bhm cpa group, inc.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

SOUTHERN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
MEIGS COUNTY

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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Board of Education
Southern Local School District
PO Box 147
Racine, OH 45771

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

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

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

February 27, 2024

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Meigs County
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023
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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Southern Local School District
Meigs County
PO Box 147
Racine, Ohio 45771

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Southern Local School District, Meigs County, Ohio (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 Southern Local School District, Meigs County, Ohio as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

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 (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 28, 2023, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

BHM CPA Group

BHM CPA Group, Inc.
Piketon, Ohio
December 28, 2023

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

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of Southern Local School District exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at June 30, 2023 by $14,302,142. Of this amount, $14,081,815 represents net investment in capital assets and net position amounts restricted for specific purposes. The remaining balance of $220,327 represents unrestricted net position.

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased by $1,076,978 which represents a 8.14 percent increase from 2022.

- General revenues accounted for $9,301,994 or 75.35 percent of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for $3,042,982 or 24.65 percent of total revenues of $12,344,976.

- The District had $11,267,998 in expenses related to governmental activities; only $3,042,982 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes and grants and entitlements) of $9,301,994 were sufficient to provide for the remainder of these programs.

- The District recognizes two major governmental funds: the General Fund and Permanent Improvement Fund. In terms of dollars received and spent, the General Fund is significantly larger than all the other funds of the District combined. The General Fund had $9,815,032 in revenues and $8,936,988 in expenditures in fiscal year 2023.

Using this Annual Financial Report

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 Southern Local School District as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities and conditions.

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

While this document contains information about the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities for students, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2023?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows using the accrual basis of accounting, which is 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 District's net position and changes in those assets. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the District as a whole, the financial position of the District has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the District's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs, and other factors.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, all of the District's programs and services are reported as governmental activities including instructional services, support services, operation of non-instructional services, bond service operations and extracurricular activities.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major funds begins on page 12. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the General Fund and Permanent Improvement Fund.

Governmental Funds

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

Proprietary Fund

Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match. The District's only one fund of this type is the Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund. However, the activity of this fund is combined with the Governmental Activities on the entity-wide financial statements.

The School District as a Whole

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

	Governmental Activities		
	2023	2022	Change
Assets:			
Current and Other Assets	$13,433,960	$12,163,728	$1,270,232
Net OPEB Asset	705,634	545,911	159,723
Capital Assets, Net	14,744,340	15,102,935	(358,595)
Total Assets	28,883,934	27,812,574	1,071,360
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Pension	2,144,859	1,954,000	190,859
OPEB	246,251	285,684	(39,433)
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,391,110	2,239,684	151,426
Liabilities:			
Current and Other Liabilities	1,408,212	1,444,441	(36,229)
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	256,046	231,363	24,683
Due in More than One Year:			
Net Pension Liability	7,854,032	4,545,175	3,308,857
Net OPEB Liability	474,709	646,290	(171,581)
Other Amounts	3,686,095	3,891,067	(204,972)
Total Liabilities	13,679,094	10,758,336	2,920,758
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Property Taxes	1,433,424	1,377,394	56,030
Pension	733,115	3,667,305	(2,934,190)
OPEB	1,127,269	1,024,059	103,210
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,293,808	6,068,758	(2,774,950)
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	11,280,473	11,850,347	(569,874)
Restricted	2,801,342	2,467,115	334,227
Unrestricted	220,327	(1,092,298)	1,312,625
Total Net Position	$14,302,142	$13,225,164	$1,076,978

The net pension liability (NPL) and net other postemployment benefits liability (OPEB) are the largest liabilities reported by the District at June 30, 2023 and are reported pursuant to 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." For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. When accounting for pension costs, GASB Statement No. 27 focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability*. GASB Statement No. 68 takes an earnings approach to pension 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 presented in these statements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current and other assets increased $1,270,232 from fiscal year 2022 due primarily to an increase in cash and cash equivalents and property tax receivable. Capital assets decreased by $358,595, due to capital asset current year depreciation exceeding additions.

Current (other) liabilities decreased by $36,229 or 2.51 percent, due primarily to a decrease in accrued wages and benefits with an offset of an increase in accounts payable.

