

**SINGLE AUDIT** 

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023





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Board of Education Greeneview Local School District 4 South Charleston Road Jamestown, Ohio 45335

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the Greeneview Local School District, Greene County, prepared by Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co., for the audit period July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

January 22, 2024



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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Education Greeneview Local School District 4 South Charleston Road Jamestown, Ohio 45335

### **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 Greeneview Local School District (the "District"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, 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 the District, as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' 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.



## Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 the schedules of the District's pension and OPEB amounts and contributions, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

### Supplementary Information

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

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 29, 2023 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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.

Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co.

Springfield, Ohio December 29, 2023

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

## **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for 2023 are as follows:

In total, the net position of governmental activities decreased \$425,071, which represents a 3.4 percent decrease from 2022 net position and is largely the result of changes in the net pension liability, the net other postemployment benefits liability (asset) and related deferred outflows and inflows.

General revenues accounted for \$15,954,348 in revenue or 85 percent of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services, operating grants, interest and contributions accounted for \$2,744,589 or 15 percent of total revenues of \$18,698,937.

Total assets of governmental activities decreased by \$777,422 as cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$124,321, receivables increased by \$230,280, capital assets decreased by \$1,058,362 and the net OPEB asset increased by \$174,981.

The School District had \$19,124,008 in expenses; only \$2,744,589 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes and entitlements) were \$15,954,348.

The general fund had \$15,056,397 in revenues and \$15,227,545 in expenditures. The fund balance reported by the general fund decreased \$191,307 from 2022.

## Using this Generally Accepted Accounting Principles Report (GAAP)

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 School 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 School District, presenting both an aggregate view of the School District's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the School District's most significant funds with all other non major funds presented in total in one column. In the case of Greeneview Local School District, the general fund and the permanent improvement capital projects fund are the most significant funds.

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

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

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the School District reports governmental activities. Governmental activities are the activities where most of the School District's programs and services are reported including, but not limited to, instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation and extracurricular activities.

## Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

#### Fund Financial Statements

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

### Governmental Funds

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

## The School District as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole.

Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for 2023 compared to 2022:

## Table 1 Net Position

	2023	2022
Assets:		
Current and Other Assets	\$17,893,790	\$17,612,850
Capital Assets	24,834,442	25,892,804
Total Assets	42,728,232	43,505,654
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources:</b>		
Pension	3,249,463	3,413,041
Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)	429,010	532,236
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	3,678,473	3,945,277
Liabilities:		
Long Term Liabilities	23,283,262	19,229,153
Other Liabilities	2,127,878	2,031,634
Total Liabilities	25,411,140	21,260,787
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources:</b>		
Property Taxes Not Levied to Finance Current		
Year Operations	5,308,186	4,986,610
Pension	1,589,991	6,820,656
Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)	2,139,318	1,999,737
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	9,037,495	13,807,003
Net Position:		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	17,267,310	17,866,081
Restricted	2,819,859	2,936,436
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(8,129,099)	(8,419,376)
Total Net Position	\$11,958,070	\$12,383,141

The largest impact on the School District's financial statement in 2023 was a result of GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27" and GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)." The provisions of these statements resulted in a negative \$13.7 million effect on the School District's net position reported at the end of fiscal year 2023. For reasons discussed below, this liability serves only to distort the true financial position of the School District. Users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension/OPEB and the net pension/OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension/OPEB along with the OPEB asset.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards are national and apply to all governmental financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. When accounting for pension and OPEB costs, GASB 27 and 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. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension systems and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information in these statements.

Under the standards required by GASB 68 and GASB 75, the pension and OPEB liability equals the School District's proportionate share of each plan's collective present value of estimated future pension and OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service, less 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. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of the pension and OPEB benefit promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the School District is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these 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. 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 pension and other postemployment benefit system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension and OPEB system 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 pension and OPEB system is responsible for the administration of the plan.

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 pension and other postemployment benefit liability. As explained above, changes in pension and OPEB, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of the pension and OPEB liability/(asset), 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 pension and OPEB payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion.

Due to the unique nature of how the pension and OPEB liability is satisfied, this liability is separately identified within the long term liability section of the statement of net position.

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

Total assets of governmental activities decreased by \$777,422, as cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$124,321, receivables increased by \$230,280, capital assets decreased by \$1,058,362, and the net OPEB asset increased by \$174,981. Unrestricted net position deficit, the part of net position that can be used to finance day-to-day activities without constraints established by grants or legal requirements, of the School District improved by \$290,277 during the year, ending at a deficit of \$8,129,099.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2023 and 2022. A comparative analysis of district-wide data is being presented, as follows:

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

	2023	2022
Revenues:		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for Services	\$958,912	\$652,886
Operating Grants, Interest and Contributions	1,785,677	1,736,554
Total Program Revenues	2,744,589	2,389,440
General Revenues:		
Property Taxes	5,577,638	5,642,106
Income Tax	2,622,462	2,715,675
Grants and Entitlements	7,428,622	7,439,157
Grants Restricted to Capital Projects	88,137	71,362
Gifts and Donations	27,261	188,306
Investment Earnings	191,611	10,237
Miscellaneous	18,617	121,930
Total General Revenues	15,954,348	16,188,773
Total Revenues	18,698,937	18,578,213
		(continued)

Table 2
Changes in Net Position (continued)

2023	2022
_	
10,738,180	9,595,821
1,828,642	1,577,781
2,043,161	1,955,213
2,047,385	1,662,742
1,018,030	920,951
25,705	7,584
467,208	516,524
698,782	513,221
256,915	272,643
19,124,008	17,022,480
(\$425,071)	\$1,555,733
	10,738,180 1,828,642 2,043,161 2,047,385 1,018,030 25,705 467,208 698,782 256,915 19,124,008

## **Governmental Activities**

The unique nature of taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for the School District operations. Property taxes and income taxes made up 51 percent of general revenues for governmental activities for the School District for fiscal year 2023.

Instruction comprises 56 percent of district expenses. Support services expenses make up 36 percent of the expenses.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows 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 entitlements. A comparative analysis of district-wide data is being presented, as follows:

## Table 3 Cost of Services

	Total Cost of Services 2023	Net Cost of Services 2023	Total Cost of Services 2022	Net Cost of Services 2022
Instruction	\$10,738,180	\$9,229,151	\$9,595,821	\$8,511,962
Support Services:				
Pupils and Instructional Staff	1,828,642	1,636,436	1,577,781	1,577,781
Board of Education, Administration,				
and Fiscal	2,043,161	1,907,029	1,955,213	1,774,918
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,047,385	1,971,999	1,662,742	1,445,069
Pupil Transportation	1,018,030	1,018,030	920,951	920,951
Central	25,705	25,705	7,584	7,584
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	467,208	(99,021)	516,524	(244,921)
Extracurricular Activities	698,782	433,175	513,221	367,053
Interest and Fiscal Charges	256,915	256,915	272,643	272,643
Total Expenses	\$19,124,008	\$16,379,419	\$17,022,480	\$14,633,040

Instruction expenses include activities directly dealing with the teaching of pupils and the interaction between teacher and pupil. This decrease was largely a result of the lower pension liability which was allocated across the functions.

Pupils and instructional staff include the activities involved with assisting staff with the content and process of teaching to pupils.

Board of education, administration, and fiscal include expenses associated with administrative and financial supervision of the School District.

Operation and maintenance of plant activities involve keeping the school grounds, buildings, and equipment in an effective working condition. This decrease was largely a result of the lower pension liability which was allocated across the functions.

Pupil transportation includes activities involved with the conveyance of students to and from school, as well as to and from school activities, as provided by state law.

Operation of non-instructional services includes the preparation, delivery, and servicing of lunches, snacks and other incidental meals to students and school staff in connection with school activities.

Extracurricular activities includes expense related to student activities provided by the School District which are designed to provide opportunities for pupils to participate in school events, public events, or a combination of these for the purposes of motivation, enjoyment and skill improvement. Interest and fiscal charges involve the transactions associated with the payment of interest and other related charges to debt of the School District.

The dependence upon tax revenues is apparent. Nearly 86 percent of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues; for all activities general revenue support is also 86 percent. The community, as a whole, is the primary support for the School District.

#### The School District's Funds

These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The general fund had total revenues of \$15,056,397 and total expenditures of \$15,227,545. The net change in the fund balance for the general fund was a decrease of \$191,307. The permanent improvement fund reported a \$195,248 decrease in fund balance due to necessary building improvements and repairs.

## **General Fund Budgeting Highlights**

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

The School District uses site-based budgeting, and the budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

For the general fund, the final budget basis revenue and other financing sources estimate was \$15,118,386. The original budgeted estimate was \$14,705,504.

During fiscal year 2023, the School District budgeted and received \$4,477,561 and \$4,477,561, respectively in property and other taxes while it budgeted and received \$7,266,564 and \$7,266,564, respectively, in intergovernmental revenues.

## **Capital Assets**

At the end of the fiscal year 2023, the School District had \$24,834,442 invested in capital assets.

Table 4 shows fiscal year 2023 balances compared to 2022.

Table 4
Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation) at June 30,

	2023	2022
I 1	¢544740	¢544.740
Land	\$544,748	\$544,748
Construction in Progress	501,022	421,703
Land Improvements	562,603	648,398
Buildings and Improvements	22,173,226	23,084,064
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	459,564	501,585
Vehicles	487,330	580,280
Educational Media	105,949	112,026
Totals	\$24,834,442	\$25,892,804

Overall capital assets decreased \$1,058,362 from fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2023. This decrease is due to the depreciation expense being more than capital asset additions.

For more information on capital assets, see Note 9 of the Basic Financial Statements.

