current discount rate (4.08%). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.00% decreasing to 3.40%) and higher (8.00% decreasing to 5.40%) than the current rate (7.00% decreasing to 4.40%).

	1%	Decrease		Current count Rate	1%	Increase
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	361,143	\$	290,772	\$	233,963
			(Current		
	1%	Decrease	Tr	end Rate	1%	Increase
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	224,237	\$	290,772	\$	377,677

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 %	

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

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

^{**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 Ohio's investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

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

NOTE 13 - 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, 2022, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00%, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

			(Current		
	1%	Decrease	Disc	count Rate	1%	6 Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	561,393	\$	606,244	\$	645,465
	1%	Decrease		Current rend Rate	1%	6 Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	628,823	\$	606,244	\$	577,745

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

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

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

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	Ger	neral fund
Budget basis	\$	(2,175)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(6,534)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		132,325
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(1,936)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(3,163)
Adjustment for encumbrances		22,233
GAAP basis	\$	140,750

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the employee benefits insurance fund, the workers compensation insurance fund, the termination benefits fund, the unclaimed monies fund and the public-school support fund.

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

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 involved in no material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

C. Foundation Funding

Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Traditional districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction, instead of a minimum number of school days each year. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to follow will continue to adjust as enrollment information is updated by the District, which can extend past the fiscal year-end. As of the date of this report, ODE has not finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2023 Foundation funding for the District; therefore, the financial statement impact is not determinable at this time. ODE and management believe this will result in either a receivable to or liability of the District.

NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

	(Capital
	<u>Imp</u>	rovements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2022	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		105,992
Current year offsets		(10,264)
Prior year offset from bond proceeds		(95,728)
Total	\$	_
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2024	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2023	\$	

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

NOTE 17 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

	Ye	ear-End
Fund	Encu	mbrances
General fund	\$	22,233
Nonmajor governmental funds		27,803
Total	\$	50,036

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 2023, the District received COVID-19 funding. The District will continue to spend available COVID-19 funding consistent with the applicable program guidelines.



SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

		2023	2022		2021		2020	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	(0.02023830%	(0.02048760%		0.01986470%	(0.02056180%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	1,094,645	\$	755,933	\$	1,313,893	\$	1,230,249
District's covered payroll	\$	772,936	\$	707,857	\$	678,886	\$	725,400
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		141.62%		106.79%		193.54%		169.60%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		75.82%		82.86%		68.55%		70.85%

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

	2019		2018		2018		2018		2017		2017		2016		2015		2014		
(0.01999800%	(0.01759180%	().01926710%	(0.02030880%	(0.02143600%	(0.02143600%								
\$	1,145,322	\$	1,051,071	\$	1,410,174	\$	1,158,840	\$	1,084,864	\$	1,274,730								
\$	651,081	\$	572,271	\$	605,471	\$	611,404	\$	622,900	\$	545,845								
	175.91%		183.67%		232.91%		189.54%		174.16%		233.53%								
	71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%								

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

		2023	2022		2021		2020	
District's proportion of the net pension liabilit	0.023413150%		0.0	023422415%	(0.02299728%	().02448264%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	5,204,773	\$	2,994,766	\$	5,564,523	\$	5,414,189
District's covered payroll	\$	3,056,593	\$	2,952,800	\$	2,746,357	\$	2,862,729
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		170.28%		101.42%		202.61%		189.13%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		78.88%		87.78%		75.48%		77.40%

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

	2019		2018	2017		2016			2015	2014		
(0.02484105%	(0.02553301%	(0.02509515%	(0.02453236% 0.02383175%		(0.02383175%		
\$	5,461,989	\$	6,065,421	\$	8,400,103	\$	6,780,027	\$	5,796,706	\$	6,904,999	
\$	2,833,521	\$	2,842,757	\$	2,654,436	\$	2,559,543	\$	2,434,954	\$	2,577,669	
	192.76%		213.36%		316.46%		264.89%		238.06%		267.88%	
	77.31%		75.30%		66.80%		72.10%		74.70%		69.30%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2023	2022		 2021	2020	
Contractually required contribution	\$ 101,370	\$	108,211	\$ 99,100	\$	95,044
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(101,370)		(108,211)	 (99,100)		(95,044)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$ 724,071	\$	772,936	\$ 707,857	\$	678,886
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%

-	2019	 2018	 2017	2016		2016 2015		2014	
\$	97,929	\$ 87,896	\$ 80,118	\$	84,766	\$	80,583	\$	86,334
	(97,929)	 (87,896)	 (80,118)		(84,766)		(80,583)		(86,334)
\$		\$ 	\$ _	\$		\$		\$	
\$	725,400	\$ 651,081	\$ 572,271	\$	605,471	\$	611,404	\$	622,900
	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%		14.00%		13.18%		13.86%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2023	 2022		2021	2020	
Contractually required contribution	\$ 458,793	\$ 427,923	\$	413,392	\$	384,490
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (458,793)	 (427,923)		(413,392)		(384,490)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$ 3,277,093	\$ 3,056,593	\$	2,952,800	\$	2,746,357
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%

2019	 2018	2017	2016		2016 2015		2014	
\$ 400,782	\$ 396,693	\$ 397,986	\$	\$ 371,621		358,336	\$	316,544
 (400,782)	 (396,693)	 (397,986)		(371,621)		(358,336)		(316,544)
\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
\$ 2,862,729	\$ 2,833,521	\$ 2,842,757	\$	2,654,436	\$	2,559,543	\$	2,434,954
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%		13.00%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

		2023	2022		2021		2020	
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.	.02071010%	0.	.02113680%	0.	.02065630%	0.	02102540%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	290,772	\$	400,031	\$	448,929	\$	528,745
District's covered payroll	\$	772,936	\$	707,857	\$	678,886	\$	725,400
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		37.62%		56.51%		66.13%		72.89%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		30.34%		24.08%		18.17%		15.57%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

2019			2018	0.01918238%				
0	0.02016800%		01770750%					
\$	559,515	\$	475,223	\$	546,769			
\$	651,081	\$	572,271	\$	605,471			
	85.94%		83.04%		90.30%			
	13.57%		12.46%		11.49%			

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

		2023		2022		2021		2020
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0.023413150%		0.023422415%		0.02299728%		(0.02448264%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(606,244)	\$	(493,842)	\$	(404,177)	\$	(405,491)
District's covered payroll	\$	3,056,593	\$	2,952,800	\$	2,746,357	\$	2,862,729
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		19.83%		16.72%		14.72%		14.16%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		230.73%		174.73%		182.10%		174.70%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

 2019		2018	2017					
0.02484105%	(0.02553301%	(0.02509515%				
\$ (399,170)	\$	996,204	\$	1,342,095				
\$ 2,833,521	\$	2,842,757	\$	2,654,436				
14.09%		35.04%		50.56%				
176.00%		47.10%		37.33%				

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2023	 2022	 2021	 2020
Contractually required contribution	\$ 13,508	\$ 13,608	\$ 13,632	\$ 13,472
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (13,508)	 (13,608)	 (13,632)	 (13,472)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 724,071	\$ 772,936	\$ 707,857	\$ 678,886
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.87%	1.76%	1.93%	1.98%

 2019	2018	 2017	2016	 2015	 2014
\$ 16,243	\$ 13,618	\$ 8,984	\$ 8,236	\$ 13,008	\$ 7,537
 (16,243)	 (13,618)	 (8,984)	 (8,236)	 (13,008)	 (7,537)
\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ 	\$ 	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>
\$ 725,400	\$ 651,081	\$ 572,271	\$ 605,471	\$ 611,404	\$ 622,900
2.24%	2.09%	1.57%	1.36%	2.13%	1.21%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2023	 2022	 2021	2020
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 		<u>-</u>	 <u> </u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 3,277,093	\$ 3,056,593	\$ 2,952,800	\$ 2,746,357
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,801
 	 	 		 	 (24,801)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 2,862,729	\$ 2,833,521	\$ 2,842,757	\$ 2,654,436	\$ 2,559,543	\$ 2,434,954
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%

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

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms:

- ¹² There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2014.
- ⁿ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2015.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2016.
- ⁿ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2017.
- ^a 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%.
- Graph 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 receipients commencing benefits on or after April 1, 2018.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2020.
- ⁿ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2021.
- ^a For fiscal year 2022, SERS changed from a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) of 2.5% to 2.0%.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2023.

Changes in assumptions:

- ^a There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2014.
- ⁿ There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2015.
- ^a There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2016.
- ^a 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%.
- ^a There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2018.
- ^a There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019.
- ¹² 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.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2023.

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

PENSION (CONTINUED)

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms:

- ¹² There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2014.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2015.
- ¹ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2016.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2017.
- ^a For fiscal year 2018, STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero.
- ¹ 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.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2023.

Changes in assumptions:

- ^a There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2014.
- ^a 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.
- ^a 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.
- ^a 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: (a) the projected salary increases went from 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65 to varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50%.

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms:

- ¹ 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.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2019.
- ¹ 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.

here were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2023.

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

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

Changes in assumptions:

- ^a For fiscal year 2017, 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.
- ^a 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%.
- ^a 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%.
- ^a 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%.
- ^a 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%.
- 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.
- ^a 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%.

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2017.
- Geographical Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining 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.
- ^a 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.
- ^a 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.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2023.

Changes in assumptions:

- ^a 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.
- ^a 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.

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

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

Changes in assumptions (continued):

- 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.
- ^a 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.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

The management's discussion and analysis of the Lowellville 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, 2022. 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 2022 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities increased \$553,314 which represents a 12.11% increase from June 30, 2021's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$5,294,874 in revenue or 77.54% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$1,534,020 or 22.46% of total revenues of \$6,828,894.
- The District had \$6,275,580 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$1,534,020 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$5,294,874 were not adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and capital projects fund. The general fund had \$5,816,214 in revenues and \$5,739,018 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2022, the general fund's fund balance increased \$77,196 from a fund balance of \$1,732,961 to \$1,810,157.
- The District's capital projects fund had \$8,737 in revenues and \$26,007 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2022, the capital projects fund's fund balance decreased \$17,270 from \$990,737 to \$973,467.

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 and capital projects fund are by far the most significant funds, and the only governmental funds reported as major funds.

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 fiscal year 2022?" 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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

These two statements report the District's *net position* and changes in that 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.

The District's statement of net position and statement of activities can be found on pages 100-101 of this report.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 95. 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 and 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* than 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 you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the basic financial statements. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 102-106 of this report.

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. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 108-147 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 149-164 of this report.

The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

The table below provides a summary of the District's net position at June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021.

Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2022	Governmental Activities 2021
Assets	Φ ((21 120	Φ 6541.040
Current and other assets	\$ 6,631,120	\$ 6,541,940
Net OPEB asset	493,842	404,177
Capital assets, net	7,829,258	8,167,361
Total assets	14,954,220	15,113,478
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	1,779	6,044
Pension	1,566,126	1,212,830
OPEB	184,861	209,941
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,752,766	1,428,815
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current liabilities	802,968	808,223
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	252,633	226,786
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	3,750,699	6,878,416
Net OPEB liability	400,031	448,929
Other amounts	354,138	578,131
Total liabilities	5,560,469	8,940,485
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property taxes levied for next year	1,940,522	1,870,115
Pension	3,272,986	425,674
OPEB	809,930	736,254
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,023,438	3,032,043
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	7,648,078	7,809,518
Restricted	794,096	739,286
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,319,095)	(3,979,039)
Total net position	\$ 5,123,079	\$ 4,569,765

The net pension liability is reported pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability/asset is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the 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 and the net OPEB asset.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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

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

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

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

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

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. As explained above, changes in benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position. In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the District's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

Analysis of Net Position

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2022, the District's assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$5,123,079. Of this total, \$794,096 is restricted in use.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Current and other assets increased slightly primarily in the area of cash and cash equivalents due to operations. At year-end, capital assets represented 52.35% of total assets. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles, and intangible right to use assets. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2022, was \$7,648,078. 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.

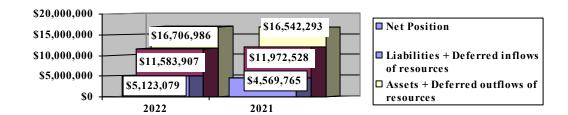
Deferred outflows related to pension decreased primarily due to changes in assumptions by the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS). See Note 12 for more detail.

The net pension liability decreased \$3,127,717 or 45.47% and deferred inflows of resources related to pension increased \$2,847,312 or 668.90%. These changes were the result of changes at the pension system level for the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS). Net investment income on investments at both pension systems exceeded estimates for the fiscal year 2021 measurement that are used for the fiscal year 2022 reporting which caused a large increase in their respective fiduciary net positions.

A portion of the District's net position, \$794,096, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$3,319,095.

The graph below shows the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position at June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021.

Governmental Activities



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2022 and 2021.

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2022	Governmental Activities 2021
Revenues		
Program revenues:	d 400 420	Φ 1.047.065
Charges for services and sales	\$ 408,438	\$ 1,847,065
Operating grants and contributions	1,125,582	783,915
Capital grants and contributions	-	39,255
General revenues:	1.767.010	1.744.767
Property taxes	1,767,212	1,744,767
Grants and entitlements	3,585,564	2,104,889
Investment earnings	47,877	50,495
Change in fair value of investments	(112,635)	(41,451)
Other	6,856	33,849
Total revenues	6,828,894	6,562,784
<u>Expenses</u>		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	3,123,938	3,555,946
Special	640,026	862,319
Vocational	42,050	39,832
Other	4,758	399
Support services:		
Pupil	132,728	207,613
Instructional staff	17,147	36,040
Board of education	17,736	19,366
Administration	548,671	556,169
Fiscal	163,675	156,729
Operations and maintenance	574,023	532,623
Pupil transportation	141,284	191,208
Central	96,495	99,385
Operations of non-instructional services:	50, 155	77,300
Food service operations	330,286	299,466
Other non-instructional services	657	64,654
Extracurricular activities	430,758	440,936
Interest and fiscal charges	11,348	20,274
Total expenses	6,275,580	7,082,959
Change in net position	553,314	(520,175)
Net position at beginning of year	4,569,765	5,089,940
Net position at end of year	\$ 5,123,079	\$ 4,569,765
•		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Governmental Activities

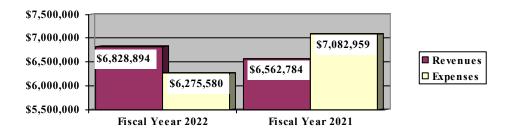
Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$553,314. Total governmental expenses of \$6,275,580 were partially offset by program revenues of \$1,534,020 and general revenues of \$5,294,874. Program revenues supported 24.44% of the total governmental expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 78.38% of total governmental revenue. Property tax revenue increased due to an increase in assessed valuation and better collections in fiscal year 2022.

Overall, expenses of the governmental activities decreased \$807,379 or 11.40%. This decrease is primarily the result of a decrease in pension expense. Pension expense decreased approximately \$904,264. This decrease was the result of a decrease in expenses incurred at the pension system level for the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) due to an increase in net investment income on investments compared to previous years.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue and expenses for fiscal year 2022 and 2021.

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



As stated above, fluctuations in the pension expense reported under GASB 68 makes it difficult to compare financial information between years. 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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

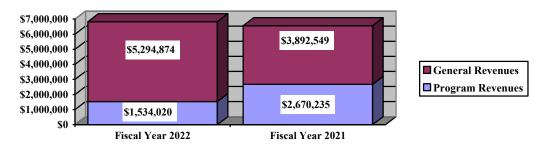
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of	Net Cost of	Total Cost of	Net Cost of
	Services	Services	Services	Services
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2021</u>
Program expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 3,123,938	\$ 2,895,297	\$ 3,555,946	\$ 1,888,587
Special	640,026	161,770	862,319	425,251
Vocational	42,050	41,767	39,832	39,202
Other	4,758	4,758	399	399
Support services:				
Pupil	132,728	(160,224)	207,613	82,878
Instructional staff	17,147	12,346	36,040	13,902
Board of education	17,736	17,736	19,366	19,366
Administration	548,671	548,671	556,169	556,169
Fiscal	163,675	163,675	156,729	156,729
Operations and maintenance	574,023	574,023	532,623	532,623
Pupil transportation	141,284	99,109	191,208	137,152
Central	96,495	96,495	99,385	99,385
Operations of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	330,286	(17,837)	299,466	95,282
Other non-instructional services	657	(657)	64,654	(39)
Extracurricular activities	430,758	291,969	440,936	345,564
Interest and fiscal charges	11,348	11,348	20,274	20,274
Total expenses	\$ 6,275,580	\$ 4,741,560	\$ 7,082,959	\$ 4,412,724

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 82.63% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, 75.56% is supported through general revenues. The District's property tax revenues and Foundation payments received from the State of Ohio are the primary sources of support for District's students.

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal years 2022 and 2021.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$3,693,369, which is higher than last year's total of \$3,520,502.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2022 and 2021.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2022	Fund Balance June 30, 2021	<u>Change</u>	Percentage <u>Change</u>
General Capital Projects	\$ 1,810,157 973,467	\$ 1,732,961 990,737	\$ 77,196 (17,270)	4.45 % (1.74) %
Other Governmental Total	909,745 \$ 3,693,369	\$ 3,520,502	\$ 172,867	14.17 % 4.91 %

General Fund

The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activity and fund balance of the general fund.

		2022 Amount		2021 Amount		Change	Percentage Change	
Revenues	_		-					-
Property taxes	\$	1,694,581	\$	1,581,441	\$	113,140	7.15 %	ó
Tuition		242,403		1,744,515		(1,502,112)	(86.10) %	ó
Earnings on investments		38,821		36,706		2,115	5.76 %	ó
Change in fair value of investments		(112,002)		(42,533)		(69,469)	163.33 %	ó
Intergovernmental		3,936,590		2,228,976		1,707,614	76.61 %	ó
Other revenues		15,821	_	37,849	_	(22,028)	(58.20) %	ó
Total	\$	5,816,214	\$	5,586,954	\$	229,260	4.10 %	ó
Expenditures								
Instruction	\$	3,746,526	\$	3,864,196	\$	(117,670)	(3.05) %	ó
Support services		1,702,092		1,508,958		193,134	12.80 %	ó
Extracurricular activities		237,462		227,891		9,571	4.20 %	ó
Debt service		712	_	<u>-</u>		712	100.00 %	ó
Total	\$	5,686,792	\$	5,601,045	\$	85,747	1.53 %	ó

Overall revenues increased \$229,260 or 4.10% from the prior year. The most significant decreases were in the areas of tuition and intergovernmental. Tuition decreased due to a change in foundation formula and how tuition is reported by districts. The increase in intergovernmental was the result of more State foundation revenues received from the State of Ohio.

Overall expenditures increased \$85,747 from the prior year. The increase in expenditures was the result of an increase in wages and benefits.

Capital Projects Fund

The District's capital projects fund had \$8,737 in revenues and \$26,007 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2022, the capital projects fund's fund balance decreased \$17,270 from \$990,737 to \$973,467. The capital projects fund had interest earnings of \$8,737.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$5,759,690 were increased to \$5,928,943 in the final budget. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2022 were \$5,930,785. This was a \$1,842 increase from the final budgeted revenues and other financing sources.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures plus other financing uses) were \$6,441,452. The final budgeted appropriations and other financing uses were \$5,645,060. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2022 totaled \$5,645,523, which was \$463 more than the final budget appropriations.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2022, the District had \$7,829,258 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, vehicles, and intangible right to use assets. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows June 30, 2022 balances compared to June 30, 2021. The capital assets at June 30, 2021 have been restated as described in Note 3.

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

	 Governmen	tal Activ	ities
			Restated
	<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>
Land	\$ 590,631	\$	590,631
Land improvements	143,285		147,742
Building and improvements	6,792,359		7,159,839
Furniture and equipment	69,299		84,962
Vehicles	233,344		184,187
Intangible leased assets	 340		1,022
Total	\$ 7,829,258	\$	8,168,383

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$339,125 is due to additions of \$98,369 and depreciation/amortization of \$437,494.

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2022, the District had \$180,000 in general obligation bonds and \$346 in leases payable. Of this total, \$180,346 is due within one year and \$0 is due within greater than one year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

The following table summarizes the bonds and leases payable outstanding. The outstanding debt at June 30, 2021 has been restated as described in Note 3.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities 2022	Restated Governmental Activities 2021
General obligation bonds Leases payable	\$ 180,000 346	\$ 355,000 1,022
Total	\$ 180,346	\$ 356,022

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

Current Financial Related Activities

The District is and has been financially strong for a long period of time, extending back to 1985 when the last operating levy was approved by the voters. Since that time, only the 5.1 mill bond issue for the new K-12 School has been on the ballot and that was approved by 70% of the voters. Contributing to the financial soundness of the District is open enrollment, which has been in effect since 1994. The open enrollment program has been well managed from an educational and a financial viewpoint.

Although property taxes have remained flat for an extended period of time, the combination of State Funding, open enrollment, and cost containment have allowed the District to remain financially sound. Continued increases in open enrollment funding and cost containment policies have allowed the District to operate efficiently.

The most significant challenge in the years ahead will be the decline in the level of State funding. The Fair School Funding Act was passed with bipartisan support in 2021. This new legislation phased in a new school funding model that considers a school districts capacity to fund students. The model takes property valuation and district resident income into account when determining the distribution of funds. Being that this is a student funded system as enrollment decreases, due to population or open enrollment declines, funding will decline as well. Previously, the old funding model in Ohio guaranteed a level of funding to the district regardless of student attendance. This model, although well-funded, center focuses on student enrollment and does not guarantee leveled funding from year to year. This drawback will be a challenge to districts like Lowellville, who is facing population decline, is extremely small, and may not want to over crowd open enrollment students. The Fair School Funding model is currently not fully funded. The phase in period has been established to take place over a seven-year period. Although we are hopeful, the biennium budget is renewed every two years by the state and could naturally freeze, stop, or again overhaul the entire system. Historical trends in state legislation lends to belief that the funding model will see changes that will not be beneficial to the district.