Long-term liabilities increased by $2,956,987 or 31.75 percent, due primarily to the increase in net pension liability.

The District's largest portion of net position is related to amounts of net investment in capital assets. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to students; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets themselves cannot be used to pay these liabilities.

The District's smallest portion of net position is unrestricted, and carries a balance of $220,327. Unrestricted net position represents resources that may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations to its students and creditors.

The remaining balance of $2,801,342 is restricted net position. The restricted net position is subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2023 and provides a comparison to fiscal year 2022.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2023	2022	Change
Revenues:			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services and Sales	$128,915	$106,837	$22,078
Operating Grants and Contributions	2,914,067	2,866,301	47,766
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	3,334,188	2,106,592	1,227,596
Unrestricted Grants and Entitlements	5,820,342	5,491,867	328,475
Investment Earnings	138,124	22,663	115,461
Miscellaneous	7,340	11,466	(4,126)
Total Revenues	12,344,976	10,605,726	1,739,250
Expenses:			
Instruction:			
Regular	3,928,871	3,557,520	371,351
Special	1,493,568	1,255,209	238,359
Vocational	302,803	257,316	45,487
Other	249,104	195,650	53,454
Support Services:			
Pupils	800,444	765,990	34,454
Instructional Staff	421,729	357,557	64,172
Board of Education	44,967	38,762	6,205
Administration	619,798	475,165	144,633
Fiscal	404,702	355,325	49,377
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,129,694	1,090,880	38,814
Pupil Transportation	626,439	574,781	51,658
Central	238,863	201,003	37,860
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:			
Food Services	616,726	592,173	24,553
Other	139	23,242	(23,103)
Extracurricular Activities	289,881	239,048	50,833
Interest and Fiscal Charges	100,270	107,778	(7,508)
Total Expenses	11,267,998	10,087,399	1,180,599
Change in Net Position	1,076,978	518,327	558,651
Net Position at Beginning of Year	13,225,164	12,706,837	518,327
Net Position at End of Year	$14,302,142	$13,225,164	$1,076,978

The most significant program expenses for the District are Regular Instruction, Special Instruction, Operation and Maintenance of Plant, Pupils and Pupil Transportation. These programs account for 70.81 percent of the total governmental activities. Regular Instruction, which accounts for 34.87 percent of the total, represents costs associated with providing general educational services. Special Instruction, which represents 13.25 percent of the total, represents costs associated with providing educational services for handicapped, disadvantaged and other special needs students. Operation and Maintenance of Plant, which represents 10.03 percent of the total, represent costs associated with operating and maintaining the District's facilities. Pupils, which represents 7.10 percent of the total, represents costs associated with activities designed to assess and improve the wellbeing of pupils and supplement the teaching process. Pupil Transportation, which represents 5.56 percent of the total, represents costs associated with providing transportation services for students between home and school and to school activities.

As noted previously, the net position for the governmental activities increased $1,076,978 or 8.14 percent. This is a change from last year when net position increased $518,327 or 4.08 percent. Total revenues increased $1,739,250 or 16.40 percent from last year and expenses increased $1,180,599 or 11.70 percent from last year.

The District had a program revenue increase of $69,844 and an increase in general revenue of $1,667,406. The increase in program revenue is due primarily to an increase in operating grants and contributions and the increase in general revenue is due mostly to an increase in property taxes.

The total expenses for governmental activities increased $1,180,599 or 11.70 percent, primarily as the result of the retirement systems calculations for net pension and OPEB liabilities.

Governmental Activities

Over the past several fiscal years, the District has remained in stable financial condition. This has been accomplished through strong voter support and good fiscal management. The District is heavily dependent on property taxes and intergovernmental revenue and, like most Ohio schools, is hampered by a lack of revenue growth. Property taxes made up 27.01 percent and intergovernmental revenue made up 70.75 percent of the total revenue for the governmental activities in fiscal year 2023.

The Ohio Legislature passed H.B. 920 (1976) and changed the way property taxes function in the State. The overall revenue generated by a levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation. As an example, the District would receive from a home valued at $100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill, $35.00 annually. If three years later the home were reappraised and the value increased to $200,000 (and this increase in value is comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become 0.5 mill and the District would still receive $35.00 annually. Therefore, the District must regularly return to the voters to maintain a constant level of service.