#### **Debt Administration**

Table 5 shows the School District's outstanding debt at the end of fiscal year 2023 as compared to fiscal year 2022.

Table 5 Outstanding Debt at June 30,

	2023	2022
Energy Conservation Bonds	\$180,000	\$210,000
General Obligation Refunding Bonds	2,150,000	2,655,000
Certificates of Participation	5,145,000	5,330,000
Totals	\$7,475,000	\$8,195,000

At June 30, 2023, the School District's overall legal debt limitation was \$20,874,421 and the unvoted debt margin was \$308,133.

For more information on the School District's debt, see Note 14 of the Basic Financial Statements.

## **Current Financial Issues and Concerns**

The current state of the overall economy continues to be of major concern to the School District. Inflation is currently around 3.67%. Costs that were notably impacted by this included diesel fuel for busses, electric and natural gas and building materials for facility maintenance and repair. 30-year mortgage rates are approaching 8%, and the Federal Reserve will continue to raise rates until employment falls. The current unemployment rate in Ohio is 3.4%. The School District is also experiencing staffing shortages like most other districts across the State and country. The School District must search for new funding while at the same time, find ways to cut expenses without jeopardizing the overall quality of the education program. Unfunded mandates are an on-going concern to the School District as well as the uncertainties for the continued implementation of the Fair School Funding Formula.

School District personnel continue to make strides in the area of curriculum improvement and remediation. This strategy from the Continuous Improvement Plan is an attempt to increase student performance and enhance curriculum instruction. Both goals will promote student learning.

The School District is also currently anticipating money from the Ohio Facility Construction Commission to become available in fiscal year 2024. The School District put a combined bond issue and Permanent Improvement Levy on the ballot on November 7, 2023, for renovations/additions to both the current middle school and high school as well as construction of a new field house and practice fields. The issue did not pass, but it is the goal of the School District to put the same issue back on the March 19, 2024 ballot.

In conclusion, the School District has committed itself to financial excellence for many years. Therefore, it will have to address its building and staffing needs to enable it to be viable for years to come. The School District plans to continue its sound fiscal management to meet the challenges of the future.

## Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Inga Fisher, Treasurer, at Greeneview Local School District, 4 South Charleston Road, Jamestown, Ohio 45335 or email at inga.fisher@greeneview.org.

## GREENEVIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT GREENE COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$9,547,891
Accrued Interest Receivable	14,223
Accounts Receivable	151,841
Intergovernmental Receivable	28,605
Income Tax Receivable	1,102,454
Property Taxes Receivable	5,835,795
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	1,045,770
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	23,788,672
Net OPEB Asset	1,212,981
Total Assets	42,728,232
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Pension	3,249,463
Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)	429,010
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	3,678,473
Liabilities:	122 210
Accounts Payable	133,218
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	1,311,862
Contracts Payable	156,000
Intergovernmental Payable	404,039
Accrued Interest Payable	21,711
Accrued Vacation Leave Payable	79,058
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	21,990
Long Term Liabilities: Due Within One Year	906 066
Due In More Than One Year	806,966 7,614,940
Net Pension Liability	13,930,921
Other Postemployment Benefits	
Total Liabilities	930,435 25,411,140
Total Entollities	22,111,110
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	500000
Property Taxes	5,308,186
Pension C. (CDDD)	1,589,991
Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)	2,139,318
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	9,037,495
Net Position:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	17,267,310
Restricted for:	
Debt Service	427,708
Capital Projects	1,061,809
Other Purposes	1,330,342
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(8,129,099)
Total Net Position	\$11,958,070

## GREENEVIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT GREENE COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

		Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants, Interest and Contributions	Total Governmental Activities	
Governmental Activities:					
Instruction:					
Regular	\$8,004,347	\$297,543	\$561,768	(\$7,145,036)	
Special	2,696,702	97,639	552,079	(2,046,984)	
Vocational	184	0	0	(184)	
Other	36,947	0	0	(36,947)	
Support Services:	,				
Pupils	1,351,301	0	138,011	(1,213,290)	
Instructional Staff	477,341	0	54,195	(423,146)	
Board of Education	32,625	0	0	(32,625)	
Administration	1,556,861	74,973	61,159	(1,420,729)	
Fiscal	453,675	0	0	(453,675)	
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,047,385	0	75,386	(1,971,999)	
Pupil Transportation	1,018,030	0	0	(1,018,030)	
Central	25,705	0	0	(25,705)	
Non-Instructional Services	467,208	237,370	328,859	99,021	
Extracurricular Activities	698,782	251,387	14,220	(433,175)	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	256,915	0	0	(256,915)	
Total Governmental Activities	\$19,124,008	\$958,912	\$1,785,677	(16,379,419)	
		General Revenues: Property Taxes Levied for: General Purposes Debt Service Capital Outlay		4,470,343 494,700 533,080	
		Capital Maintenance		79,515	
		Income Taxes Levied for Ge	naral Durnasas	2,622,462	
		Grants and Entitlements not	*		
		to Specific Programs	<b>D</b>	7,428,622	
		Grants Restricted to Capital	Projects	88,137	
		Gifts and Donations		27,261	
		Investment Earnings		191,611	
		Miscellaneous	-	18,617	
		Total General Revenues	-	15,954,348	
		Change in Net Position		(425,071)	
		Net Position Beginning of Y	ear -	12,383,141	
		Net Position End of Year		\$11,958,070	

## GREENEVIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT GREENE COUNTY BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2023

	GENERAL	PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT	OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$6,375,684	\$1,148,691	\$1,947,278	\$9,471,653
Receivables:				
Accrued Interest	13,246	601	376	14,223
Accounts	138,427	0	13,414	151,841
Intergovernmental	0	0	28,605	28,605
Income Taxes	1,102,454	0	0	1,102,454
Property Taxes	4,739,807	568,481	527,507	5,835,795
Interfund	206,717	0	0	206,717
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	76,238	0	0	76,238
Total Assets	\$12,652,573	\$1,717,773	\$2,517,180	\$16,887,526
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of				
Resources and Fund Balances:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	\$117,448	\$0	\$15,770	\$133,218
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	1,225,807	0	86,055	1,311,862
Contracts Payable	0	156,000	0	156,000
Interfund Payable	0	0	206,717	206,717
Intergovernmental Payable	384,261	0	19,778	404,039
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	16,599	0	5,391	21,990
Total Liabilities	1,744,115	156,000	333,711	2,233,826
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Property Taxes	4,309,646	517,938	480,602	5,308,186
Unavailable Revenue	348,374	12,922	40,597	401,893
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	4,658,020	530,860	521,199	5,710,079
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable	0	0	201,408	201,408
Restricted	76,238	1,030,913	1,564,635	2,671,786
Assigned	1,197,522	0	0	1,197,522
Unassigned (Deficit)	4,976,678	0	(103,773)	4,872,905
Total Fund Balances	6,250,438	1,030,913	1,662,270	8,943,621
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of				
Resources and Fund Balances	\$12,652,573	\$1,717,773	\$2,517,180	\$16,887,526

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$8,943,621
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial		
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Land	544,748	
Construction in Progress	501,022	
Land Improvements	2,419,362	
Building and Improvements	37,388,948	
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	3,136,217	
Vehicles	2,449,780	
Educational Media	907,532	
Accumulated Depreciation	(22,513,167)	
Total Capital Assets		24,834,442
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for the current		
period's expenditures and therefore are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds.		
Accounts Receivable	52,412	
Intergovernmental Receivable	28,605	
Income Taxes Receivable	178,354	
Property Taxes Receivable	142,522	
Total Long-Term Assets		401,893
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. These liabilities consist of:		
	(21,711)	
Accrued Interest Payable Accrued Vacation Leave Payable	(79,058)	
Compensated Absences	(946,906)	
Direct Financing and Bonds Payable	(7,475,000)	
Total Liabilities	(7,473,000)	(8,522,675)
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current		
period; therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/		
outflows are not reported in governmental funds:		
Deferred Outflows - Pension	3,249,463	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(1,589,991)	
Net Pension Liability	(13,930,921)	
Total	<u> </u>	(12,271,449)
The net other postemployment benefits asset/liability are not available or not		
due and payable in the current period; therefore, the asset, liability and		
related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:		
Deferred Outflows - Other Postemployment Benefits	429,010	
Deferred Inflows - Other Postemployment Benefits	(2,139,318)	
Net Other Post-Employment Benefits Liability	(930,435)	
Net Other Post-Employment Benefits Asset	1,212,981	
Total		(1,427,762)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	_	\$11,958,070

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

## FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	GENERAL	PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT	OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
	GENERAL	IIVII KO V EIVIEIVI	TONDS	TONDS
Revenues:	*****			
Property and Other Taxes	\$4,424,456	\$528,800	\$570,243	\$5,523,499
Income Tax	2,625,598	0	0	2,625,598
Tuition and Fees	460,370	0	0	460,370
Interest	143,017	3,649	44,945	191,611
Intergovernmental	7,354,336	71,441	1,923,222	9,348,999
Extracurricular Activities	33,595	0	212,171	245,766
Charges for Services	0	0	237,370	237,370
Gifts and Donations	8,819	0	43,762	52,581
Rent	3,955	0	0	3,955
Miscellaneous	2,251	0	29,754	32,005
Total Revenues	15,056,397	603,890	3,061,467	18,721,754
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	6,501,612	0	509,496	7,011,108
Special	2,146,681	0	561,614	2,708,295
Other	35,383	0	1,542	36,925
Support Services:	33,363	U	1,342	30,923
**	1 005 101	0	256 625	1 251 726
Pupils	1,095,101		256,635	1,351,736
Instructional Staff	451,258	0	58,706	509,964
Board of Education	47,559	0	0	47,559
Administration	1,499,517	0	67,647	1,567,164
Fiscal	458,005	6,354	5,896	470,255
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,513,256	385,490	210,279	2,109,025
Pupil Transportation	961,074	0	8,728	969,802
Central	25,705	0	0	25,705
Non-Instructional Services	12,925	0	461,936	474,861
Extracurricular Activities	442,749	17,569	264,728	725,046
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	30,000	185,000	505,000	720,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	6,720	204,725	47,089	258,534
Total Expenditures	15,227,545	799,138	2,959,296	18,985,979
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(171,148)	(195,248)	102,171	(264,225)
Other Financing Sources:				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	5,000	0	0	5,000
Insurance Recoveries	7,411	0	0	7,411
Transfers - In	0	0	43,697	43,697
Transfers - Out	(32,570)	0	(11,127)	(43,697)
Total Other Financing Sources	(20,159)	0	32,570	12,411
Total Other Financing Sources	(20,137)		32,370	12,711
Net Change in Fund Balances	(191,307)	(195,248)	134,741	(251,814)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	6,441,745	1,226,161	1,527,529	9,195,435
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$6,250,438	\$1,030,913	\$1,662,270	\$8,943,621