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 Mr. Blaise Karlovic, Interim Treasurer, Lowellville Local School District, 52 Rocket Place, Lowellville, Ohio 44436.

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities	
Assets:	\$ 4.500.718	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Investments	\$ 4,500,718 1,591	
Receivables:	1,391	
Property taxes	2,062,129)
Accounts	21,499	
Accrued interest	7,464	
Intergovernmental	30,697	
Prepayments	1,786	
Materials and supplies inventory	1,142	2
Inventory held for resale	4,094	1
Net OPEB asset	493,842	2
Capital assets:		
Nondepreciable capital assets	590,631	Ĺ
Depreciable capital assets, net	7,238,627	_
Capital assets, net	7,829,258	_
Total assets	14,954,220)
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	1,779)
Pension	1,566,126	
OPEB	184,861	
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,752,766	
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	19,716	á
Accrued wages and benefits payable	677,514	
Intergovernmental payable	10,203	
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	94,781	
Accrued interest payable	754	
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	252,633	3
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	3,750,699)
Net OPEB liability	400,031	Ĺ
Other amounts due in more than one year	354,138	_
Total liabilities	5,560,469)
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	1,940,522	2
Pension	3,272,986	
OPEB	809,930	
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,023,438	}
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	7,648,078	3
Restricted for:	.,,	
Capital projects	1	l
Classroom facilities maintenance	185,181	l
Debt service	238,730	
State funded programs	3,519	
Food service operations	282,238	
Extracurricular programs	73,305	
Other purposes	11,122	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,319,095	
Total net position	\$ 5,123,079	
•		-

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

				Program	Reven	uies	R	et (Expense) evenue and Changes in et Position
			Program Revenues Charges for Operating Grants			Governmental Activities		
	Expenses		Services and Sales		and Contributions			
Governmental activities:		-						
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	3,123,938	\$	-	\$	228,641	\$	(2,895,297)
Special		640,026		242,403		235,853		(161,770)
Vocational		42,050		-		283		(41,767)
Other		4,758		-		-		(4,758)
Support services:								
Pupil		132,728		-		292,952		160,224
Instructional staff		17,147		-		4,801		(12,346)
Board of education		17,736		-		-		(17,736)
Administration		548,671		-		-		(548,671)
Fiscal		163,675		-		-		(163,675)
Operations and maintenance		574,023		-		-		(574,023)
Pupil transportation		141,284		-		42,175		(99,109)
Central		96,495		-		-		(96,495)
Operation of non-instructional								
services:		220.206		20.505		217 (10		17.027
Food service operations		330,286		30,505		317,618		17,837
Other non-instructional services Extracurricular activities		657 430,758		135,530		3,259		(657) (291,969)
				155,550		3,239		. , ,
Interest and fiscal charges		11,348		<u>-</u>				(11,348)
Totals	\$	6,275,580	\$	408,438	\$	1,125,582		(4,741,560)
			Prope	eral revenues: erty taxes levie	d for:			
				neral purposes				1,578,342
	Debt service					169,911		
			Classroom facilities maintenance Grants and entitlements not restricted				18,959	
						ot restricted		2 505 561
				pecific program				3,585,564
				tment earnings		V of investment	,	47,877 (112,635)
				,	111 1 1V1	v of investment	5	6,856
	Miscellaneous Total general revenues			5,294,874				
			Total	general reven	ucs			3,234,674
			Change in net position			553,314		
			Net position at beginning of year				4,569,765	
			Net p	osition at end	of yea	ar	\$	5,123,079

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2022

		General		Capital Projects		Nonmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Assets:								
Equity in pooled cash								
and cash equivalents	\$	2,602,933	\$	973,467	\$	924,318	\$	4,500,718
Investments		-		=		1,591		1,591
Receivables:								
Property taxes		1,843,250		-		218,879		2,062,129
Accounts		727		-		20,772		21,499
Accrued interest		7,464		-		-		7,464
Intergovernmental		1,236		-		29,461		30,697
Prepayments		1,786		-		-		1,786
Materials and supplies inventory		, <u>-</u>		-		1,142		1,142
Inventory held for resale		_		_		4,094		4,094
Total assets	\$	4,457,396	\$	973,467	\$	1,200,257	\$	6,631,120
Total assets	Ψ	1,157,570	Ψ	773,107	Ψ	1,200,237	Ψ	0,031,120
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	10,904	\$	-	\$	8,812	\$	19,716
Accrued wages and benefits payable		648,576		_		28,938		677,514
Compensated absences payable		46,217		_		-		46,217
Intergovernmental payable		9,783		_		420		10,203
Pension and postemployment benefits payable		90,014		_		4,767		94,781
Total liabilities		805,494				42,937		848,431
Total natimites		605,454				72,937		040,431
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		1,737,014		_		203,508		1,940,522
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		99,702		_		14,606		114,308
Intergovernmental revenue not available		77,702				29,461		29,461
Accrued interest not available		5,029		_		29,401		5,029
Total deferred inflows of resources		1,841,745				247,575		2,089,320
Total deferred filliows of resources		1,041,743				247,373		2,007,320
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable:								
Materials and supplies inventory		-		-		1,142		1,142
Prepaids		1,786		_		-		1,786
Unclaimed monies		5,234		-		-		5,234
Restricted:								
Debt service		_		-		225,506		225,506
Capital improvements		_		_		1		1
Classroom facilities maintenance		_		_		183,799		183,799
Food service operations		_		_		281,096		281,096
State funded programs		_		_		3,519		3,519
Extracurricular		_		_		73,305		73,305
Other purposes						5,888		5,888
Committed:		_		_		3,000		3,000
Capital improvements		_		973,467		_		973,467
Recreation		_		773,107		25,691		25,691
Termination benefits		7,812		_		25,091		7,812
		7,012		-		120.250		
Other purposes		-		_		139,259		139,259
Assigned:		10.002						10.002
Student and staff support		10,983		=		=		10,983
Subsequent year's appropriations		441,049		=		(20.151)		441,049
Unassigned (deficit)		1,343,293				(29,461)		1,313,832
Total fund balances		1,810,157		973,467		909,745		3,693,369
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	s_\$_	4,457,396	\$	973,467	\$	1,200,257	\$	6,631,120

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES ${\tt JUNE~30,2022}$

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 3,693,369
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.		7,829,258
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable	\$ 114,308	
Accrued interest receivable	5 114,308 5,029	
Intergovernmental receivable	29,461	
Total	29,101	148,798
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not		
recognized in the funds.		(2,613)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		1,779
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(754)
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	1,566,126	
Deferred outflows - pension Deferred inflows - pension	(3,272,986)	
Net pension liability	(3,750,699)	
Deferred outflows - OPEB	184,861	
Deferred inflows - OPEB	(809,930)	
Net OPEB asset	493,842	
Net OPEB liability	(400,031)	
Total		(5,988,817)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported		
in the funds.	(180,000)	
General obligation bonds	(180,000)	
Leases payable Compensated absences	(346) (377,595)	
Total	(377,393)	(557,941)
10001		 (557,771)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 5,123,079