The District's intergovernmental revenue consists primarily of school foundation basic allowance, homestead and rollback property tax allocation, and federal and state grants. During fiscal year 2023, the District received $6,432,592 through the State's foundation program, which represents 52.11 percent of the total revenue for the governmental activities. The District relies heavily on this state funding to operate at the current levels of service.

Instruction accounts for 53.02 percent of governmental activities program expenses. Support services expenses make up 38.04 percent of governmental activities expenses. The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and charges for services and grants offsetting those services.

Table 3 shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for fiscal year 2023 compared with fiscal year 2022. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State entitlements.

Table 3
Net Cost of Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services 2023	Net Cost of Services 2023	Total Cost of Services 2022	Net Cost of Services 2022
Program Expenses:				
Instruction	$5,974,346	$4,686,684	$5,265,695	$3,926,581
Support Services	4,286,636	3,148,274	3,859,463	2,931,145
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	616,865	109,588	615,415	2,984
Extracurricular Activities	289,881	180,200	239,048	145,773
Interest and Fiscal Charges	100,270	100,270	107,778	107,778
Total Expenses	$11,267,998	$8,225,016	$10,087,399	$7,114,261

The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting (See Note 2 for discussion of significant accounting policies). All governmental funds had total revenues and other financing sources of $13,756,883 and expenditures and other financing uses of $12,642,763.

The fund balances of the total governmental funds increased by $1,114,120 or 14.13 percent. The increase in fund balance for the year was most significant in the Permanent Improvement Fund which increased $1,239,713 or 580.65 percent, and was primarily the result of an increase in transfers in. In the General Fund, fund balance increased $701,551 or 12.44 percent, which was due to an increase in property taxes revenue.

Budget Highlights - General Fund

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

During the course of fiscal year 2023, the District amended its General Fund budget, but not significantly. The District uses a modified site-based budget technique that is designed to control site budgets while providing building administrators and supervisor's flexibility for site management.

For the General Fund, the final budget basis revenue was $9,380,731, representing an increase of $448,615 or 5.02 percent from the original budget estimate of $8,932,116. The increase was mostly the result of increased expectations for property and other local taxes revenue. The final budget basis expenditures were $9,367,870 representing a decrease of $731,297 or 7.24 percent from the original budget basis expenditures of $10,099,167. The decrease was primarily due to decreases in regular instruction, special instruction, pupil transportation, and operation and maintenance of plant expenditure functions.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2023, the District had $28,672,516 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures, and equipment, and vehicles, of which all was in governmental activities. That total carries an accumulated depreciation of $13,928,176. Table 4 shows fiscal year 2023 balances compared to fiscal year 2022.

Table 4

Capital Assets & Accumulated Depreciation at Year End

	Governmental Activities	
	2023	2022
Nondepreciable Capital Assets:		
Land	$224,100	$199,100
Depreciable Capital Assets:		
Land Improvements	1,731,841	1,724,161
Buildings and Improvements	22,932,096	22,884,316
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	2,548,202	2,393,717
Vehicles	1,236,277	1,028,666
Total Capital Assets	28,672,516	28,229,960
Less Accumulated Depreciation:		
Land Improvements	1,022,324	960,451
Buildings and Improvements	10,325,337	9,697,778
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	1,743,983	1,583,200
Vehicles	836,532	885,596
Total Accumulated Depreciation	13,928,176	13,127,025
Capital Assets, Net	$14,744,340	$15,102,935

See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for more information on capital assets.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2023, the District had the following debt outstanding.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt, Governmental Activities at Year End

Purpose	2023	2022
2010 School Improvement Bonds	3,035,000	3,185,000
2017 Lighting Loan	49,249	61,285
Total	$3,084,249	$3,246,285

See Note 14 to the basic financial statements for more information on debt.