## 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		(\$251,814)
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 expense. In the current period, these amounts are:  Capital Outlay  Current Year Depreciation  Current Year Disposals not Reported within Governmental Funds	126,025 (1,177,824) (6,563)	(1,058,362)
Some revenues that will not be collected for several months after the School District's fiscal year ends are not considered "available" revenues and are deferred in the governmental funds. Unavailable revenues changed by this amount this year.		
Accounts Intergovernmental Income Taxes Property Taxes	2,973 (89,204) (3,136) 54,139	
		(35,228)
Repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. In the current year, these amounts consist of bond principal and COP payments.		720,000
In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds,		1.619
whereas in governmental funds, interest is expensed when due.		1,619
Contractually required contributions for pension and OPEB made after the measurement date are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		1,281,850
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability and OPEB asset and liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		(1,021,441)
Some items reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These activities consist of:		
Accrued Vacation Leave Payable Compensated Absences Payable	(26,438) (35,257)	
<u> </u>		(61,695)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	=	(\$425,071)

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND

## CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND

## FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	BUDGETED AMOUNTS			VARIANCE WITH
	ORIGINAL	FINAL	ACTUAL	FINAL BUDGET
Revenues:			<u>.</u>	
Property and Other Taxes	\$4,997,405	\$4,477,561	\$4,477,561	\$0
Income Tax	2,000,000	2,697,887	2,697,887	0
Tuition and Fees	458,080	458,080	459,617	1,537
Interest	0	83,918	138,322	54,404
Intergovernmental	7,265,019	7,266,564	7,266,564	0
Gifts and Donations	0	5,880	5,880	0
Rent	0	3,830	3,955	125
Miscellaneous	0	99	(501)	(600)
Total Revenues	14,720,504	14,993,819	15,049,285	55,466
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	8,016,569	6,538,288	6,528,817	9,471
Special	1,663,023	2,151,531	2,151,531	0
Other	0	35,383	35,383	0
Support Services:	O	33,363	33,363	V
Pupils	863,859	1,177,380	1,114,381	62,999
Instructional Staff	376,772	478,391	478,391	02,999
Board of Education	0	47,559	47,559	0
Administration	1,174,205	1,515,020	1,515,229	(209)
Fiscal	358,976	464,424		(209)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	464,424	0
1	1,453,837	1,880,898	1,880,898	
Pupil Transportation Central	1,061,072	1,372,757	1,372,757	0
	0	15,468	15,468	0
Non-Instructional Services	0	12,925	12,925	0
Extracurricular Activities	0	397,364	397,364	0
Debt Service:	0	20.000	20.000	0
Principal Retirement	0	30,000	30,000	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	6,720	6,720	0
Total Expenditures	14,968,313	16,124,108	16,051,847	72,261
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(247,809)	(1,130,289)	(1,002,562)	127,727
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Advances - In	0	0	2,691,876	2,691,876
Transfers - In	0	5,000	5,000	0
Refund of Prior Year Expenditures	0	112,156	112,156	0
Insurance Recoveries	0	7,411	7,411	0
Advances - Out	(421,582)	(2,750,410)	(2,750,410)	0
Transfers - Out	0	(110,085)	(110,085)	0
Refund of Prior Year Receipts	0	(7,928)	(7,928)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(421,582)	(2,743,856)	(51,980)	2,691,876
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fund Balances	(669,391)	(3,874,145)	(1,054,542)	2,819,603
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	5,705,840	5,705,840	5,705,840	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	785,239	785,239	785,239	0
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$5,821,688	\$2,616,934	\$5,436,537	\$2,819,603

## GREENEVIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT GREENE COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2023

	PRIVATE PURPOSETRUST
	SCHOLARSHIP
Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$10,550
	\$10,550
Net Position:	
Restricted for Scholarships	\$10,550
<u>-</u> F	\$10,550

## GREENEVIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT GREENE COUNTY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST	
Additions: Gifts and Donations Total Additions	\$2,700 2,700	
Deletions: Scholarships Awarded	7,000	
Change in Net Position	(4,300)	
Net Position Beginning of Year	14,850	
Net Position End of Year	\$10,550	

## NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND REPORTING ENTITY

Greeneview Local School District (the "School District") is a body politic and corporate for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio.

The School District operates under a locally-elected five-member Board form of government and provides educational services as authorized by its charter and further mandated by State and/or federal agencies. It is staffed by 78 non-certified employees, 108 certified full-time teaching personnel, including ten administrators, who provide services to 1,259 students and other community members. The School District currently operates five instructional/support facilities.

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

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

The School District is associated with three jointly governed organizations, one insurance purchasing pool and one public entity shared risk pool. These organizations are discussed in Notes 16 and 17 to the basic financial statements. These organizations are:

## Jointly Governed Organizations:

Miami Valley Educational Computer Association (MVECA) Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council (SWEPC) Greene County Career Center

## Insurance Purchasing Pool:

Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program

## Public Entity Shared Risk Pool:

Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council's Benefit Plan Trust

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

The financial statements of the School District have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (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 more significant of the School District's accounting policies are described below.

## A. Basis of Presentation

The School District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The government-wide statements usually distinguish between those activities that are governmental and those that are business-type. The School District, however, has no activities which are reported as business-type. The government-wide statements also exclude fiduciary funds.

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

## Fund Financial Statements:

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

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

## **B.** Fund Accounting

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

#### Governmental Funds:

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

General Fund - The general fund is the operating fund of the School District and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the School District for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Permanent Improvement Capital Projects Fund – The permanent improvement capital projects fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure related to the acquiring, constructing, or improving of such permanent improvements as are authorized by Chapter 5705 of the Ohio Revised Code.

The other governmental funds of the School District account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted, committed, or assigned to a particular purpose.

## Fiduciary Fund Types:

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and custodial funds. Trust funds are distinguished from custodial funds by the existence of a trust agreement or equivalent arrangements that have certain characteristics. The School District has a private purpose trust which accounts for various college scholarship programs for students in which the School District has no direct involvement. The School District has no pension trust, investment trust or custodial funds.

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

## C. Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements:

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

The fiduciary fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

### D. Basis of Accounting

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

Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions:

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the School District, available means expected to be received within 60 days of fiscal year-end.

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property and income taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property and income 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 School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from 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 for advance, income tax, tuition, student fees, interest, grants, charges for services, gifts and donations and rent.

## Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources:

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 11 and 12.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB 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 on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes and income taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position (See Notes 11 and 12).

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

Expenses/Expenditures:

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. Allocation of costs, such as depreciation and amortization are not recognized in governmental funds.

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

## E. Budgetary Data

All funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amounts that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the certificate when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended certificate issued during fiscal year 2023.

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

## F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

The Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2023 amounted to \$143,017, which includes \$40,252 assigned from other funds. Interest revenue was posted to the permanent improvement fund, the lunchroom fund, the scholarship fund, and the classroom facilities project maintenance fund in the amounts of \$3,649, \$6,656, \$36,545 and \$1,744, respectively.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents.

## **G.** Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, laws of other governments, or imposed by enabling legislation. Restricted assets in the general fund include amounts required by State statute to be set aside for budget stabilization.

## H. Capital Assets and Depreciation

The School District's only capital assets are general 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 the acquisition values as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

All reported capital assets except for land and construction in progress are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	20 years
Buildings and Improvements	20-50 years
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	5-20 years
Vehicles	8 years
Educational Media	6-15 years

## I. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, 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 governmental funds. However, 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 in the current fiscal year. The direct financed obligation and the general obligation bond that will be paid from governmental funds are recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements when due.

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

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

## **K.** Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the School District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

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

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the School District has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year-end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the School District's termination policy. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for employees after five years of current service with the School District.

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

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

### L. Interfund Transactions

Transfers within governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures 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 to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

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

### M. Fund Balance

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

Nonspendable – The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

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

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

Enabling legislation authorizes the School District to assess, levy, charge or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation. Legal enforceability means that the School District can be compelled by an external party, such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary to use resources created by enabling legislation only for the purposes specific by the legislation.

Committed - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the School District Board of Education. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Education removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts. In contrast to fund balance that is restricted by enabling legislation, committed fund balance classification may be redeployed for other purposes with appropriate due process. Constraints imposed on the use of committed amounts are imposed by the School District Board of Education, separate from the authorization to raise the underlying revenue; therefore, compliance with these constraints are not considered to be legally enforceable. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the School District Board of Education or a School District official delegated that authority by resolution or by State Statute.