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,2022

Property taxes		General	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Integrovermental 3,936,590 - 799,128 4,735,718 Investment earnings 38,821 8,737 8,672 56,230 Tuition and fees 242,403 - 3,430 245,833 Extracurricular 8,965 - 123,135 132,100 Charges for services - 30,055 30,505 Contributions and donations - 5 - 13,134 13,134	Revenues:				
Intergovermental 3,936,590 - 799,128 4,735,718 10xestment earnings 38,821 8,737 8,675 62,30 70 10x 10x	Property taxes	\$ 1,694,581	\$ -	\$ 198,343	\$ 1,892,924
Tuition and fees 242,403 - 3,430 245,833 Extracurricular 8,965 - 123,135 132,00 Charges for services - - 30,505 30,505 Contributions and donations - - 13,134 13,134 Miscellaneous 6,856 - 3,072 99,28 Change in fair value of investments (112,002) - (633) (112,635) Total revenues 5,816,214 8,737 1,178,786 7,003,737 Total revenues 7,003,737 7,003,737 7,003,737 7,003,737 Expenditures: 8,6214 8,737 1,178,786 7,003,737 Regular 3,139,234 - 228,899 3,368,133 Special 5,55,005 - 148,797 703,802 Vocational 46,683 - - 26,04 Support services: 8,004 - - 23,447 145,871 Instructions 122,124 - 23,474	Intergovernmental		-	799,128	4,735,718
Extracurricular	Investment earnings	38,821	8,737	8,672	56,230
Extracurricular	Tuition and fees	242,403	-	3,430	245,833
Charges for services - - 30,505 30,505 Contributions and donations - - 13,134 13,134 Miscellaneous 6,856 - 3,072 9,928 Change in fair value of investments (112,002) - (633) (112,635) Total revenues . 8,737 1,178,786 7,003,737 Expenditures: Current: Instruction: Regular 3,139,234 - 228,899 3,368,133 Special 555,005 - 148,797 703,802 Oberational 46,683 - - - 46,683 Other 5,604 - - - 56,04 Support services: Pupil 122,124 - 23,747 145,871 Instructional staff 292 - 3,585 3,877 Board of education 19,360 - - - 19,360 Administration 699	Extracurricular		-		
Contributions and donations - 13,134 13,134 Miscellaneous 6,856 - 3,072 9,928 Change in fair value of investments (112,002) - (633) (112,033) Total revenues 5,816,214 8,737 1,178,786 7,003,737 Expenditures: Current: Instruction: Regular 3,139,234 - 228,899 3,368,133 Special 555,005 - 148,797 703,802 Vocational 46,683 - - 46,683 Other 5,604 - 23,747 145,871 Instructional staff 292 - 3,585 3,877 Board of education 19,360 - - 19,360 Administration 69,614 - - 609,614 Fiscal 166,109 - 3,662 169,771 Operations and maintenance 59,9071 21,285 71,918 602,274	Charges for services	· -	-	30,505	
Miscellaneous 6,856 - 3,072 9,928 Change in fair value of investments (112,002) - (633) (112,635) Total revenues 5,816,214 8,737 1,178,786 7,003,737 Expenditures: Current: Instruction: Regular 3,139,234 - 228,899 3,368,133 Special 555,005 - 148,797 703,802 Vocational 46,683 - - 46,683 Other 5,604 - - 2,604 Support services: Pupil 122,124 - 23,747 145,871 Instructional staff 292 - 3,585 3,877 Board of education 19,360 - - 69,614 Fiscal 166,109 - 3,662 169,771 Operations and maintenance 590,701 21,285 71,918 602,274 Pupil transportation 1		-	-	13,134	
Change in fair value of investments (112,002) - (633) (112,635) Total revenues 5,816,214 8,737 1,178,786 7,003,737 Expenditures: Current: Instruction: Regular 3,139,234 - 228,899 3,368,133 Special 555,005 - 148,797 703,802 Vocational 46,683 - - 46,683 Other 5,604 - - 2,604 Support services: - 292 - 3,585 3,877 Board of education 19,360 - - 19,360 Administration 609,614 - - 609,614 Fiscal 166,109 - 3,662 169,771 Operations and maintenance 509,071 21,285 71,918 602,274 Pupil transportation 173,104 4,722 33,475 211,301 Central 10,2418 - 102,418	Miscellaneous	6,856	-		
Total revenues	Change in fair value of investments		=	(633)	
Current: Instruction: Regular 3,139,234 - 228,899 3,368,133 Special 555,005 - 148,797 703,802 Vocational 46,683 5,604 5,604 5,604 Support services: Fupil 122,124 - 23,747 145,871 Instructional staff 292 - 3,585 3,877 Board of education 19,360 19,360 Administration 609,614 609,614 Fiscal 166,109 - 3,662 169,771 Operations and maintenance 509,071 21,285 71,918 602,274 Pupil transportation 173,104 4,722 33,475 211,301 Central 102,418 102,418 Operation of non-instructional services: Food service operations - 251,447 251,447 Other non-instructional services: Food service operations - 251,447 251,447 Other non-instructional services - - 657 657 657 Extracurricular activities 237,462 - 162,840 400,302 Debt service Principal retirement 676 - 175,000 175,676 Interest and fiscal charges 36 - 14,044 14,080 Total expenditures 5,686,792 26,007 1,118,071 6,830,870 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 129,422 (17,270) 60,715 172,867 Transfers (out) 52,226 - 52,226	=		8,737		
Regular 3,139,234 - 228,899 3,368,133 Special 555,005 - 148,797 703,802 Vocational 46,683 - - - 5,604 Other 5,604 - - - 5,604 Support services: - - 5,604 - - - 5,604 Support services: - - 5,604 - - 5,604 Support services: - - - 5,604 - - 5,604 Support services: - - - - 5,604 - - - 6,604 - - - 19,360 - - - 19,360 - - - 19,360 - - - 19,360 - - - 19,360 - - - 19,360 - - 19,360 - - 19,360 - - 19,718	Current:				
Special 555,005 - 148,797 703,802 Vocational 46,683 - - 46,683 Other 5,604 - - 5,604 Support services: - - 5,604 Pupil 122,124 - 23,747 145,871 Instructional staff 292 - 3,585 3,877 Board of education 19,360 - - 19,360 Administration 609,614 - - 609,614 Fiscal 166,109 - 3,662 169,771 Operations and maintenance 509,071 21,285 71,918 602,274 Pupil transportation 173,104 4,722 33,475 211,301 Central 102,418 - - 102,418 Operation of non-instructional services: - - 657 657 Extracurricular activities 237,462 - 162,840 400,302 Extracurricular activities 23,462		3.139.234	_	228,899	3.368.133
Vocational Other 46,683 (5,604) -	•		_		
Other 5,604 - - 5,604 Support services: 8 3 7 145,871 145,871 145,871 145,871 185,771 145,871 185,771 185,771 19,360 - 3,585 3,877 3,862 3,877 3,662 193,60 - - 19,360 - - 609,614 - - 609,614 - - 609,614 - - 609,614 - - 609,614 - - 609,614 - - 609,614 - - 609,614 - - 609,614 - - 3,662 169,771 009,711 21,285 71,918 602,274 Pupil transportation 173,104 4,722 33,475 211,301 Central 00,214 4,722 33,475 211,301 Central Oberation of non-instructional services: - - 657 657 657 657 657 657 657 657 657 657 657 65	<u>*</u>	,	_	-	
Support services: Pupil 122,124 - 23,747 145,871 115,8		· ·	_	_	
Pupil 122,124 - 23,747 145,871 Instructional staff 292 - 3,585 3,877 Board of education 19,360 - - 609,614 Administration 609,614 - - 609,614 Fiscal 166,109 - 3,662 169,771 Operations and maintenance 509,071 21,285 71,918 602,274 Pupil transportation 173,104 4,722 33,475 211,301 Central 102,418 - - 102,418 Operation of non-instructional services: - - 657 657 Fod service operations - - - 657 657 Extracurricular activities 237,462 - 162,840 400,302 Debt service: Principal retirement 676 - 175,000 175,676 Interest and fiscal charges 36 - 14,044 14,080 Total expenditures 129,422 (17,270)		2,00.			2,00.
Instructional staff 292	11	122.124	_	23.747	145.871
Board of education Administration 19,360 (609,614)	=		_		
Administration 609,614 - - 600,614 Fiscal 166,109 - 3,662 169,771 Operations and maintenance 509,071 21,285 71,918 602,274 Pupil transportation 173,104 4,722 33,475 211,301 Central 102,418 - - - 102,418 Operation of non-instructional services: - - 251,447 251,447 Other non-instructional services - - 657 657 657 Extracurricular activities 237,462 - 162,840 400,302 Debt service: Principal retirement 676 - 175,000 175,676 Interest and fiscal charges 36 - 14,044 14,080 Total expenditures 5,686,792 26,007 1,118,071 6,830,870 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 129,422 (17,270) 60,715 172,867 Other financing sources (uses): - - 52,226 <			_	-	,
Fiscal 166,109 - 3,662 169,771 Operations and maintenance 509,071 21,285 71,918 602,274 Pupil transportation 173,104 4,722 33,475 211,301 Central 102,418 - - 102,418 Operation of non-instructional services: - - 251,447 251,447 Other non-instructional services - - 657 657 Extracurricular activities 237,462 - 162,840 400,302 Debt service: Principal retirement 676 - 175,000 175,676 Interest and fiscal charges 36 - 14,044 14,080 Total expenditures 5,686,792 26,007 1,118,071 6,830,870 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 129,422 (17,270) 60,715 172,867 Other financing sources (uses): - - 52,226 52,226 Transfers (out) (52,226) - - 52,226		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_	_	
Operations and maintenance 509,071 21,285 71,918 602,274 Pupil transportation 173,104 4,722 33,475 211,301 Central 102,418 - - 102,418 Operation of non-instructional services: Food service operations - - 251,447 251,447 Other non-instructional services - - 657 657 Extracurricular activities 237,462 - 162,840 400,302 Debt service: Principal retirement 676 - 175,000 175,676 Interest and fiscal charges 36 - 14,044 14,080 Total expenditures 5,686,792 26,007 1,118,071 6,830,870 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 129,422 (17,270) 60,715 172,867 Other financing sources (uses): - - 52,226 52,226 Transfers (out) (52,226) - - 52,226 - Total other financing sources (u		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_	3 662	
Pupil transportation 173,104 4,722 33,475 211,301 Central 102,418 - - 102,418 Operation of non-instructional services: - - - 251,447 251,447 Pood service operations - - - 657 657 Other non-instructional services - - - 657 657 Extracurricular activities 237,462 - 162,840 400,302 Debt service: - - 162,840 400,302 Debt service: - - 175,000 175,676 Interest and fiscal charges 36 - 14,044 14,080 Total expenditures 5,686,792 26,007 1,118,071 6,830,870 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 129,422 (17,270) 60,715 172,867 Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in - - 52,226 52,226 Transfers (out) (52,226) -		· ·	21 285	· ·	
Central 102,418 - - 102,418 Operation of non-instructional services: Food service operations - - 251,447 251,447 Other non-instructional services - - - 657 657 Extracurricular activities 237,462 - 162,840 400,302 Debt service: Principal retirement 676 - 175,000 175,676 Interest and fiscal charges 36 - 14,044 14,080 Total expenditures 5,686,792 26,007 1,118,071 6,830,870 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 129,422 (17,270) 60,715 172,867 Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in - - 52,226 52,226 Transfers (out) (52,226) - - (52,226) Total other financing sources (uses) (52,226) - 52,226 - Net change in fund balances 77,196 (17,270) 112,941 172,867	•	· ·			
Operation of non-instructional services: 2 251,447 251,447 Other non-instructional services - - 657 657 Extracurricular activities 237,462 - 162,840 400,302 Debt service: - - 175,000 175,676 Interest and fiscal charges 36 - 14,044 14,080 Total expenditures 5,686,792 26,007 1,118,071 6,830,870 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 129,422 (17,270) 60,715 172,867 Other financing sources (uses): - - 5,226 52,226 Transfers in - - - 52,226 Transfers (out) (52,226) - - (52,226) Total other financing sources (uses) (52,226) - - 52,226 Net change in fund balances 77,196 (17,270) 112,941 172,867 Fund balances at beginning of year 1,732,961 990,737 796,804 3,520,502		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7,722	33,473	
Food service operations Other non-instructional services Extracurricular activities 237,462 Debt service: Principal retirement Interest and fiscal charges Total expenditures Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in Total other financing sources (uses) Total other financing sources (uses) Net change in fund balances 77,196 Total expenditures - 251,447		102,110			102,110
Other non-instructional services - - 657 657 Extracurricular activities 237,462 - 162,840 400,302 Debt service: Principal retirement 676 - 175,000 175,676 Interest and fiscal charges 36 - 14,044 14,080 Total expenditures 5,686,792 26,007 1,118,071 6,830,870 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 129,422 (17,270) 60,715 172,867 Other financing sources (uses): - - 52,226 52,226 Transfers (out) (52,226) - - (52,226) Total other financing sources (uses) (52,226) - - (52,226) Net change in fund balances 77,196 (17,270) 112,941 172,867 Fund balances at beginning of year 1,732,961 990,737 796,804 3,520,502	*	_	_	251 447	251 447
Extracurricular activities 237,462 - 162,840 400,302 Debt service: Principal retirement 676 - 175,000 175,676 Interest and fiscal charges 36 - 14,044 14,080 Total expenditures 5,686,792 26,007 1,118,071 6,830,870 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 129,422 (17,270) 60,715 172,867 Other financing sources (uses): - - 52,226 52,226 52,226 Transfers (out) (52,226) - - (52,226) Total other financing sources (uses) (52,226) - 52,226 - Net change in fund balances 77,196 (17,270) 112,941 172,867 Fund balances at beginning of year 1,732,961 990,737 796,804 3,520,502	•		_		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Debt service: Principal retirement 676 - 175,000 175,676 Interest and fiscal charges 36 - 14,044 14,080 Total expenditures 5,686,792 26,007 1,118,071 6,830,870 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 129,422 (17,270) 60,715 172,867 Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in - - 52,226 52,226 Transfers (out) (52,226) - - (52,226) Total other financing sources (uses) (52,226) - 52,226 - Net change in fund balances 77,196 (17,270) 112,941 172,867 Fund balances at beginning of year 1,732,961 990,737 796,804 3,520,502		237 462			
Principal retirement 676 - 175,000 175,676 Interest and fiscal charges 36 - 14,044 14,080 Total expenditures 5,686,792 26,007 1,118,071 6,830,870 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 129,422 (17,270) 60,715 172,867 Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in - - 52,226 52,226 Transfers (out) (52,226) - - (52,226) Total other financing sources (uses) (52,226) - 52,226 - Net change in fund balances 77,196 (17,270) 112,941 172,867 Fund balances at beginning of year 1,732,961 990,737 796,804 3,520,502		257,402	_	102,040	400,302
Interest and fiscal charges 36 - 14,044 14,080 Total expenditures 5,686,792 26,007 1,118,071 6,830,870 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 129,422 (17,270) 60,715 172,867 Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in - - 52,226 52,226 Transfers (out) (52,226) - - (52,226) Total other financing sources (uses) (52,226) - 52,226 - Net change in fund balances 77,196 (17,270) 112,941 172,867 Fund balances at beginning of year 1,732,961 990,737 796,804 3,520,502		676	_	175 000	175 676
Total expenditures 5,686,792 26,007 1,118,071 6,830,870 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 129,422 (17,270) 60,715 172,867 Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in - - 52,226 52,226 Transfers (out) (52,226) - - (52,226) Total other financing sources (uses) (52,226) - 52,226 - Net change in fund balances 77,196 (17,270) 112,941 172,867 Fund balances at beginning of year 1,732,961 990,737 796,804 3,520,502			_		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 129,422 (17,270) 60,715 172,867 Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in 52,226 52,226 Transfers (out) (52,226) (52,226) Total other financing sources (uses) (52,226) - 52,226 Total other financing sources (uses) (77,196 (17,270) 112,941 172,867 Fund balances at beginning of year 1,732,961 990,737 796,804 3,520,502			26,007		
over (under) expenditures 129,422 (17,270) 60,715 172,867 Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in - - 52,226 52,226 Transfers (out) (52,226) - - (52,226) Total other financing sources (uses) (52,226) - 52,226 - Net change in fund balances 77,196 (17,270) 112,941 172,867 Fund balances at beginning of year 1,732,961 990,737 796,804 3,520,502	Total expenditures	3,080,792	20,007	1,110,071	0,830,870
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in - - 52,226 52,226 Transfers (out) (52,226) - - (52,226) Total other financing sources (uses) (52,226) - 52,226 - Net change in fund balances 77,196 (17,270) 112,941 172,867 Fund balances at beginning of year 1,732,961 990,737 796,804 3,520,502					
Transfers in - - 52,226 52,226 Transfers (out) (52,226) - - (52,226) Total other financing sources (uses) (52,226) - 52,226 - Net change in fund balances 77,196 (17,270) 112,941 172,867 Fund balances at beginning of year 1,732,961 990,737 796,804 3,520,502	over (under) expenditures	129,422	(17,270)	60,715	172,867
Transfers (out) (52,226) - - (52,226) Total other financing sources (uses) (52,226) - 52,226 - Net change in fund balances 77,196 (17,270) 112,941 172,867 Fund balances at beginning of year 1,732,961 990,737 796,804 3,520,502	Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers (out) (52,226) - - (52,226) Total other financing sources (uses) (52,226) - 52,226 - Net change in fund balances 77,196 (17,270) 112,941 172,867 Fund balances at beginning of year 1,732,961 990,737 796,804 3,520,502	Transfers in	-	-	52,226	
Net change in fund balances 77,196 (17,270) 112,941 172,867 Fund balances at beginning of year 1,732,961 990,737 796,804 3,520,502	Transfers (out)	(52,226)	=	=	(52,226)
Fund balances at beginning of year 1,732,961 990,737 796,804 3,520,502	Total other financing sources (uses)			52,226	
	Net change in fund balances	77,196	(17,270)	112,941	172,867
Fund balances at end of year \$\\\\\$ 1,810,157 \\\\\\$ 973,467 \\\\\\\\$ 909,745 \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	9 9 •				
	Fund balances at end of year	\$ 1,810,157	\$ 973,467	\$ 909,745	\$ 3,693,369