Current Issues

Beginning in FY22, Ohio adopted the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP), replacing budgets that has historically been inconsistent and calculated using various formulas and components, but have maintained that Ohio's school funding formula is centered on the needs of Ohio's students. ***The biennium budget for FY22-23 was developed in HB 110.*** This funding plan is driven by a base cost methodology that incorporates four components identified as necessary to the education process. The base cost is currently calculated for two years using a statewide average from historical actual data. The new system weighs a district's expenses to come up with the base per-pupil funding amount. The four component areas are Direct Classroom Instruction, Instructional and Student Support, Building Leadership and Operations, and Leadership and Accountability. As mentioned previously, this formula relies upon a calculation of base cost to educate a student that is unique to each district. This calculation uses "district educated" enrollment and student demographics to determine costs. Once the base cost is calculated, a local per pupil share is calculated based upon the district's capacity to pay. A state share percentage of the base cost is then determined based upon the remaining portion of the total base cost. Additional funding is added for students with disabilities, economic disadvantaged students, gifted students, English learners, career technical education, transportation, and student success and wellness. The FSFP is a formula that is phased in and includes guarantees. HB 33, the biennial budget for fiscal years (FY) 2024-2025 has been introduced and is working its way through the budget process. Throughout the process, multiple versions of the budget are considered and some proposed changes would be favorable to the district, however other changes would be unfavorable. The district has no assurance next budget that the phase in will stay intact. There are concerns that current law inputs and funding levels will remain or be froze, however the proposed House version reflects an increase to the base cost inputs and the phase in is intact. The bill is currently with the Senate where it will produce its version. Current law inputs and the continued phase in is projected throughout this forecast. COVID-19 and other factors have caused stress on the national and state economy and the supply chain. There are many financial uncertainties regarding Real Estate, State Funding, and All Other Operating Revenues throughout this forecast. The forecast assumes increases to valuation of real property resulting in revenue increases to General Property Tax (Real Estate), PUPP, and Property Tax Allocation collections. Unrestricted and Restricted funds received through the State Foundation Program are projected to increase, as well as, increases to all other operating revenue. Administration will closely monitor and adjust forecasted years as needed to make upcoming operating decisions. ***Additional changes to enrollment, district wealth (valuation/median income/income index), and changes in the projected formula would have a devastating effect on the forecast.***

For Southern Local, general property taxes account for nearly 17.2% of our total general fund revenue. Meigs County had a reappraisal in 2022 and will have a triennial update in 2025. The district received the real estate valuations from the county auditor and residential values increased from $44,935,190 to $54,050,660. Agricultural values increased from $19,842,480 to $24,688,070. Class II values increased to $18,383,360 from $17,722,780. The forecast projects continued valuation increases TY22-TY26 in Residential and Agricultural, but slight decreases in Class II. The district's total valuation for tax year 2022 is $126,148,170. ***The 1991 Current Expense 4.0 will expire with tax year 2023 and will be up for renewal. Renewal was approved by the voters on the November ballot in 2023.***

In collection year 2022, the district's actual gross collection rate for Class I and Class II was 98.72%. Historically, the district has had an excellent total collection rate. It is projected that the districts property tax collections will remain steady. ***A 3-Yr history average of 99.12% is estimated and it is assumed that collection rates will remain consistent throughout the forecast.*** Public Utility Personal Property represent 5.8% overall percentage of total revenue for the district's general fund. In collection year 2022, the actual gross collection rate was 92.59%. Tangible personal property taxes are based on the commercial, industrial, and public utility base of the district and the effective tax rate applied. TY22 valuations increased to $29,026,080 from $18,967,700. The forecast projects increases each year in valuation. ***Again, the 1991 Current Expense 4.0 will expire with tax year 2023 and will be up for renewal. If not renewed, the district will experience a reduction in PUPP revenue.***