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

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

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

#### N. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflow of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Of the restricted net position, none has resulted from enabling legislation.

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

#### O. Estimates

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

### **NOTE 3 - FUND DEFICITS**

At June 30, 2023, the ESSER grants fund, IDEA, Part B, Title I, Preschool, and ECF grant special revenue funds had deficit fund balances of \$12,485, \$42,886, \$36,890, \$2,030, and \$9,482, respectively. The general fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

#### **NOTE 4 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts and disbursements. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual 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 GAAP basis are that:

- 1. Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).

### NOTE 4 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (continued)

- 3. 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 a restricted, committed or assigned fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an accounts payable (GAAP basis).
- 4. Advances in and advances out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).
- 5. One fund is included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but has a separate, legally adopted budget (budget basis).
- 6. The transfers are operating transactions (budget basis) that are reclassified to other expenses on the operating statement (GAAP basis).

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

### Net Change in Fund Balance

GAAP Basis	(\$191,307)
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	137,632
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	92,158
Advances	(58,534)
Transfers	(72,515)
Adjustment for Encumbrances	(969,297)
Funds Budgeted Elsewhere	7,321
Budget Basis	(\$1,054,542)

#### **NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

Monies held by the School District are classified by State statute into three categories.

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

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the Board 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 five years from the date of deposit, or by savings or deposit accounts, including passbook accounts.

Interim monies held by the School District can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, 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 obligation or security 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 the market 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 the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and within 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;

### NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (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.

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. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions.

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

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

#### A. Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the School District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At fiscal year-end, \$663,799 of the School District's bank balance of \$1,167,514 was exposed to custodial credit risk. All statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed.

The School District has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to and deposited either with the School District or a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment, or participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), which is 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 market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

### NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

#### **B.** Investments

At June 30, 2023, the School District had the following investments. All investments are in an internal investment pool.

Investment Maturities (in years)					Percent of
	Fair	Less Than	1-2	Greater Than 2	Total
Investment Type (Cost)	Value	One Year	Years	Years	Investments
Money Market Funds	\$132,463	\$132,463	\$0	\$0	1.54%
STAR Ohio	4,276,130	4,276,130	0	0	49.98%
Federal Farm Credit Bank Notes	605,371	605,371	0	0	7.08%
Federal Home Loan Bank Notes	1,065,633	96,352	654,097	315,184	12.45%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Note	295,416	0	0	295,416	3.45%
Federal National Mortgage Association Note	131,343	0	0	131,343	1.54%
U.S. Treasury Notes	285,271	285,271	0	0	3.33%
Commercial Paper	1,520,178	1,520,178	0	0	17.77%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	244,491	244,491	0	0	2.86%
Total Investments	\$8,556,296	\$7,160,256	\$654,097	\$741,943	100.00%

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

*Interest Rate Risk:* The School District has no investment policy that addresses interest rate risk. State statute requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District, and that an investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

*Credit Risk:* The School District's investments in federal agency securities were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. STAR Ohio and U.S. government money market mutual funds were rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. The negotiable CD's were not rated but are fully insured by the FDIC. Commercial paper was rated P-1 by Moody's Investor Services. The School District's investment policy limits investments to those authorized by State statue.

Concentration of Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the School District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The School District's investment policy does not address 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.

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

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

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

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

The School District receives property taxes from Greene, Fayette, and Clinton Counties. The County Auditors periodically advance to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2023, are available to finance fiscal year 2023 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property and public utility 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 a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue, while on a modified accrual basis the revenue has been deferred.

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

	2022 Second -		2023 First -	
	Half Collections		Half Collec	tions
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/Residential and Other Real Estate	\$223,429,610	93%	\$290,908,922	94%
Tangible Public Utility Property	16,593,170	7%	17,224,350	6%
Total Assessed Value	\$240,022,780	100%	\$308,133,272	100%
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	<u>\$32.57</u>		<u>\$32.57</u>	

### **NOTE 7 - INCOME TAX**

The School District levies a voted tax of one-half of one percent for general operations on the income of residents and of estates. The tax was effective on January 1, 1991, and is a continuing tax. Effective January 1, 2002, the residents voted an additional one-half of one percent income tax for a five-year period. In November, 2015, voters approved the renewal of this additional .5% income tax. This was effective January, 2017 and will be in effect through December, 2022. In November 2020, voters approved the renewal of the additional .5% of income tax to become a continuing tax effective January, 2021. Employers of residents are required to withhold income tax on compensation and remit the tax to the State. Taxpayers are required to file an annual return. The State makes quarterly distributions to the School District after withholding amounts for administrative fees and estimated refunds. Income tax revenue is credited to the general fund. Income tax revenue credited to the general fund for fiscal year 2023 was \$2,625,598.

### **NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2023, consisted of property and income taxes, accrued interest, accounts (rent, billings for user charged services, and student fees), intergovernmental grants and interfund.

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

Governmental Activities	Amounts
Nonmajor Funds:	
ESSER Funds	\$12,337
Title I	6,763
Preschool	23
ECF	9,482
Total Intergovernmental Receivables	\$28,605

### **NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

	Balance 6/30/2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2023
Capital Assets, not Being Depreciated				
Land	\$544,748	\$0	\$0	\$544,748
Construction in Progress	421,703	79,319	0	501,022
Total Capital Assets, not Being Depreciated	966,451	79,319	0	1,045,770
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Land Improvements	2,419,362	0	0	2,419,362
Buildings and Improvements	37,374,020	14,928	0	37,388,948
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	3,116,939	31,778	(12,500)	3,136,217
Vehicles	2,449,780	0	0	2,449,780
Educational Media	907,532	0	0	907,532
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	46,267,633	46,706	(12,500)	46,301,839
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	(1,770,964)	(85,795)	0	(1,856,759)
Buildings and Improvements	(14,289,956)	(925,766)	0	(15,215,722)
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	(2,615,354)	(67,236)	5,937	(2,676,653)
Vehicles	(1,869,500)	(92,950)	0	(1,962,450)
Educational Media	(795,506)	(6,077)	0	(801,583)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(21,341,280)	(1,177,824)	5,937	(22,513,167)
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	24,926,353	(1,131,118)	(6,563)	23,788,672
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$25,892,804	(\$1,051,799)	(\$6,563)	\$24,834,442

<sup>\*</sup> Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$1,008,988
Vocational	184
Support Services:	
Instructional Staff	5,596
Board of Education	746
Administration	566
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	58,118
Pupil Transportation	87,760
Non-Instructional Services	6,336
Extracurricular Activities	9,530
Total Depreciation Expense	\$1,177,824

#### NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

#### A. Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2023, the School District contracted with Great American Insurance Company for general liability insurance with a \$1,000,000 single occurrence limit and a \$3,000,000 aggregate. Property is also protected by the Selective Insurance Company and holds a \$5,000 deductible.

The School District's vehicles are covered under a business policy with Great American Insurance Company which carries a \$1,000,000 limit on any accident.

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has been no significant change in coverage from prior years.

For fiscal year 2023, the School District participated in the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 17). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. 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 the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Pooling Fund."

This "equity pooling" arrangement ensures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Integrated Comp Incorporated provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

#### NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

#### A. Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for pensions. Pensions are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions 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.

### NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

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

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

GASB Statement No. 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

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

Plan Description – School 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 <a href="https://www.ohsers.org">www.ohsers.org</a> under Employers/Audit Resources.

### NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on year of service; 2.2% for the first 30 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.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute 14% 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% for plan members and 14% 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, and Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the 14% was allocated to only three of the funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund and Medicare B Fund).

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$364,561 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, \$74,268 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

Plan Description – School District licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee 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 Web site at <a href="https://www.strsoh.org">www.strsoh.org</a>.

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

### NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. The calculation will be 2.2% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. For members who were eligible to retire on July 1, 2015, the annual benefit is the greater of the benefit amount calculated upon retirement under the new benefit formula or the frozen benefit amount as of July 1, 2015. Effective August 1, 2021 to July 1, 2023, any member can retire with unreduced benefits with 34 years of service credit at any age or 5 years of service credit and age 65. Retirement eligibility for reduced benefits is 30 years of service credit at any age; or 29 years of service credit and age 55; or 5 years of service credit and age 60. Effective on or after August 1, 2023, any member can retire with unreduced benefits with 35 years of service credit at any age or 5 years of service credit at any age or 5 years of service credit at any age or 5 years of service credit at any age or 5 years of service credit and age 60.

The DC Plan allows members to place all 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 liabilities. Effective July 1, 2022, 2.91% of salaries are used to pay for unfunded liabilities. 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 CO Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the CO Plan, 12% of the 14% member rate is deposited into the member's DC account 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 CO Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with 5 years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50 and after termination of employment.

New members who choose the DC Plan or CO 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 Ohio plan. The optional annuitization of a member's defined contribution account or the defined contribution portion of a member's CO Plan account to a lifetime benefit results in STRS Ohio bearing the risk of investment gain or loss on the account. STRS Ohio therefore has included all three plan options as one defined benefit plan for GASB Statement No. 68 reporting purposes.

A DB or CO 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 10 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.

### NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, plan members were required to contribute 14% of their annual covered salary. The School District was required to contribute 14%; the entire 14% was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2023 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$869,547 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, \$149,784 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School 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
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$3,517,157	\$10,413,764	\$13,930,921
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.065027%	0.046845%	
Change in proportionate share	-0.002980%	-0.002377%	
Pension expense	\$189,074	\$1,106,109	\$1,295,183

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

### NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

_	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$142,447	\$133,309	\$275,756
Net difference between projected and actual			
earnings on pension plan investments	0	362,376	362,376
Change in assumptions	34,704	1,246,215	1,280,919
Change in School District's proportionate share			
and difference in employer contributions	34,935	61,369	96,304
School District contributions subsequent			
to the measurement date	364,561	869,547	1,234,108
Total	\$576,647	\$2,672,816	\$3,249,463
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$23,089	\$39,836	\$62,925
Net difference between projected and actual			
earnings on pension plan investments	122,733	0	122,733
Change in assumptions	0	938,043	938,043
Change in School District's proportionate share			
and difference in employer contributions	110,780	355,510	466,290
Total =	\$256,602	\$1,333,389	\$1,589,991

\$1,234,108 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2024	(\$6,755)	(\$62,322)	(\$69,077)
2025	(66,397)	(130,927)	(197,324)
2026	(175,326)	(392,996)	(568,322)
2027	203,962	1,056,125	1,260,087
	(\$44,516)	\$469,880	\$425,364

### NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

### E. 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 consider the employee's entire career with the employer and take into consideration the benefits, if any, paid to the employee after termination of employment until the death of the employee and any applicable contingent annuitant. In many cases actuarial calculations reflect several decades of service with the employer and the payment of benefits after termination.

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

Inflation:

Measurement Date 2.40% Prior Measurement Date 2.40%

Future Salary Increases, Including Inflation:

Measurement Date 3.25% to 13.58% Prior Measurement Date 3.25% to 13.58%

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:

Measurement Date 2.00% on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future

retirees will be delayed for three years following

retirement

Prior Measurement Date 2.00% on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future

retirees will be delayed for three years following

retirement

Investment Rate of Return:

Measurement Date 7.00% net of investment expense, including inflation Prior Measurement Date 7.00% net of investment expense, including inflation

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

### NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Health 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. Mortality among contingent survivors were based upon the PUB-2010 General Amount Weighed Below Median Contingent Survivor mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 105.5% for males and adjusted 122.5% for females. The PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Employee mortality table was used for active members. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

The actuarial assumptions used were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period ending July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020 adopted by the Board on April 15, 2021.

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 averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The target 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%
U.S. Equity	24.75%	5.37%
Non-U.S. Equity Developed	13.50%	6.22%
Non-U.S. 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%
	100.00%	

### NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

**Discount Rate** Total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.0%. 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 earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.0%). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.0%, 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 (6.0%), or one percentage point higher (8.0%) than the current rate.

	Current					
	1% Decrease		% Decrease Discount Rate		1% Increase	
		(6.00%)		(7.00%)		(8.00%)
School District's proportionate share of						
the net pension liability	\$	5,177,089	\$	3,517,157	\$	2,118,689

### F. Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases:	
Current measurement period	Varies by service from 2.5% to 8.5%
Prior measurement period	12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65
Payroll increases	
Current measurement period	3.00%
Prior measurement period	3.00%
Investment rate of return, including inflation:	
Current measurement period	7.00%, net of investment expenses
Prior measurement period	7.00%, net of investment expenses
Discount rate of return	
Current measurement period	7.00%
Prior measurement period	7.00%
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%

### NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

Demographic assumptions were changed based on the actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2021.

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 Pub-2010 Teachers Disabled Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

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

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

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

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

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

### NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (continued)

**Discount Rate** The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.0% as of June 30, 2022. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS'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 7.0% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2022.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.0%, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.0%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.0%) than the current rate:

	Current			
	1% Decrease	1% Increase		
	(6.00%)	(7.00%)	(8.00%)	
School District's proportionate share of				
the net pension liability	\$15,731,408	\$10,413,764	\$5,916,686	

### **G.** Social Security System

All employees not covered by SERS or STRS have an option to choose Social Security or SERS/STRS. As of June 30, 2023, one of the members of the Board of Education has elected social security. The Board's liability is 6.2% of wages paid.

### NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS

#### A. Net Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability (Asset)

The net OPEB liability (asset) reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to (or assets for) employees for OPEB. OPEB is a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. 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 OPEB is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

### NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

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

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

GASB Statement No. 75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because they benefit from employee services. OPEB contributions come from these employers and health care plan enrollees which pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net OPEB liability* or fully-funded benefits as a long-term *net OPEB asset* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for contractually-required OPEB contributions outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

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

Health Care Plan Description—SERS' Health Care program provides health care 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 mot types of purchased credit, to qualify to participate in SERS' health care coverage. The following types of credit purchased after January 29, 1981 do not count toward health care coverage eligibility: military, federal, out-of-state, municipal, private school, exempted, and early retirement incentive credit. In addition to age and service retirees, disability benefit recipients and beneficiaries who are receiving monthly benefits due to the death of a member or retiree are eligible for SERS' health care coverage. Most retirees and dependents choosing SERS' health care coverage are over the age of 65 and, therefore, enrolled in a fully insured Medicare Advantage plan; however, SERS maintains a traditional, self-insured preferred provider organization for its non-Medicare retiree population. For both groups, SERS offers a self-insured prescription drug program. Health care is a benefit that is permitted, not mandated, by statute.

### NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS (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 fiscal year 2023, there was no portion allocated to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2023, the minimum compensation 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 School District's surcharge obligation was \$47,742.

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

Plan Description—The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a costsharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS Board to offer this plan.

Coverage under the current program includes hospitalization, physicians' fees and prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of the monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code, the Retirement Board has discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the associated health care costs will be absorbed by the Plan. All benefit recipients pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. 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.

## NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

#### D. Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the School District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total	
Proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$0	\$1,212,981	\$1,212,981	
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	930,435	0	930,435	
Proportion of the net OPEB asset/liability	0.066270%	0.046845%		
Change in proportionate share	-0.003462%	-0.002377%		
OPEB (negative) expense	(\$55,219)	(\$218,523)	(\$273,742)	

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

_	SERS	STRS	Total
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources:</u>			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$7,821	\$17,584	\$25,405
Net difference between projected and actual			
earnings on OPEB plan investments	4,837	21,114	25,951
Change in assumptions	147,997	51,669	199,666
Difference between employer contributions and			
proportionate share of contributions	114,938	15,308	130,246
School District contributions subsequent			
to the measurement date	47,742	0	47,742
Total	\$323,335	\$105,675	\$429,010

## NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

#### Deferred Inflows of Resources:

Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$595,176	\$182,166	\$777,342
Change in assumptions	381,950	860,119	1,242,069
Difference between employer contributions and			
proportionate share of contributions	113,539	6,368	119,907
Total	\$1,090,665	\$1,048,653	\$2,139,318

\$47,742 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the 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
(\$178,792)	(\$278,334)	(\$457,126)
(171,508)	(267,731)	(439,239)
(149,698)	(129,486)	(279,184)
(100,208)	(53,782)	(153,990)
(76,327)	(70,601)	(146,928)
(138,539)	(143,044)	(281,583)
(\$815,072)	(\$942,978)	(\$1,758,050)
	(\$178,792) (171,508) (149,698) (100,208) (76,327) (138,539)	(\$178,792) (\$278,334) (171,508) (267,731) (149,698) (129,486) (100,208) (53,782) (76,327) (70,601) (138,539) (143,044)

#### **E.** 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.

## NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

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 consider the employee's entire career with the employer and 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:

Investment Rate of Return:	
Measurement Date	7.00% net of investment expense, including inflation
Prior Measurement Date	7.00% net of investment expense, including inflation
Wage Inflation:	
Measurement Date	2.40%
Prior Measurement Date	2.40%
Future Salary Increases, Including Inflation	
Measurement Date	3.25% to 13.58%
Prior Measurement Date	3.25% to 13.58%
Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Measurement Date	3.69%
Prior Measurement Date	1.92%
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan	
investment expense, including price inflation:	
Measurement Date	4.08%
Prior Measurement Date	2.27%
Medical Trend Assumption:	
Measurement Date:	7.00% to 4.40%
Prior Measurement Date	6.75% to 4.40%

Mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Health 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. Mortality among contingent survivors were based upon the PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Contingent Survivor mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 105.5% for males and adjusted 122.5% for females. The PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Employee mortality table was used for active members. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

### NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

The actuarial assumptions used were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period ending July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020 adopted by the Board on April 15, 2021.

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 averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

		Long-Term Expected
	Target	Real Rate of
Asset Class	Allocation	Return
Cash	2.00%	-0.45%
U.S. Equity	24.75%	5.37%
Non-U.S. Equity Developed	13.50%	6.22%
Non-U.S. 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%
	100.00%	

### NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2022 was 4.08%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and SERS at the state statute contribution rate of 1.5% of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and no contributions from basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2044. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2043 and the Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.69% as of June 30, 2022 (i.e., municipal bond rate) was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 4.08%, as well as what the School District's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.08%) and one percentage point higher (5.08%) than the current rate.

	Current		
	1% Decrease (3.08%)	Discount Rate (4.08%)	1% Increase (5.08%)
School District's proportionate			
share of the net OPEB liability	\$1,155,615	\$930,435	\$748,654

The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using current health care cost trend rates, as well as what the School District's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (6.00% decreasing to 3.40%) and one percentage point higher (8.00% decreasing to 5.40%) than the current rates.

	Current			
	1% Decrease (6.00%	1% Increase (8.00%		
	decreasing to 3.40%)	decreasing to 4.40%)	decreasing to 5.40%)	
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$717,533	\$930,435	\$1,208,521	

## NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

#### F. Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Salary increases	**		<b>.</b>	
Current measurement date	Varies by service from 2.5% to 8.5%			
Prior measurement date	12.50% at	age 20 to 2.50%	% at age 65	
Payroll increases:				
Current measurement date	3.00%			
Prior measurement date	3.00%			
Investment rate of return:				
Current measurement date	7.00%, net	ofinvestment	expenses, i	ncluding inflation
Prior measurement date	7.00%, net	ofinvestment	expenses, i	including inflation
Discount rate of return:				
Current measurement date	7.00%			
Prior measurement date	7.00%			
Health care cost trends:	Current M	[easurement]	Prior Me	asurement_
	<u>Initial</u>	<u>Ultimate</u>	<u>Initial</u>	<u>Ultimate</u>
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%

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. Additionally, healthcare trends were updated to reflect emerging claims and recoveries experience.