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, 2022

Amounts reported for governmental activities 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 Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Earnings on investments Integovernmental Integovernmental Integovernmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of activities in the repayment of activities in the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of activities, such as convenient and activities. Property taxes Earnings on investments Integovernmental Integovernmental Integovernmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. 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. Change in accrued interest payable Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges Total 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 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 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. compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds			\$	172,867
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 Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Earnings on investments Integovernmental Total Repayment of bond and leases payable principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on 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. Change in accrued interest payable Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges Total Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds, an interest separate in the position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension OPEB Total Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB tability/asset are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. Pension OPEB Total 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.	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the				
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 Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Earnings on investments Property taxes Earnings on investments Intergovernmental Total Repayment of bond and leases payable principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on 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: Change in accrued interest payable Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges Total Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds, an interest expenditures in governmental funds, and interest payable Amortization of bond premiums 6,274 Amortization of bond premiums 7,320 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 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 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.					
assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation/amortization expense. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation/amortization Total Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Earnings on investments Intergovernmental Total Repayment of bond and leases payable principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. In the statement of net position. 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: Change in accrued interest payable Amortization of bond premiums Fortal 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 Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension/OPEB (abability/asset are reported as pension/OPEB taples) Total Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension/OPEB (abability/asset are reported as pen	Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.				
depreciation/amortization expense. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation/amortization Total Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Earnings on investments Intergovernmental Total Repayment of bond and leases payable principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. 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: Change in accrued interest payable Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges Total 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 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 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities. Pension OPEB Total 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. 44,511	However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those				
Current year depreciation/amortization Current year depreciation/amortization Total Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Earnings on investments 2 (2,792) Intergovernmental Total Repayment of bond and leases payable principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. In the statement of net position. 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: Change in accrued interest payable Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of beferred charges Total 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 Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension/OPEB texpense in the statement of activities. Pension OPEB Total 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 Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension/OPEB appears in the statement of activities. Pension OPEB Total Except for amounts reported in the statement of activities. Pension OPEB 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. 44,511					
Current year depreciation/amortization Total Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes Earnings on investments (2,792) Intergovernmental Total Repayment of bond and leases payable principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. In the statement of net position, interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities; Change in accrued interest payable Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of bedferred charges Total 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 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 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. 44,511					
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes (125,712) Earnings on investments (2,792) Intergovernmental (48,351) Total (48,351) Repayment of bond and leases payable principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. 175,676 In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following tierns resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities: Change in accrued interest payable 723 Amortization of bond premiums 6,274 Amortization of deferred charges (4,265) Total 2,732 Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds, however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension 536,134 OPEB 13,608 Total 549,742 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 97,567 OPEB 26,199 Total 123,766 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. 44,511		\$,		
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes (2,792) Earnings on investments (2,792) Intergovernmental (48,351) Total (176,855) Repayment of bond and leases payable principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on 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: Change in accrued interest payable Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of beferred charges Total 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 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 Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB acpense in the statement of activities. Pension OPEB Total 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.		-	(437,494)	<u>)</u>	(220 125)
current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes (125,712) Earnings on investments (2,792) Intergovernmental (48,351) Total (176,855) Repayment of bond and leases payable principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. 175,676 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: Change in accrued interest payable 723 Amortization of bond premiums 6,274 Amortization of deferred charges (4,265) Total 2,732 Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension 536,134 OPEB 133,608 Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB syense in the statement of activities. Pension 97,567 OPEB 26,199 Total 123,766 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.	Total				(339,125)
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such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. 44,511	Total				123,766
such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. 44,511	Some expenses reported in the statement of activities,				
financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. 44,511					
Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 553,314	in governmental funds.				44,511
	Change in net position of governmental activities			\$	553,314

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget		
	Original Fir		Final		Actual	Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:							-	
Property taxes	\$	1,685,858	\$	1,706,826	\$	1,707,356	\$	530
Intergovernmental		3,815,628		3,934,132		3,935,355		1,223
Investment earnings		28,700		38,803		38,815		12
Tuition and fees		197,169		242,328		242,403		75
Rental income		15		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		5,901		6,854		6,856		2
Total revenues		5,733,271		5,928,943		5,930,785		1,842
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Instruction:								
Regular		3,479,587		3,069,363		3,069,363		-
Special		831,092		553,567		553,567		-
Vocational		26,322		51,803		51,803		-
Other		54,924		5,604		5,604		-
Support services:								
Pupil		174,364		97,779		97,779		-
Instructional staff		1,327		292		292		-
Board of education		22,232		19,360		19,360		-
Administration		519,991		600,935		600,935		-
Fiscal		201,097		162,983		163,446		(463)
Operations and maintenance		562,886		517,401		517,401		-
Pupil transportation		170,054		175,827		175,827		-
Central		122,211		100,437		100,437		-
Extracurricular activities		240,365		237,483		237,483		
Total expenditures		6,406,452		5,592,834	-	5,593,297		(463)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over								
(under) expenditures		(673,181)		336,109		337,488		1,379
Other financing sources (uses):								
Refund of prior year's expenditures		26,419		-		-		-
Transfers (out)		(35,000)		(52,226)		(52,226)		
Total other financing sources (uses)		(8,581)		(52,226)		(52,226)		
Net change in fund balance		(681,762)		283,883		285,262		1,379
Fund balance at beginning of year		2,219,999		2,219,999		2,219,999		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		12,100		12,100		12,100		
Fund balance at end of year	\$	1,550,337	\$	2,515,982	\$	2,517,361	\$	1,379

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Lowellville Local School District (the "District") was established in 1920 through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. The District is organized under Article VI, Section 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four-year terms. The District provides educational services as authorized by State and/or federal agencies.

The District serves an area of approximately 6 square miles. It is located in Mahoning County, and includes the Village of Lowellville. It is staffed by 46 certified full-time teaching employees and 25 non-certified personnel who provide services to approximately 464 students and other community members. The District currently operates 1 instructional building.

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, "<u>The Financial Reporting Entity</u>" as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "<u>Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units</u>" and GASB Statement No. 61, "<u>The Financial Reporting Entity</u>: <u>Omnibus an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34</u>". 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, 2022

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Area Cooperative Computerized Educational Service System

The Area Cooperative Computerized Educational Service System (ACCESS), a council of governments, is a computer network which provides data services to twenty - six school districts. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to the administrative and instructional functions among member districts. Each of the governments of these schools supports ACCESS based upon a per pupil charge. The District contributed \$25,899 to ACCESS during fiscal year 2022. ACCESS is governed by an assembly consisting of superintendents or other designees of the member school districts. The assembly exercises total control over the operation of ACCESS including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. All of the revenues of ACCESS are generated from charges for services and State funding. Financial information can be obtained from the treasurer for the Educational Service Center of Eastern Ohio, who serves as fiscal agent, at 7320 N. Palmyra Road, Canfield, Ohio 44406.

Mahoning County Career & Technical Center

The Mahoning County Career & Technical Center is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of representatives from the participating school districts' elected boards, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. The District made no contributions to the Mahoning County Career & Technical Center during fiscal year 2022. To obtain financial information, write to the Treasurer of the Mahoning County Career & Technical Center, at 7300 North Palmyra Road, Canfield, Ohio 44406.

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

The District participates in a Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP) administered by Sheakley, Inc. The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The District pays a fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium

The Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium (the "Consortium") is a shared risk pool comprised of thirteen Mahoning County school districts. The Consortium is governed by an assembly which consists of one representative from each participating school district (usually the superintendent or designee). The assembly elects' officers for one-year terms to serve as the Board of Directors. The assembly exercises controls over the operations of the Consortium. All revenues of the Consortium are generated from charges for services and remitted to the fiscal agent, Springfield Local School District. The fiscal agent will then remit the charges for services to Medical Mutual of Ohio (MMO), who acts in the capacity of a third-party administrator (TPA) for claims processing.

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. The District has no proprietary or fiduciary funds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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

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. 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>Capital projects fund</u> - The capital projects fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition and construction of capital facilities and other capital assets.

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for (a) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets not accounted for in the capital projects fund, (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects and (c) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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

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.