Beginning in FY22, Ohio adopted the Fair School Funding Plan (FSFP). Funding is driven by a base cost methodology that incorporates the four components identified as necessary to the education process. The Base Cost is currently calculated for two years (biennium budget) using a statewide average from historical actual data. There are four base cost component areas: Direct Classroom Instruction, Instructional and Student Support, Building and Leadership and Operations, and Leadership and Accountability. The Fair School Funding Plan relies upon a calculation of base cost to educate a student that is unique to each district. The calculation uses enrollment and student demographics to determine cost for teachers, other staff, supplies, etc. Once the base cost is calculated, a local per pupil share is calculated based upon the district's capacity to pay. A state share percentage of the base cost is then determined based upon the remaining portion of total base cost. ***The formula is not currently fully implemented; however, the forecast reflects the full phase in of funding FY24-FY27.*** It is predicted guarantees will dwindle and potentially disappear if the formula stays intact. The district does not receive any Temporary Transitional Aid Guarantee. The calculated state base funding in addition to Casino, Pre-School, Transportation, and Special Ed. Transportation funding make up the total unrestricted state funding amount. Currently, the district receives 63.4% of operating funds from state unrestricted funds. ***Any change in the projected formula and enrollment would have a large effect on the forecast.***

Restricted aid is the portion of state per pupil funding that must be classified as restricted use. Currently, restricted funds represent 6.8% of total revenue, but is projected to climb to 10.8% by FY27. Of particular note for the district is the economic disadvantaged category (DPIA). FY21, the K-12 qualified and is participating in the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP). With past formulas, the participation in this program affected the districts economic disadvantaged ADM; and changes in the numbers of students and their needs, those who are economically disadvantaged influenced the amount of funding each district received. The state will continue to support these needs and funds phased in this forecast. ***The district's Economic Disadvantaged ADM on the SFPR Summary Report is 640.47 and our percentage is 99.54%. In future years, the district must make sure to have all families/students that are eligible complete necessary paperwork for classification, DPIA funding is significant to the district.*** Other funding components that are restricted are Success/Wellness, Career and Technical Education (CTE), English Language Learner (ELL), and Gifted. Success/Wellness funding now appears in restricted effective FY22 and is no longer in a special revenue fund. Administration will monitor this funding and make adjustments as needed.

Personnel services represent the salaries and wages to certified staff, classified staff, administrative staff, exempt staff, substitutes, tutors, and board members. It also includes extended time, severance pay, supplemental contracts, leave bonuses, one time and waive payments, and overtime. ***Salaries are significant to the district budget, making up of 47.6% of the total expenditures. Of the total base calculated this formula, 80% is estimated for personnel related costs. Personnel Services will need to be monitored by administration and the board in order to hold expenditures within budget availability. Base Cost for each district is calculated using statewide average costs applied against staffing ratios and minimum service levels and enrolled ADM. Changes in the projected formula funding and another adjustment to the minimum teacher salary would have a significant effect on the forecast. Federal Funding such as Title, IDEA, Title IIA, continue to decrease, as salaries increase, shifting expenses to the general fund. In addition, other funded positions from Student Wellness and Success and ESSER will return to the general fund in forecasted years. This trend is expected to continue throughout the forecast.***

Benefits represent 27.5% of total expenditures. Total annual projected cost for all components in FY23 is $2,412,331 and increase to $3,574,853 in FY27. The percentage of total expenditures is projected to be 30.1% in FY27. The increase is attributed to salary driven fringe benefits, pension reform, insurance rate increases, negotiated agreement changes, open enrollment, the decrease of federal grant funds, and other funded benefits shifting expenses to the general fund. ***Currently, insurance related costs account for approximately 68% of the total employee benefits costs.*** Management and Labor must maintain efforts to discuss continued changes to insurance plan design and employee healthcare costs. ***<u>This assumption must be monitored; additional increases will be material to the forecast.</u>*** Outside the health plan, the district has a vision, dental, and life insurance program for employees. ***The board pays 100% of the premium for those insurance offerings.*** Lastly, Retirement (STRS and SERS-14%), Medicare contributions, Workers Compensation, and Unemployment are driven by salary and projected increases are included in the forecast.

The District must monitor purchase services for continued and new agreements that will lower expenses and enrollment projections. Special Education/Intervention services are another large expenditure in this category. It includes speech services, occupational therapy, transportation, tuition, intervention, legal fees, travel/professional development, excess costs, and other misc. services. These costs continue to increase due to the needs of our students. Overall, purchased services currently represent 12.2% of total expenditures. Going forward the district must monitor this area and the projected increase in expenses.
The needs for supplies materials continues for instructional improvement. Capital outlay expenditures are planned. Transfers out to cover deficits is of great importance and concern to the District. The increase in the District's expenditures is attributed to the demand for instructional needs, enhancements, infrastructure, and funds to cover operational costs.