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 Pub-2010 Teachers Disabled Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

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

### NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

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

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

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

**Discount Rate** The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.0% as of June 30, 2022. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes 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 of current plan members as of June 30, 2022. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets of 7.0% was applied to all periods of projected health care costs to determine the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2022.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate The following table presents the School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.0%, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.0%) and one percentage point higher (8.0%) than the current rate. Also shown is the net OPEB (asset) as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower and one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates:

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

### NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.00%)	(7.00%)	(8.00%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$1,121,368	\$1,212,981	\$1,291,454
	1% Decrease	Current	1% Increase
	In Trend Rates	Trend Rates	In Trend Rates
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$1,258,156	\$1,212,981	\$1,155,957

### **NOTE 13 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

### A. 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 days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is not 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 263 days for all personnel. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 65.75 days.

#### **B.** Health Insurance

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through the UNUM Life Insurance Company. The School District has elected to provide employee medical/surgical benefits through United Health Care of Ohio. The employees share the cost of the monthly premium with the Board. The premium varies with employee depending on the terms of the union contract. Dental insurance is provided by the School District to most employees through the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council's Benefit Plan Trust. See Note 17.

### **NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

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

	Balance 6/30/2022	Increases	Decreases	Balance 6/30/2023	Due within One Year
<b>Governmental Activities</b>					
General Obligation Bonds:					
2014 Energy Conservation Bonds 3.2%	\$210,000	\$0	(\$30,000)	\$180,000	\$30,000
2017 Refunding Bonds:					
Serial Bonds 1.96%	2,655,000	0	(505,000)	2,150,000	515,000
Total General Obligation Bonds	2,865,000	0	(535,000)	2,330,000	545,000
Net Pension Liability:					
STRS	6,293,491	4,120,273	0	10,413,764	0
SERS	2,509,268	1,007,889	0	3,517,157	0
Total Net Pension Liability	8,802,759	5,128,162	0	13,930,921	0
Net Other Postemployment Benefits:					
SERS	1,319,745	0	(389,310)	930,435	0
Total Net Other Postemployment Benefits	1,319,745	0	(389,310)	930,435	0
Direct Financing:					
Certificates of Participation	5,330,000	0	(185,000)	5,145,000	190,000
Compensated Absences	911,649	35,257	0	946,906	71,966
Total Long-Term Obligations	\$19,229,153	\$5,163,419	(\$1,109,310)	\$23,283,262	\$806,966

#### 2014 House Bill 264 General Obligation Bonds

On June 30, 2014, the School District issued \$495,180 in energy conservation general obligation bonds with semi-annual payments dues on February 1 and August 1 of each year with payments beginning on February 1, 2015. The bonds will mature on February 1, 2029.

#### 2017 Refunding General Obligation Bonds

On August 24, 2017, the School District issued \$3,705,000 in school improvement refunding general obligation bonds with semi-annual payments due on June 1 and December 1 of each year, and interest payable that began December 1, 2018. The \$3,705,000 in serial term bonds will mature on December 1, 2026. The refunding bonds were issued for the purpose of current refunding \$3,705,000 of the 2007 refunded school improvement bonds. These bonds are considered defeased and the liability for the refunded portion of these bonds has been removed from the financial statements.

### NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Principal and interest requirements to retire general obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2023, are as follows:

Fiscal Ye	ar			
Ending June	e 30, Prin	cipal	Interest	Total
2024	\$5	45,000	\$42,853	\$587,853
2025	5	60,000	31,652	591,652
2026	5	75,000	20,157	595,157
2027	5	90,000	8,368	598,368
2028		30,000	1,920	31,920
2029		30,000	960	30,960
Total	\$2,3	30,000	\$105,910	\$2,435,910

All general obligation debt is supported by the full faith and credit of the School District. The School Improvement Refunding Bonds will be paid from the bond retirement fund. Energy Conservation Bonds are paid out of the general fund. Compensated absences, as well as employer pension and OPEB plan contributions, will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid.

At June 30, 2023, the School District's overall legal debt limitation was \$20,874,421 and the unvoted debt margin was \$308,133.

#### NOTE 15 – DIRECT FINANCED OBLIGATION

In fiscal year 2015, the School District issued \$6,630,000 in Certificates of Participation (COPS). The COPS were issued to finance construction and improvements at the high school building and elementary building, including equipment, furnishings, landscaping and improving the sites and acquiring land and interests necessary. The COPS have a maturity date of December 1, 2041. These are paid from the permanent improvement fund. Future debt service on the COPS is as follows:

Fiscal Year			
Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$190,000	\$199,100	\$389,100
2025	195,000	193,325	388,325
2026	200,000	186,400	386,400
2027	210,000	178,200	388,200
2028	220,000	169,600	389,600
2029-2033	1,225,000	707,500	1,932,500
2034-2038	1,485,000	437,100	1,922,100
2039-2042	1,420,000	116,200	1,536,200
Total	\$5,145,000	\$2,187,425	\$7,332,425

#### **NOTE 16 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS**

Miami Valley Educational Computer Association (MVECA) - The School District is a participant in MVECA, which is a computer consortium. MVECA is an association of public-school districts within the geographic area determined by the Ohio Department of Education. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts. The governing board of MVECA consists of two representatives from each of the participating members. The School District paid MVECA \$102,848 for services provided during the year. Financial information can be obtained from MVECA located at 888 Dayton Street, Suite 102, Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387.

Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council - The Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council (SWEPC) is a purchasing cooperative made up of over 260 public school districts in 18 counties. The purpose of the cooperative is to obtain prices for quality merchandise and services commonly used by schools. All member districts are obligated to pay all fees, charges, or other assessments as established by the SWEPC. Each member district has one voting representative. Title to any and all equipment, furniture and supplies purchased by the SWEPC is held in trust for the member districts. Any district withdrawing from the SWEPC shall forfeit its claim to any and all SWEPC assets. One-year prior notice is necessary for withdrawal from the group. During this time, the withdrawing member is liable for all member obligations.

### NOTE 16 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

Payments to SWEPC are made from the general fund. During fiscal year 2023, the School District paid \$2,029,187 (which includes insurance premiums) to SWEPC. To obtain financial information, write to the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council, Ken Swink, who serves as Director, at 303 Corporate Center Dr., Suite 208, Vandalia, Ohio 45377.

Greene County Career Center - The Greene County Career Center is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the seven participating school districts' elected Boards, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information, write to the Greene County Career Center, Eva Anderson who serves as Treasurer, at 532 Innovation Drive, Xenia, Ohio 45385. The School District made no payments to the Greene County Career Center during the 2023 fiscal year.

### NOTE 17 - INSURANCE PURCHASING POOL/PUBLIC ENTITY SHARED RISK POOL

### A. Insurance Purchasing Pool

Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program - The School District participates in the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council's Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by an 11-member Board of directors. The Executive Director of the GRP, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the program. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

#### **B.** Public Entity Shared Risk Pool

Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council's Benefit Plan Trust – The Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council Benefit Plan Trust (Trust) is a public entity shared risk pool consisting of 134 school districts. The Trust is organized as a Voluntary Employee Benefit Association under Section 501(c)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code and provides medical, dental and vision insurance benefits to the employees of the participants. The Trust is governed by the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Cooperative and its participating members. Each participant decides which plans offered by the Trust will be extended to its employees. Participation in the Trust is by written application subject to acceptance by the Trust and payment of the monthly premiums. Financial information may be obtained from the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council, 303 Corporate Center Drive, Suite 208, Vandalia, Ohio 45377.

### NOTE 18 – FUND BALANCE

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in governmental funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental fund and all other governmental funds are presented below:

			Other	
		Permanent	Governmental	Total
	General	Improvement	Funds	Governmental
Nonspendable for:				
Scholarship Corpus	\$0	\$0	\$201,408	\$201,408
Total Nonspendable	0	0	201,408	201,408
Restricted for:				
Debt Retirement	0	0	437,427	437,427
Permanent Improvements	0	1,030,913	0	1,030,913
Building Projects	0	0	17,974	17,974
Food Service	0	0	386,555	386,555
Scholarships	0	0	467,470	467,470
Local Grants	0	0	560	560
District Principals' Fund	0	0	4,119	4,119
Ohio School Facilities Maintenance	0	0	68,118	68,118
Extracurricular Activities	0	0	27,527	27,527
Student Managed Funds	0	0	74,050	74,050
Data Connectivity	0	0	5,400	5,400
School Safety	0	0	70,963	70,963
Reaching All Students	0	0	4,472	4,472
Set-Asides	76,238	0	0	76,238
Total Restricted	76,238	1,030,913	1,564,635	2,671,786
Assigned for:				
Public School Support	109,563	0	0	109,563
Educational Activities	847,612	0	0	847,612
Subsequent Appropriations	240,347	0	0	240,347
Total Assigned	1,197,522	0	0	1,197,522
Unassigned (Deficit)	4,976,678	0	(103,773)	4,872,905
Total Fund Balance	\$6,250,438	\$1,030,913	\$1,662,270	\$8,943,621

#### **NOTE 19 - SET-ASIDE CALCULATIONS**

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

# Greeneview Local School District Greene County Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023 (continued)

#### NOTE 19 - SET-ASIDE CALCULATIONS (continued)

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

	Capital
	Improvements
Set-Aside Balance as of June 30, 2022	\$0
Current Year Set-Aside Requirement	297,912
Carryover from Prior Year	0
Qualifying Disbursements	(839,981)
Current Year Offsets	(525,530)
Set-Aside Balance as of June 30, 2023	(\$1,067,599)
Set-Aside Balance Carried Forward to	
Future Fiscal Years	\$0

The School District had qualifying disbursements during the fiscal year that reduced the capital acquisitions amounts below zero. For the capital improvements reserve, qualifying expenditures exceeding the set-aside requirement may not be carried forward to the next fiscal year.