<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, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6).

Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year end: property taxes available as an advance, 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, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, see Note 12 and 13 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's 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.

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 position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2022, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2023 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the District unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

For the District, see Note 12 and 13 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. This deferred inflow of resources is only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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

<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 District is required by State statute to adopt an annual appropriated cash basis budget for all funds. The specific timetable for fiscal year 2022 is as follows:

- 1. Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.
- 2. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Mahoning County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.
- 3. Prior to 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. On or before June 30, 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 a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate of estimated resources may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final amended certificates of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2022.
- 4. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. Although the legal level of budgetary control has been established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present budgetary statement comparisons at the fund and function level of expenditures. State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year. Resolution appropriations 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.
- 5. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions.
- 7. Appropriations amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original appropriated amounts. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the original and final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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

8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

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" or "investments" on the basic financial statements.

During fiscal year 2022, investments were limited to U.S. Government money market mutual funds, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) securities, Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) securities, Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB) Securities, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) Securities, negotiable certificates of deposit (negotiable CDs), commercial paper, and common stock. While common stock is not an allowable investment according to Ohio Statute, the District has been endowed with a gift of stock to its other governmental funds. No public funds were used to acquire the stock. Investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. At June 30, 2022, the common stock had a fair value of \$1,591.

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 fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2022 amounted to \$38,821, which includes \$8,360 assigned from other funds.

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 account 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 net current assets.

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

H. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value. During 2022, the District maintained their capitalization threshold at \$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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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

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

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	5 - 20 years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	6 - 10 years
Intangible leased assets	5 years

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.

I. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "due to/due from other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column on the statement of net position. At June 30, 2022, the District had no short-term interfund loans receivable or payable.

LO 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 sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2022, 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, all employees with 20 years of current service with the District, all employees age 45 with at least 15 years of service, and all employees age 50 with at least 10 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, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. 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 recorded.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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

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. Bonds 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.

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.

<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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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

M. Net Position

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

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

N. 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.

O. 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.

P. Issuance Costs/Bond Premiums and Discounts and Accounting Gain or Loss on Debt Refunding

On the governmental fund financial statements, issuance costs, bond premiums, bond discounts, and deferred charges from debt refunding are recognized in the current period.

On the government-wide financial statements, issuance costs are recognized in the current period and are not amortized. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method. Unamortized bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. Unamortized bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds reported on the statement of net position. The reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 9.

For advance refunding resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as a deferred outflow of resources.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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

Q. 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.

R. 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 extraordinary or special items in 2022.

S. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepayments 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.

T. Fair Value Measurements

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 2022, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 87, "Leases", GASB Implementation Guide 2019-3, "Leases", GASB Statement No. 89, "Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period", GASB Implementation Guide 2020-1, "Implementation Guide Update - 2020", GASB Statement No. 92, "Omnibus 2020", GASB Statement No. 93, "Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates", GASB Statement No. 97, "Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32" and certain paragraphs of GASB Statement No. 99, "Omnibus 2022".

GASB Statement No. 87 and GASB Implementation Guide 2019-3 enhance the relevance and consistency of information of the government's leasing activities. It establishes requirements for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. A lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right to use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources.

These changes were incorporated in the District's fiscal year 2022 financial statements. The District recognized \$1,022 in governmental activities in leases payable at July 1, 2021; however, this entire amount was offset by the intangible asset, right to use lease - equipment.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 89 establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. GASB Statement No. 89 requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. GASB Statement No. 89 also reiterates that financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period should be recognized as an expenditure on a basis consistent with governmental fund accounting principles. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 89 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Implementation Guide 2020-1 provides clarification on issues related to previously established GASB guidance. The implementation of GASB Implementation Guide 2020-1 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 92 enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 92 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 93 establishes accounting and financial reporting requirements related to the replacement of Interbank Offered Rates (IBORs) in hedging derivative instruments and leases. It also identifies appropriate benchmark interest rates for hedging derivative instruments. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 93 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 97 is to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 97 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

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

B. Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at June 30, 2022 included the following individual fund deficits:

Nonmajor funds	<u>Defic</u>	<u>cit</u>
IDEA Part B	\$ 17,	349
Title I	12.	112

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in items (1) or (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this section are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio); and,
- 8. Certain bankers' acceptances for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the 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, 2022, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$1,024,830 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$1,033,970. Of the bank balance \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC, \$440,983 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System, and \$342,987 was uninsured and uncollateralized.

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 2022, the District's financial institutions were approved for a reduced collateral rate of 56.25 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.

B. Investments

The District had the following investments and maturities at June 30, 2022:

				Investment Maturities						
Measurement/	M	easurement		6 months		7 to 12		19 to 24	N	More than
Investment type		Value		or less	_	months	_	months	2	4 months
Fair Value:										
U.S. Government Money										
Market Mutual funds	\$	102,853	\$	102,853	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
FHLMC		64,179		-		-		-		64,179
FNMA		152,383		-		-		-		152,383
FFCB		135,356		-		-		-		135,356
FHLB		193,682		129,790		-		-		63,892
Negotiable CDs		1,678,744		454,685		249,955		734,511		239,593
Commercial paper		1,148,691		1,148,691		-		-		-
Common stock	_	1,591	_	1,591	_		_		_	
Total	\$	3,477,479	\$	1,837,610	\$	249,955	\$	734,511	\$	655,403

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

At June 30, 2022, the weighted average maturity of investments is 1.09 years.

The District's investments in U.S. Government money market mutual funds and common stock are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). The District's investments in federal agency securities (FHLMC, FNMA, FFFCB, FHLB), Negotiable CD's, and commercial paper 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: Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the District's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: The District's investments in commercial paper were rated P-1 and A-1 by Moody's Investor Services and Standard & Poor's, respectively. The District's investments in federal agency securities were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The District's investments in U.S. government money market mutual funds were rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. The negotiable CDs are not rated but are fully covered by the FDIC. District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

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 federal agency securities, U.S. Treasury notes and negotiable CD's are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent, but not in the District's name. 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.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District's investment policy does not place any 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, 2022:

Measurement/	Measurement	
Investment type	Value	% of Total
Fair Value:		
U.S. Government Money		
Market Mutual funds	\$ 102,853	2.96
FHLMC	64,179	1.85
FNMA	152,383	4.38
FFCB	135,356	3.89
FHLB discount note	193,682	5.57
Negotiable CDs	1,678,744	48.27
Commercial paper	1,148,691	33.03
Common Stock	1,591	0.05
Total	\$ 3,477,479	100.00

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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 disclosure above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2022:

Cash and investments per note disclosure

Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 1,024,830
Investments	 3,477,479
Total	\$ 4,502,309

Cash and investments per statement of net position

Governmental activities \$ 4,502,309

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2022, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

<u>Transfers from general fund to:</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Amount</u>
Nonmajor governmental fund	\$	52,226

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

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

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 2022 represent the collection of calendar year 2021 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2022 were levied after April 1, 2021, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2021, 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 2022 represent the collection of calendar year 2021 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2022 became a lien on December 31, 2020, were levied after April 1, 2021, 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

The District receives property taxes from Mahoning County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2022, are available to finance fiscal year 2022 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2022 was \$6,534 in the general fund, \$688 in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), and \$77 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2021 was \$19,309 in the general fund, \$2,069 in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), and \$222 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2022 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 inflow of resources.

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

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2022 taxes were collected are:

2021 Sec	ond	2022 First			
Half Collec	tions	Half Collec	ctions		
Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
\$ 34,738,130	65.07	\$ 34,957,390	64.71		
18,645,150	34.93	19,063,130	35.29		
\$ 53,383,280	100.00	\$ 54,020,520	100.00		
\$55.90		\$55.90			
3.70		3.60			
0.50		0.50			
	Half Collect Amount \$ 34,738,130	\$ 34,738,130 65.07 18,645,150 34.93 \$ 53,383,280 100.00 \$55.90 3.70	Half Collections Half Collections Amount Percent Amount \$ 34,738,130 65.07 \$ 34,957,390 \$ 18,645,150 34.93 \$ 19,063,130 \$ 53,383,280 \$ 100.00 \$ 54,020,520 \$ 55.90 \$ 3.70 \$ 3.60		

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2022 consisted of property taxes, accounts, accrued interest, and intergovernmental receivables. 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 items of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 2,062,129
Accounts	21,499
Accrued interest	7,464
Intergovernmental	30,697
Total	\$ 2,121,789

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year.

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 (see Note3.A for detail), the District has reported capital assets for the right to use leased equipment which are reflected in the schedule below. Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 was as follows:

Governmental activities:	Restated Balance 06/30/21	Additions	Deletions	Balance 06/30/22	
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized: Land	\$ 590,631	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 590,631	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	590,631			590,631	
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:					
Land improvements	1,430,323	14,500	-	1,444,823	
Buildings and improvements	14,345,706	-	-	14,345,706	
Equipment and furniture	2,606,870	-	-	2,606,870	
Vehicles	469,083	83,869	_	552,952	
Intangible right to use:					
Leased equipment	1,022	<u>-</u> _	<u> </u>	1,022	
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	18,853,004	98,369		18,951,373	
Less: accumulated depreciation/amortization:					
Land improvements	(1,282,581)	(18,957)	-	(1,301,538)	
Buildings and improvements	(7,185,867)	(367,480)	-	(7,553,347)	
Equipment and furniture	(2,521,908)	(15,663)	-	(2,537,571)	
Vehicles	(284,896)	(34,712)	-	(319,608)	
Intangible right to use:					
Leased equipment	-	(682)	-	(682)	
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(11,275,252)	(437,494)		(11,712,746)	
Total capital assets, net	\$ 8,168,383	\$ (339,125)	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 7,829,258	

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

Instruction:		
Regular	\$	178,934
Special		22,518
Support services:		
Pupil		4,423
Instructional staff		13,270
Administration		20,105
Fiscal		2,010
Operations and maintenance		5,105
Pupil transportation		34,712
Food service operations		89,266
Extracurricular activities	_	67,151
Total depreciation/amortization expense	<u>\$</u>	437,494

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 (see Note 3.A for During fiscal year 2022, the following changes occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations.

		Restated							_	Amounts
		Balance					I	Balance	Due in	
Governmental activities:		6/30/2021	<u>Ir</u>	ncreases	_	Decreases	6/	30/2022		ne Year
General obligation bonds										
Series 2007 refunding bonds	\$	355,000	\$	-	\$	(175,000)	\$	180,000	\$	180,000
Other long-term obligations										
Leases payable		1,022		-		(676)		346		346
Net pension liability		6,878,416		-		(3,127,717)	3	3,750,699		-
Net OPEB liability		448,929		-		(48,898)		400,031		-
Compensated absences		441,030		27,993	_	(45,211)		423,812	_	72,287
Total	\$	8,124,397	\$	27,993	\$	(3,397,502)	2	1,754,888	\$	252,633
Add: unamortized premium on bonds	,							2,613		
Total governmental activities							\$ 4	4,757,501		

Series 2007 General Obligation Bonds

On August 24, 2006, the District issued general obligation bonds (Series 2007 Refunding Bonds) to advance refund a portion of the Series 2001 Bonds. The issuance proceeds of \$955,000 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. The refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and, accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. During fiscal year 2022, the District made a \$175,000 principal payment from the bond retirement debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The Series 2007 Refunding Bonds are comprised of current interest term bonds, par value \$955,000. Interest rates range from 5.00% to 5.25%. The current interest term bonds mature on December 1 of 2017 through 2022.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$69,305. 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.