The District's 1998 4.2 K-8 Bond expired 2020 and last collected in 2021. School Board members, Administrators, faculty, staff, and community members should consider strategic planning discussions for a Permanent Improvement Levy. "Permanent Improvement" means any property, asset, or improvement with an estimated life or usefulness of five years or more. The benefits of a P.I. Levy are that it provides residents an opportunity to renew funds and protects the investment the community has already made in our school facilities by providing funds needed for proper upkeep. These funds would be used to ensure improvements to aging facilities, assist with the ongoing care and maintenance of equipment, replace aging school buses, and provide curriculum and classroom support.

The District projects FY24 through FY27 the district will experience "overspending". Seeing deficits in future years is not uncommon given the uncertainty and major factors that can impact the forecast including; ***future state budgets***, local economic factors, state and federal mandates, enrollments, etc... Unexpected and emergency expenditures can also affect the remaining years of the forecasted numbers. However, the district must focus on recognizing how these conditions relate to current operations, identify future year's deficits, engage in planning for those conditions prior to their arrival, and eliminate the projected deficits.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information contact Christi Hendrix, Treasurer at Southern Local School District, PO Box 147, Racine, OH 45771 or email christi.hendrix@southernlocal.net.

SOUTHERN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$8,289,265
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	1,123,938
Property Taxes Receivable	3,831,225
Intergovernmental Receivable	167,386
Materials and Supplies Inventory	22,146
Net OPEB Asset	705,634
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	224,100
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	14,520,240
Total Assets	28,883,934
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Pension	2,144,859
OPEB	246,251
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,391,110
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	248,536
Accrued Wages and Benefits	737,300
Intergovernmental Payable	152,460
Accrued Interest Payable	18,228
Claims Payable	251,688
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due within One Year	256,046
Due in More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability	7,854,032
Net OPEB Liability	474,709
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	3,686,095
Total Liabilities	13,679,094
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Property Taxes	1,433,424
Pension	733,115
OPEB	1,127,269
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,293,808
Net Position:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	11,280,473
Restricted for:	
Debt Service	786,938
Capital Outlay	1,453,218
Set Asides	61,437
Other Purposes	499,749
Unrestricted	220,327
Total Net Position	$14,302,142

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements and accountant's report.

SOUTHERN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services and Sales	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:				
Instruction:				
Regular	$3,928,871	$19,613	$151,792	($3,757,466)
Special	1,493,568	0	821,916	(671,652)
Vocational	302,803	0	52,854	(249,949)
Other	249,104	0	241,487	(7,617)
Support Services:				
Pupils	800,444	1,125	41,973	(757,346)
Instructional Staff	421,729	0	45,695	(376,034)
Board of Education	44,967	0	0	(44,967)
Administration	619,798	0	16,518	(603,280)
Fiscal	404,702	0	3,000	(401,702)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,129,694	1,688	233,539	(894,467)
Pupil Transportation	626,439	0	611,926	(14,513)
Central	238,863	0	182,898	(55,965)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Services	616,726	3,007	504,248	(109,471)
Other	139	0	22	(117)
Extracurricular Activities	289,881	103,482	6,199	(180,200)
Debt Service:				
Interest and Fiscal Charges	100,270	0	0	(100,270)
Total Governmental Activities	$11,267,998	$128,915	$2,914,067	(8,225,016)

General Revenues:	
Property Taxes Levied for:	
General Purposes	2,940,124
Debt Service	338,117
Capital Outlay	55,947
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs	5,820,342
Investment Earnings	138,124
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	2,000
Miscellaneous	7,340
Total General Revenues	9,301,994
Change in Net Position	1,076,978
Net Position at Beginning of Year	13,225,164
Net Position at End of Year	$14,302,142

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements and accountant's report.