#### NOTE 20 - INTERFUND ASSETS/LIABILITIES, TRANSFERS

	Interfund	Interfund
	Receivable	Payable
Major Fund:		
General Fund	\$206,717	\$0
Nonmajor Funds:		
Principals' Staff	0	11
Athletics	0	28,327
Miscellaneous State Grants	0	45,000
ESSER	0	73,618
Title I	0	16,977
Preschool	0	23
Miscellaneous Federal Grants	0	33,279
ECF	0	9,482
Total All Funds	\$206,717	\$206,717

# Greeneview Local School District Greene County Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023 (continued)

#### NOTE 20 - INTERFUND ASSETS/LIABILITIES, TRANSFERS (continued)

General fund advances are made to move unrestricted balances to support programs and projects accounted for in other funds. Restricted monies are used to reimburse the general fund for advancing monies to other funds due to timing differences in the receiving of monies. When the monies are finally received, the other fund reimburses the general fund for the initial advance.

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
Major Fund:		
General Fund	\$0	\$32,570
Nonmajor Fund:		
Principal's Activity Fund	2,000	3,527
Student Activity Fund	7,600	7,600
Athletics Fund	34,097	0
Total All Funds	\$43,697	\$43,697

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them. The transfer out of the general fund to the athletic fund was to eliminate the negative balance that was created due to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

#### **NOTE 21 – CONTINGENCIES**

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

#### **NOTE 22 – ENCUMBRANCES**

At June 30, 2023, the School District reported outstanding encumbrances of \$969,297, \$344,092, and \$193,082 in the General Fund, Permanent Improvement Fund, and the non-major governmental funds, respectively.

Greeneview Local School District
Greene County
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
(continued)

#### NOTE 23 - IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the School District implemented GASB Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations, GASB Statement No. 94, Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements, GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements, and GASB Statement No. 99, Omnibus 2022.

GASB Statement No. 91 clarifies the definition of conduit debt and provides a single method of reporting these obligations (disclosure only). This Statement provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates diversity in practice associated with commitments extended by issuers, arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and related note disclosures.

GASB Statement No. 94 addresses the gap in current accounting guidance related to public-private and public-public partnerships (both referred to as PPPs) that do not meet the definition of a service concession arrangement.

GASB Statement No. 96 addresses accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs), a type of information technology (IT) arrangement (i.e. software licensing). This Statement also defines a SBITA, establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset (intangible asset) and a corresponding subscription liability, provides capitalization criteria, and requires footnote disclosure. The standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended.

GASB Statement No. 99 addresses a variety of topics to enhance 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 and accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees.

The School District determined that any contracts covered by GASB Statement No. 96 were insignificant and therefore were not incorporated into these financial statements. The implementation of GASB Statements No. 91, 94 and 99 did not have an effect on the School District's financial statements.

#### Greeneview Local School District Greene County

### Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and School District Pension Contributions

School Employees Retirement System of Ohio

Measurement Date Fiscal Year (1)	School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	School District's Covered Payroll	School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2014	0.064380%	\$2.000 A70	¢1 691 770	227.65%	65.52%
		\$3,828,472	\$1,681,770		
2015	0.064380%	3,258,235	1,668,838	195.24%	71.70%
2016	0.064599%	3,686,064	1,781,563	206.90%	69.16%
2017	0.064072%	4,689,443	1,888,593	248.30%	62.98%
2018	0.064657%	3,863,131	1,913,207	201.92%	69.50%
2019	0.063186%	3,618,791	2,069,185	174.89%	71.36%
2020	0.063992%	3,828,724	2,119,889	180.61%	70.85%
2021	0.065173%	4,310,653	1,996,319	215.93%	68.55%
2022	0.068007%	2,509,270	2,191,271	114.51%	82.86%
2023	0.065027%	3,517,157	2,429,950	144.74%	75.82%

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

		Contributions in			
		Relation to the			Contributions
	Contractually	Contractually	Contribution	School District's	as a Percentage
Fiscal	Required	Required	Deficiency	Covered	of Covered
 Year	Contributions	Contributions	(Excess)	Payroll	Payroll
2014	\$231,301	(\$231,301)	\$0	\$1,668,838	13.86%
2015	234,810	(234,810)	0	1,781,563	13.18%
2016	264,403	(264,403)	0	1,888,593	14.00%
2017	267,849	(267,849)	0	1,913,207	14.00%
2018	279,340	(279,340)	0	2,069,185	13.50%
2019	286,185	(286,185)	0	2,119,889	13.50%
2020	269,503	(269,503)	0	1,996,319	13.50%
2021	306,778	(306,778)	0	2,191,271	14.00%
2022	340,193	(340,193)	0	2,429,950	14.00%
2023	364,561	(364,561)	0	2,604,007	14.00%

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information.

#### Greeneview Local School District Greene County

### Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and School District Pension Contributions State Teachers' Retirement System of Ohio

				School District's Proportionate	Plan Fiduciary
	School District's	School District's		Share of the Net	Net Position as a
Measurement	Proportion	Proportionate	School District's	Pension Liability as	Percentage of the
Date Fiscal	of the Net	Share of the Net	Covered	a Percentage of its	Total Pension
Year (1)	Pension Liability	Pension Liability	Payroll	Covered Payroll	Liability
2014	0.048906%	\$14,170,086	\$4,974,477	284.86%	69.3%
2015	0.048906%	11,895,705	4,969,077	239.39%	74.7%
2016	0.048401%	13,376,535	5,243,786	255.09%	72.1%
2017	0.048113%	16,104,972	5,223,419	308.32%	66.8%
2018	0.047280%	11,231,499	5,247,095	214.05%	75.3%
2019	0.048304%	10,620,969	5,567,779	190.76%	77.3%
2020	0.048581%	10,743,332	5,692,564	188.73%	77.4%
2021	0.049003%	11,856,873	6,054,429	195.84%	75.5%
2022	0.049222%	6,293,489	6,098,657	103.19%	87.8%
2023	0.046845%	10,413,764	6,090,107	170.99%	78.9%

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

		Contributions in			
		Relation to the			Contributions
	Contractually	Contractually	Contribution	School District's	as a Percentage
Fiscal	Required	Required	Deficiency	Covered	of Covered
 Year	Contributions	Contributions	(Excess)	Payroll	Payroll
2014	\$645,980	(\$645,980)	\$0	\$4,969,077	13.00%
2015	734,130	(734,130)	0	5,243,786	14.00%
2016	731,279	(731,279)	0	5,223,419	14.00%
2017	734,583	(734,583)	0	5,247,095	14.00%
2018	779,489	(779,489)	0	5,567,779	14.00%
2019	796,959	(796,959)	0	5,692,564	14.00%
2020	847,620	(847,620)	0	6,054,429	14.00%
2021	853,512	(853,512)	0	6,098,657	14.00%
2022	852,612	(852,612)	0	6,090,107	14.00%
2023	869,547	(869,547)	0	6,211,050	14.00%

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information.

### Greeneview Local School District

#### Greene County

#### Required Supplementary Information

### Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability and School District OPEB Contributions

School Employees Retirement System of Ohio

Measurement Date Fiscal Year (1)(2)	School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	School District's Covered Payroll	School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
2017	0.063755%	\$1,857,526	\$1,888,593	98.36%	11.49%
2018	0.065168%	1,748,935	1,913,207	91.41%	12.46%
2019	0.063755%	1,768,722	2,069,185	85.48%	13.57%
2020	0.065093%	1,636,945	2,119,889	77.22%	15.57%
2021	0.067280%	1,462,210	1,996,319	73.25%	18.17%
2022	0.069732%	1,319,745	2,191,271	60.23%	24.08%
2023	0.066270%	930,435	2,429,950	38.29%	30.34%

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2017 is not available. The School District will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.

		Contributions in			
		Relation to the			Contributions
	Contractually	Contractually	Contribution	School District's	as a Percentage
Fiscal	Required	Required	Deficiency	Covered	of Covered
Year (3)	Contributions (4)	Contributions	(Excess)	Payroll	Payroll
2016	\$46,258	(\$46,258)	\$0	\$1,888,593	2.45%
2017	49,696	(49,696)	0	1,913,207	2.60%
2018	15,230	(15,230)	0	2,069,185	0.74%
2019	48,052	(48,052)	0	2,119,889	2.27%
2020	60,590	(60,590)	0	1,996,319	3.04%
2021	61,398	(61,398)	0	2,191,271	2.80%
2022	42,149	(42,149)	0	2,429,950	1.73%
2023	47,742	(47,742)	0	2,604,007	1.83%

<sup>(3)</sup> The School District elected not to present information prior to 2016. The School District will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.

<sup>(2)</sup> Amounts presented for each year were determined as of the School District's measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year-end.

<sup>(4)</sup> Includes Surcharge.