Future Debt Service Requirements

The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the general obligation bonds:

Fiscal		Series 2007 Refunding Bonds							
Year	_I	Principal		nterest	Total				
2023	\$	180,000	\$	4,724	\$	184,724			
Total	\$	180,000	\$	4,724	\$	184,724			

<u>Leases Payable</u> – The District has entered into lease agreements for the use of right to use equipment. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, the District will report 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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The District has entered into a lease agreement for postage equipment at varying years and terms as follows:

	Lease		Lease	
	Commencement		End	Payment
<u>Lease</u>	Date	Years	Date	Method
Postage machine	2021	1	2022	Quarterly

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

Fiscal Year	<u>P</u> 1	rincipal	Int	terest	_	Total
2023	\$	346	\$	8	\$	354
Total	\$	346	\$	8	\$	354

Net Pension Liability

The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service. See Note 12 for details.

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service. See Note 13 for details.

Compensated Absences

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid which, for the District, is primarily the general fund.

Legal Debt Margins

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 margins 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 calculations 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, 2022 are a legal voted debt margin of \$4,907,353 (including available funds of \$225,506) and a legal unvoted debt margin of \$54,021.

NOTE 10 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and state laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty-five days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 10 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - (Continued)

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 250 days for all personnel. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 59 days for teachers and administrators and a maximum of 59 days for classified employees.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2022, the District contracted with ISU Love Insurance Agency to provide the following coverage:

Type of Coverage	<u>Deductible</u>	Coverage
Building and Contents	\$ 1,000	\$27,722,240
Crime Insurance	1,000	50,000
Automobile Liability	250	4,000,000
Uninsured Motorists	250	1,000,000
General Liability:		
Per occurrence	0	4,000,000
Total per year	0	6,000,000
School Leaders Errors & Omissions	2,500	4,000,000
Employment Practices	2,500	4,000,000
Cyber Liability	50,000	3,000,000
Pollution Liability	25,000	1,000,000

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

B. Employee Group Health Insurance

The District has joined together with other school districts in Mahoning County to form the Mahoning County School Employees Insurance Consortium, a public entity shared risk pool, currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for thirteen member school districts. The plan was organized to provide for medical, prescription drug, dental, and vision coverage benefits to its member organizations. The Consortium is administered by Anthem.

Rates are calculated and set through an annual update process. The District pays a monthly contribution which is placed in a common fund from which claims and payments are made for all participating districts and claims are paid for all participants regardless of claims flow. Any claim exceeding \$135,000 is covered by the Consortium's stop-loss carrier.

The District pays 89% of the medical dental, vision, and prescription drug insurance premiums for certified and classified employees and their families.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

C. Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The District participates in the Sheakley, Inc. Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is tiered into groups based upon past workers' compensation experience. Within each tiered group, a common premium rate is applied to all school districts within that group. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the state based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of their tiered group. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Sheakley provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

NOTE 12 - 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/asset and the net OPEB liability/asset reported on the statement of net position represents a liability or asset to employees for pensions and OPEB, respectively.

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

The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) represent 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 13 for the required OPEB disclosures.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 bases of accounting.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

^{*} 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 2021, the Board of Trustees approved a 2.5% cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for eligible retirees and beneficiaries in 2022.

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, 2022, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.00%. For fiscal year 2022, the Retirement Board did not allocate any employer contribution to the Health Care Fund.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$108,211 for fiscal year 2022. Of this amount, \$7,773 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 www.strsoh.org.

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.20% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0% 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. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five year of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

Eligibility changes for DB Plan members who retire with actuarially reduced benefits will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility will be five years of qualifying service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit at any age.

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Funding Policy - Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The fiscal year 2022 employer and employee contribution rate of 14% was equal to the statutory maximum rates. For fiscal year 2022, the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$427,923 for fiscal year 2022. Of this amount, \$73,400 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, 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 projected contributions of all participating entities.

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

Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0.019864700%		0.	022997280%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0.020487600%		0.023422415%		
Change in proportionate share	0.000622900%		0.	000425135%	
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	755,933	\$	2,994,766	\$ 3,750,699
Pension expense	\$	(13,984)	\$	(83,583)	\$ (97,567)

At June 30, 2022, 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	\$	72	\$	92,525	\$	92,597
Changes of assumptions		15,918		830,805		846,723
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		23,620		67,052		90,672
Contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		108,211		427,923		536,134
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	147,821	\$	1,418,305	\$	1,566,126

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred inflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	19,604	\$	18,771	\$	38,375
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments		389,328	2	2,580,917		2,970,245
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		9,976		254,390		264,366
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	418,908	\$ 2	2,854,078	\$	3,272,986

\$536,134 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, 2023.

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:	_		_		
2023	\$ (90,981)	\$	(514,617)	\$	(605,598)
2024	(76,248)		(420,194)		(496,442)
2025	(92,569)		(434,045)		(526,614)
2026	 (119,500)		(494,840)		(614,340)
Total	\$ (379,298)	\$	(1,863,696)	\$	(2,242,994)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 12 - 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, 2021, are presented below:

Wage inflation:

Current measurement date 2.40% Prior measurement date 3.00%

Future salary increases, including inflation:

Current measurement date 3.25% to 13.58% Prior measurement date 3.50% to 18.20%

COLA or ad hoc COLA:

Current measurement date 2.00% Prior measurement date 2.50%

Investment rate of return:

Current measurement date 7.00% net of system expenses
Prior measurement date 7.50% net of system expenses

Discount rate:

Current measurement date 7.00%
Prior measurement date 7.50%

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

In 2021, Mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weight Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20% for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35% for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3% for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8% for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

In the prior measurement date, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was based upon the 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.

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 12 - 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 %	(0.33) %				
US Equity	24.75	5.72				
Non-US Equity Developed	13.50	6.55				
Non-US Equity Emerging	6.75	8.54				
Fixed Income/Global Bonds	19.00	1.14				
Private Equity	11.00	10.03				
Real Estate/Real Assets	16.00	5.41				
Multi-Asset Strategy	4.00	3.47				
Private Debt/Private Credit	3.00	5.28				
Total	100.00 %					

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

Sensitivity of 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% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
District's proportionate share	·	_		_		
of the net pension liability	\$	1,257,687	\$	755,933	\$	332,782

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 12 - 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, 2021, actuarial valuation are presented below:

	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020			
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%			
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to	12.50% at age 20 to			
	2.50% at age 65	2.50% at age 65			
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of investment	7.45%, net of investment			
	expenses, including inflation	expenses, including inflation			
Discount rate of return	7.00%	7.45%			
Payroll increases	3.00%	3.00%			
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%	0.00%			

For the June 30, 2021, actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Tables with 50% of rates through age 69, 70% of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90% of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100% of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Preretirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Tables, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Tables with 90% of rates for males and 100% of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return *
Domestic Equity	28.00 %	7.35 %
International Equity	23.00	7.55
Alternatives	17.00	7.09
Fixed Income	21.00	3.00
Real Estate	10.00	6.00
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	2.25
Total	100.00 %	

^{*10-}Year geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25% and does not include investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS' 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, 2022

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00% as of June 30, 2021. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with the rates described previously. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS Ohio's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2021. 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, 2021.

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, 2021, 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	\$	5,608,076	\$	2,994,766	\$	786,525	

Changes Between Measurement Date and Reporting Date - STRS approved a one-time 3.00% cost-of-living adjustment to eligible benefit recipients effective July 1, 2022. It is unknown what the effect this change will have on the net pension liability.

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

See Note 12 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 non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 75 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. SERS' Health Care Plan provides healthcare benefits to eligible individuals receiving retirement, disability, and survivor benefits, and to their eligible dependents. Members who retire after June 1, 1986, need 10 years of service credit, exclusive of most types of purchased credit, to qualify to participate in SERS' health care coverage. In addition to age and service retirees, disability benefit recipients and beneficiaries who are receiving monthly benefits due to the death of a member or retiree, are eligible for SERS' health care coverage. Most retirees and dependents choosing SERS' health care coverage are over the age of 65 and therefore enrolled in a fully insured Medicare Advantage plan; however, SERS maintains a traditional, self-insured preferred provider organization for its non-Medicare retiree population. For both groups, SERS offers a self-insured prescription drug program. Health care is a benefit that is permitted, not mandated, by statute. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, 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 2022, this amount was \$25,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2022, the District's surcharge obligation was \$13,608.

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 \$13,608 for fiscal year 2022. Of this amount, \$13,608 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. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting 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, 2022, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB liability/asset was measured as of June 30, 2021, 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.

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 13 - 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	20656300%	0.0)22997280%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0.0	21136800%	0.0	023422415%	
Change in proportionate share	0.0	00480500%	0.0	000425135%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	400,031	\$	-	\$ 400,031
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(493,842)	\$ (493,842)
OPEB expense	\$	9,964	\$	(36,163)	\$ (26,199)

At June 30, 2022, 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	\$ 4,265	\$ 17,586	\$ 21,851
Changes of assumptions	62,754	31,545	94,299
Difference between employer contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	48,199	6,904	55,103
Contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	 13,608	 	 13,608
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 128,826	\$ 56,035	\$ 184,861
	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources	 SERS	 STRS	 Total
Differences between expected and			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ SERS 199,233	\$ 90,480	\$ Total 289,713
Differences between expected and	\$	90,480	\$
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	90,480 136,883	\$
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Changes of assumptions	\$ 199,233	90,480	\$ 289,713
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Changes of assumptions Difference between employer contributions	\$ 199,233 8,694	90,480 136,883	\$ 289,713 145,577
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Changes of assumptions Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/	\$ 199,233 8,694 54,782	90,480 136,883	\$ 289,713 145,577 349,396
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Changes of assumptions Difference between employer contributions	\$ 199,233 8,694	90,480 136,883	\$ 289,713 145,577

\$13,608 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, 2023.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 13 - 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:	_				
2023	\$ (31,111)	\$	(136,551)	\$	(167,662)
2024	(31,172)		(133,128)		(164,300)
2025	(36,741)		(134,352)		(171,093)
2026	(35,879)		(58,080)		(93,959)
2027	(18,278)		(19,751)		(38,029)
Thereafter	 (4,119)		485		(3,634)
Total	\$ (157,300)	\$	(481,377)	\$	(638,677)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 13 - 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, 2021 are presented below:

Wage inflation:	
Current measurement date	2.40%
Prior measurement date	3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation:	
Current measurement date	3.25% to 13.58%
Prior measurement date	3.50% to 18.20%
Investment rate of return:	
Current measurement date	7.00% net of investment
	expense, including inflation
Prior measurement date	7.50% net of investment
	expense, including inflation
Municipal bond index rate:	
Current measurement date	1.92%
Prior measurement date	2.45%
Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,	
including price inflation:	
Current measurement date	2.27%
Prior measurement date	2.63%
Medical trend assumption:	
Current measurement date	
Medicare	5.125 to 4.400%
Pre-Medicare	6.750 to 4.400%
Prior measurement date	
Medicare	5.25 to 4.75%
Pre-Medicare	7.00 to 4.75%

In 2021, Mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weight Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20% for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35% for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3% for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8% for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

In the prior measurement date, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was based upon the 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.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	2.00 %	(0.33) %
US Equity	24.75	5.72
Non-US Equity Developed	13.50	6.55
Non-US Equity Emerging	6.75	8.54
Fixed Income/Global Bonds	19.00	1.14
Private Equity	11.00	10.03
Real Estate/Real Assets	16.00	5.41
Multi-Asset Strategy	4.00	3.47
Private Debt/Private Credit	3.00	5.28
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2021 was 2.27%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2021 was 2.63%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the contribution rate of 1.50% of projected covered payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and no contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current System members by SERS actuaries. The Municipal Bond Index Rate is used in the determination of the SEIR for both the June 30, 2020 and the June 30, 2021 total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index rate is the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion. The Municipal Bond Index Rate is 1.92% at June 30, 2021 and 2.45% at June 30, 2020.

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 (1.27%) and higher (3.27%) than the current discount rate (2.27%). 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%).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

			(Current		
	1%	Decrease	Disc	count Rate	1%	Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	495,687	\$	400,031	\$	323,615
	1%	Decrease		Current rend Rate	1%	Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	307,991	\$	400,031	\$	522,968

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2021, actuarial valuation, compared with June 30, 2020, are presented below:

	June 30, 2021		June 3	0, 2020	
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%		
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20) to	12.50% at age 20 to		
	2.50% at age 65		2.50% at age 65		
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation		7.45%, 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%		7.45%		
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		N/A		
Health care cost trends					
	Initial	Ultimate	Initial	Ultimate	
Medical					
Pre-Medicare	5.00%	4.00%	5.00%	4.00%	
Medicare	-16.18%	4.00%	-6.69%	4.00%	
Prescription Drug					
Pre-Medicare	6.50%	4.00%	6.50%	4.00%	
Medicare	29.98%	4.00%	11.87%	4.00%	

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

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Assumption Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - The discount rate was adjusted to 7.00% from 7.45% for the June 30, 2021 valuation.

Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - 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.

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	28.00 %	7.35 %
International Equity	23.00	7.55
Alternatives	17.00	7.09
Fixed Income	21.00	3.00
Real Estate	10.00	6.00
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	2.25
Total	100.00 %	

^{*10-}Year geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25% and does not include investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS' investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB asset was 7.00% as of June 30, 2021. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2021. 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, 2021.

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, 2021, 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.

	1%	Decrease	Current count Rate	1%	Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	416,727	\$ 493,842	\$	558,261
	1%	Decrease	Current rend Rate	1%	Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	555,651	\$ 493,842	\$	417,411

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

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

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	Ge	neral fund
Budget basis	\$	285,262
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(123,536)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(44,490)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(47,870)
Adjustment for encumbrances		7,830
GAAP basis	\$	77,196

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the employee benefits insurance fund, the workers compensation insurance fund, the termination benefits fund, the unclaimed monies fund and the public-school support fund.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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 involved in no material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

C. Foundation Funding

Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Traditional districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction, instead of a minimum number of school days each year. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to follow will continue to adjust as enrollment information is updated by the District, which can extend past the fiscal year-end. As of the date of this report, ODE has not finalized the impact of enrollment adjustments to the June 30, 2022 Foundation funding for the District; therefore, the financial statement impact is not determinable at this time. ODE and management believe this will result in either a receivable to or liability of the District.

NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

	_	apital
Set-aside balance June 30, 2021	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		88,252
Current year offsets		(37,608)
Prior year offset from bond proceeds		(50,644)
Total	\$	
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2023	\$	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2022	\$	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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 (less amounts already included in payables) in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Ye	ear-End
<u>Fund</u>	Encu	mbrances
General fund	\$	4,160
Nonmajor governmental funds		9,404
Total	\$	13,564

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 continues. During fiscal year 2022, the District received COVID-19 funding. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the District. The impact on the District's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated. The District's investment portfolio fluctuates with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of gains or losses that will be realized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined.



SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST NINE FISCAL YEARS

	2022			2021		2020		2019
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.02048760%			0.01986470%		0.02056180%		0.01999800%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	755,933	\$	1,313,893	\$	1,230,249	\$	1,145,322
District's covered payroll	\$	707,857	\$	678,886	\$	725,400	\$	651,081
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		106.79%		193.54%		169.60%		175.91%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		82.86%		68.55%		70.85%		71.36%

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

	2018		2017		2016	2015			2014
(0.01759180%	C	0.01926710%	(0.02030880%	C	0.02143600%	C	0.02143600%
\$	1,051,071	\$	1,410,174	\$	1,158,840	\$	1,084,864	\$	1,274,730
\$	572,271	\$	605,471	\$	611,404	\$	622,900	\$	545,845
	183.67%		232.91%		189.54%		174.16%		233.53%
	69.50%		62.98%		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST NINE FISCAL YEARS

		2022	2021		2020			2019
District's proportion of the net pension liabilit	0.023422415%		0.02299728%		0.02448264%		(0.02484105%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	2,994,766	\$	5,564,523	\$	5,414,189	\$	5,461,989
District's covered payroll	\$	2,952,800	\$	2,746,357	\$	2,862,729	\$	2,833,521
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		101.42%		202.61%		189.13%		192.76%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		87.78%		75.48%		77.40%		77.31%

Note: Information prior to 2014 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

	2018		2017		2016	2015			2014
0	0.02553301%	(0.02509515%	(0.02453236%	(0.02383175%	(0.02383175%
\$	6,065,421	\$	8,400,103	\$	6,780,027	\$	5,796,706	\$	6,904,999
\$	2,842,757	\$	2,654,436	\$	2,559,543	\$	2,434,954	\$	2,577,669
	213.36%		316.46%		264.89%		238.06%		267.88%
	75.30%		66.80%		72.10%		74.70%		69.30%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2022	 2021	 2020	 2019
Contractually required contribution	\$ 108,211	\$ 99,100	\$ 95,044	\$ 97,929
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (108,211)	 (99,100)	 (95,044)	 (97,929)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 772,936	\$ 707,857	\$ 678,886	\$ 725,400
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.50%

 2018	2017	2016		2015		2014		2013		
\$ 87,896	\$ 80,118	\$	84,766	\$ 80,583	\$	86,334	\$	75,545		
 (87,896)	 (80,118)		(84,766)	 (80,583)		(86,334)		(75,545)		
\$ 	\$ <u>-</u>	\$		\$ 	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>-</u>		
\$ 651,081	\$ 572,271	\$	605,471	\$ 611,404	\$	622,900	\$	545,845		
13.50%	14.00%		14.00%	13.18%		13.86%		13.84%		

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2022		 2021	 2020	2019	
Contractually required contribution	\$	427,923	\$ 413,392	\$ 384,490	\$	400,782
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(427,923)	 (413,392)	 (384,490)		(400,782)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	3,056,593	\$ 2,952,800	\$ 2,746,357	\$	2,862,729
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	14.00%	14.00%		14.00%

 2018	 2017	2016		 2015	 2014	 2013			
\$ 396,693	\$ 397,986	\$	371,621	\$ 358,336	\$ 316,544	\$ 335,097			
 (396,693)	 (397,986)		(371,621)	 (358,336)	 (316,544)	(335,097)			
\$ 	\$ _	\$	_	\$ 	\$ 	\$ _			
\$ 2,833,521	\$ 2,842,757	\$	2,654,436	\$ 2,559,543	\$ 2,434,954	\$ 2,577,669			
14.00%	14.00%		14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%			

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

		2022		2021		2020		2019
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.0	2113680%	0.	02065630%	0.	.02102540%	0	.02016800%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	400,031	\$	448,929	\$	528,745	\$	559,515
District's covered payroll	\$	707,857	\$	678,886	\$	725,400	\$	651,081
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		56.51%		66.13%		72.89%		85.94%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		24.08%		18.17%		15.57%		13.57%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

	2018		2017
0	0.01770750%	0	.01918238%
\$	475,223	\$	546,769
\$	572,271	\$	605,471
	83.04%		90.30%
	12.46%		11.49%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	2022			2021	2020		2019	
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0.	023422415%	(0.02299728%	(0.02448264%	(0.02484105%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(493,842)	\$	(404,177)	\$	(405,491)	\$	(399,170)
District's covered payroll	\$	2,952,800	\$	2,746,357	\$	2,862,729	\$	2,833,521
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		16.72%		14.72%		14.16%		14.09%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		174.73%		182.10%		174.70%		176.00%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

	2018		2017
(0.02553301%	(0.02509515%
\$	996,204	\$	1,342,095
\$	2,842,757	\$	2,654,436
	35.04%		50.56%
	47.10%		37.33%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2022			2021	2020		2019	
Contractually required contribution	\$	13,608	\$	13,632	\$	13,472	\$	16,243
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(13,608)		(13,632)		(13,472)			(16,243)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$ 772,936		\$	707,857	\$	678,886	\$	725,400
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		1.76%		1.93%		1.98%		2.24%

2018		2017		2016		2015	 2014	2013	
\$	13,618	\$	8,984	\$	8,236	\$ 13,008	\$ 7,537	\$	7,106
	(13,618)		(8,984)		(8,236)	 (13,008)	 (7,537)		(7,106)
\$		\$		\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$	
\$	651,081	\$	572,271	\$	605,471	\$ 611,404	\$ 622,900	\$	545,845
	2.09%		1.57%		1.36%	2.13%	1.21%		1.30%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2022			2021		2020	2019	
Contractually required contribution	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution								
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$ 3,056,593		\$	2,952,800	\$	2,746,357	\$	2,862,729
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	

 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	2014		2013	
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	24,801	\$	25,777
 	 	 	 		(24,801)		(25,777)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$	
\$ 2,833,521	\$ 2,842,757	\$ 2,654,436	\$ 2,559,543	\$	2,434,954	\$	2,577,669
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		1.00%		1.00%

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms:

- ⁿ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017.
- ^a 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%.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2019.
- 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%.

Changes in assumptions:

- ^a There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2016.
- 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 Weight Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms:

- ⁿ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017.
- $\ ^{\square}$ 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.

(Continued)

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

PENSION (CONTINUED)

Changes in assumptions:

- ^a There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2014-2017.
- ^a 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.
- ^a There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2021.
- ^a 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%.

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms:

□ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2022.

Changes 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%.
- ^a 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%.
- 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 Weight Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table.

(Continued)

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2017.
- ^a 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.
- ^a 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.
- ^a 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.
- ^a 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.

Changes 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.



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

Lowellville Local School District Mahoning County 52 Rocket Place Lowellville, Ohio 44436

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, 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 (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Lowellville Local School District, Mahoning County, (the District) as of and for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 22, 2024.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Lowellville Local School District
Mahoning County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on
Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards*Page 2

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of This Report

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

BHM CPA Group Inc.

BHM CPA Group

Piketon, Ohio February 22, 2024



LOWELLVILLE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

MAHONING COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 4/23/2024

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