#### Greeneview Local School District Greene County

#### Required Supplementary Information

## Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) and School District OPEB Contributions State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

				School District's	
	School District's	School District's		Proportionate	Plan Fiduciary
	Proportion	Proportionate		Share of the Net	Net Position as a
Measurement	of the Net	Share of the Net	School District's	OPEB Liability/(Asset)	Percentage of the
Date Fiscal	OPEB Liability/	OPEB Liability/	Covered	as a Percentage of	Total OPEB
Year (1)(2)	(Asset)	(Asset)	Payroll	its Covered Payroll	Liability
2017	0.048304%	\$2,528,555	\$5,223,419	48.41%	37.3%
2018	0.047280%	1,844,697	5,247,095	35.16%	47.1%
2019	0.048304%	(776,196)	5,567,779	(13.94%)	176.0%
2020	0.048581%	(805,000)	5,692,564	(14.14%)	174.7%
2021	0.049003%	(861,000)	6,054,429	(14.22%)	182.1%
2022	0.049222%	(1,038,000)	6,098,657	(17.02%)	174.7%
2023	0.046845%	(1,212,981)	6,090,107	(19.92%)	230.7%

- (1) Information prior to 2017 is not available. The School District will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.
- (2) Amounts presented for each year were determined as of the School District's measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year-end.

		Contributions in			
		Relation to the			Contributions
	Contractually	Contractually	Contribution	School District's	as a Percentage
Fiscal	Required	Required	Deficiency	Covered	of Covered
Year (3)	Contributions (4)	Contributions	(Excess)	Payroll	Payroll
2016	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,223,419	0.00%
2017	0	0	0	5,247,095	0.00%
2018	0	0	0	5,567,779	0.00%
2019	0	0	0	5,692,564	0.00%
2020	0	0	0	6,054,429	0.00%
2021	0	0	0	6,098,657	0.00%
2022	0	0	0	6,090,107	0.00%
2023	0	0	0	6,211,050	0.00%

- (3) The School District elected not to present information prior to 2016. The School District will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.
- (4) STRS allocated the entire 14% employer contribution rate towards pension benefits.

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information.

#### **NOTE 1 - NET PENSION LIABILITY**

#### School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

#### Changes of Benefit and Funding Terms:

For measurement period 2017, the COLA was changed from a fixed 3.00% to a COLA that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.50% with a floor of 0.0% beginning January 1, 2018. In addition, with the authority granted to the Board under Ohio House Bill 49, the Board enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendar years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

For measurement period 2018, with the authority granted to the Board under Ohio Senate Bill 8, the Board enacted a three-year COLA delay for future benefit recipients commencing on or after April 1, 2018.

#### Changes in Assumptions:

For measurement period 2016, the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, the payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, the assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, the rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, and mortality among active members, service retirees and beneficiaries, and disabled members were updated.

For measurement period 2021, the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.00% to 2.40%, the assumed real wage growth was increased from 0.50% to 0.85%, the cost-of-living adjustments were reduced from 2.50% to 2.00%, the discount rate was reduced from 7.50% to 7.00%, the rates of withdrawal, compensation, participation, spouse coverage assumption, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, and mortality among active members, service retirees and beneficiaries and disabled members were updated.

For measurement period 2022, the cost of living adjustments was increased from 2.00% to 2.50%.

#### **State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)**

#### Changes of Benefit and Funding Terms:

For measurement period 2017, the COLA was reduced to zero.

#### Changes in Assumptions:

For the measurement period 2017, changes in assumptions were made based upon an updated experience study that was completed for the five-year period ended June 30, 2016. Significant changes included a reduction of the discount rate from 7.75% to 7.45%, the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%, and total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25% due to lower inflation. The health and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016. Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

For measurement period 2021, the discount rate was adjusted to 7.00% from 7.45%.

For measurement period 2022, demographic assumptions were changed based on the actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2021.

#### NOTE 2 - NET OPEB (ASSET) LIABILITY

**School Employees Retirement System (SERS)** 

Changes of Benefit and Funding Terms:

None noted.

#### Changes in Actuarial Assumptions:

For measurement period 2016, the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, the payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, the assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, the rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, and mortality among active members, service retirees and beneficiaries, and disabled members were updated.

For measurement period 2021, the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.00% to 2.40%, the assumed real wage growth was increased from 0.50% to 0.85%, the cost-of-living adjustments were reduced from 2.50% to 2.00%, the discount rate was reduced from 7.50% to 7.00%, the rates of withdrawal, compensation, participation, spouse coverage assumption, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, and mortality among active members, service retirees and beneficiaries and disabled members were updated.

For measurement period 2022, the discount rate was increased from 2.27% to 4.08% and the health care trend rates were updated.

#### **State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)**

#### Changes of Benefit and Funding Terms:

For the measurement period 2017, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced 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 1, 2019.

For the measurement period 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

For the measurement period 2019, there was no change to the claims cost process. Claims curves were trended to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 to reflect the current price renewals. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2020 from 1.944% to 1.984% per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.

For measurement year 2020, there was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were trended to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021 to reflect the current price renewals. 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 measurement year 2021, the non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2022 from 2.055% to 2.10%. 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.

For measurement year 2022, 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.

#### Changes in Assumptions:

For measurement year 2017, 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), and the long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trends were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

For measurement year 2018, 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. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated.

For measurement year 2021, the discount rate was adjusted to 7.00% from 7.45%.

For measurement year 2022, healthcare trends were updated to reflect emerging claims and recoveries experience.

### GREENEVIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT GREENE COUNTY

### SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Federal Agency/ Pass Through Agency/ Program Title	Assistance Listing Number	Disbursements	Non-Cash Disbursements
U.S. Department of Agriculture: Passed through Ohio Department of Education:			
<u>Child Nutrition Cluster:</u> School Breakfast Program	10.553	52,893	-
National School Lunch Program COVID19: Supply Chain Assistance	10.555 10.555	343,847 32,035	33,742
		375,882	33,742
Total Child Nutrition Cluster		428,775	33,742
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture		428,775	33,742
U.S. Department of Treasury Passed through Ohio Facilities Construction Commission:			
COVID-19: Coronavirus State & Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	49,037	
Total U.S. Department of Treasury		49,037	
Federal Communications Commission (FCC):  Direct Program			
COVID-19: Emergency Connectivity Fund Program	32.009	10,520	
Total Federal Communications Commission (FCC)		10,520	
U.S. Department of Education: Passed through Ohio Department of Education:			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010A	251,208	-
Special Education Cluster (IDEA): Special Education–Grants to States COVID-19: Special Education–Grants to States Special Education–Preschool Grants COVID-19: Special Education–Preschool Grants	84.027A 84.027X 84.173A 84.173X	331,561 52,516 9,995 4,950	- - - -
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)		399,022	-
COVID-19: SNAP State/Local PEBT	84.184H	628	-
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424A	16,521	-
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367A	43,275	-
COVID-19: Education Stabilization Fund:  Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief  American Rescue Plan–Elementary and Secondary School	84.425D	328,695	-
Emergency Relief (ARP ESSER) American Rescue Plan–Elementary and Secondary School	84.425U	232,075	-
Emergency Relief - Homeless Children and Youth (ARP-HCY)	84.425W	19,728	
Total Education Stabilization Fund		580,498	<del></del>
Total U.S. Department of Education		1,291,152	
Total Federal Assistance		\$ 1,779,484	\$ 33,742

# Greeneview Local School District Greene County Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards 2CFR 200.510(b)(6) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

#### **NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

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

#### NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement.

#### NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE

The School District has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

#### NOTE D – CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

#### NOTE E – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

#### **NOTE F - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS**

Certain Federal programs require the District to contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the Federally-funded programs. The District has met its matching requirements. The Schedule does not include the expenditure of non-Federal matching funds.

# Greeneview Local School District Greene County Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards 2CFR 200.510(b)(6) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023 (Continued)

#### NOTE G – TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS

Federal regulations require school districts to obligate certain federal awards by June 30th. However, with the Ohio Department of Education's (ODE) consent, school districts may transfer unobligated amounts to the subsequent fiscal year's program. The School District transferred the following amounts from 2023 to 2024 programs:

Program Title	Assistance Listing Number	Amount Transferred
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010A	\$ 42,046
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027A	36,640
COVID-19: Education Stalization Fund		
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	84.425D	50,981
ARP Elementary and Secondary School Emergency		
Relief Fund	84.425U	1,165,354
ARP Elementary and Secondary School Emergency		
Relief Fund - Reaching all Students program	84.425U	181,990



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

Board of Education Greeneview Local School District 4 South Charleston Road Jamestown, Ohio 45335

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Greeneview Local School District (the "District"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 29, 2023.

#### **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 purpose 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 entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

#### **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.

Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co.

Springfield, Ohio December 29, 2023



### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Board of Education Greeneview Local School District 4 South Charleston Road Englewood, Ohio 45322

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

#### Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Greeneview Local School District's (the "District") compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023. The District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

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

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

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

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

#### Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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



#### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

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

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

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

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

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

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

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

Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co.

Springfield, Ohio December 29, 2023

#### Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

#### Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued:

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

• Material weakness(es) identified?

 Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weakness(e)

considered to be material weakness(es)?

None reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?

#### Federal Awards

Internal control over major program:

Material weakness(es) identified?

 Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weakness(es)?

None reported

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major federal program: Unmodified

Any audit findings that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?

No

#### Identification of major program:

Child Nutrition Cluster:

ALN 10.553 - School Breakfast Program

ALN 10.555 – National School Lunch Program

ALN 10.555 - COVID-19 - National School Lunch Program

COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund:

ALN 84.425D - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund

ALN 84.425U – American Rescue Plan–Elementary and Secondary School Emergency (ARP ESSER)

ALN 84.425W – American Rescue Plan – Elementary and Secondary School

Emergency Relief – Homeless Children and Youth

Dollar threshold to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs: \$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?

#### Section II - Financial Statement Findings

None noted

#### Section III - Federal Awards Findings and Questioned Costs

None noted









### GREENEVIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT GREENE 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 2/1/2024

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