SOUTHERN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2023

	General	Permanent Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$5,766,194	$1,453,218	$1,008,416	$8,227,828
Property Taxes Receivable	3,358,811	0	472,414	3,831,225
Intergovernmental Receivable	22,147	0	145,239	167,386
Materials and Supplies Inventory	3,149	0	18,997	22,146
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	61,437	0	0	61,437
Total Assets	$9,211,738	$1,453,218	$1,645,066	$12,310,022
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	$237,758	$0	$10,778	$248,536
Accrued Wages and Benefits	612,657	0	124,643	737,300
Intergovernmental Payable	130,090	0	22,370	152,460
Total Liabilities	980,505	0	157,791	1,138,296
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Property Taxes	1,888,205	0	265,575	2,153,780
Unavailable Revenue	169	0	21,499	21,668
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,888,374	0	287,074	2,175,448
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable	3,149	0	18,997	22,146
Restricted	61,437	0	1,238,170	1,299,607
Assigned	22,186	1,453,218	0	1,475,404
Unassigned (Deficit)	6,256,087	0	(56,966)	6,199,121
Total Fund Balances	6,342,859	1,453,218	1,200,201	8,996,278
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	$9,211,738	$1,453,218	$1,645,066	$12,310,022

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements and accountant's report.

SOUTHERN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
Net Position of Governmental Activities
June 30, 2023

Total Governmental Funds Balances		$8,996,278
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		14,744,340
Some of the District's receivables will be collected after fiscal year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. These receivables consist of:		
Property taxes	720,356	
Intergovernmental	21,668	
Total		742,024
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. These liabilities consist of:		
General obligation bonds	(3,035,000)	
Premium on bonds	(101,315)	
Discount on bonds	37,448	
Lease-Purchase Agreement	(365,000)	
Energy efficiency loan	(49,249)	
Accrued interest	(18,228)	
Compensated absences	(429,025)	
Total liabilities that are not reported in the funds		(3,960,369)
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 the governmental funds:		
Deferred Outflows - Pension	2,144,859	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	246,251	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(733,115)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(1,127,269)	
Net OPEB Asset	705,634	
Net Pension Liability	(7,854,032)	
Net OPEB Liability	(474,709)	
Total		(7,092,381)
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance activities to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position.		872,250
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$14,302,142

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements and accountant's report.

SOUTHERN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
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
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	$2,901,120	$0	$396,324	$3,297,444
Intergovernmental	6,750,849	0	2,047,514	8,798,363
Interest	136,752	0	1,372	138,124
Tuition and Fees	19,613	0	0	19,613
Extracurricular Activities	3,394	0	102,901	106,295
Gifts and Donations	1,629	2,680	6,496	10,805
Customer Sales and Services	0	0	3,007	3,007
Miscellaneous	1,675	0	5,665	7,340
Total Revenues	9,815,032	2,680	2,563,279	12,380,991
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	3,384,873	0	166,164	3,551,037
Special	1,160,816	0	288,795	1,449,611
Vocational	319,551	0	236	319,787
Other	14,199	0	236,020	250,219
Support Services:				
Pupils	681,194	0	76,683	757,877
Instructional Staff	348,814	0	46,197	395,011
Board of Education	44,967	0	0	44,967
Administration	608,721	0	14,135	622,856
Fiscal	382,542	0	13,124	395,666
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	896,000	0	316,810	1,212,810
Pupil Transportation	626,616	0	221,935	848,551
Central	210,002	0	18,918	228,920
Operation of Non-Instructional/Shared Services	0	0	587,794	587,794
Extracurricular Activities	188,314	0	95,502	283,816
Capital Outlay	0	7,680	0	7,680
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	57,036	0	150,000	207,036
Interest and Fiscal Charges	13,343	0	91,890	105,233
Total Expenditures	8,936,988	7,680	2,324,203	11,268,871
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	878,044	(5,000)	239,076	1,112,120
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In	343	1,244,713	128,836	1,373,892
Transfers Out	(178,836)	0	(1,195,056)	(1,373,892)
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	2,000	0	0	2,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(176,493)	1,244,713	(1,066,220)	2,000
Net Change in Fund Balances	701,551	1,239,713	(827,144)	1,114,120
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	5,641,308	213,505	2,027,345	7,882,158
Fund Balances at End of Year	$6,342,859	$1,453,218	$1,200,201	$8,996,278

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements and accountant's report.

SOUTHERN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		$1,114,120
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 as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the current period.		(358,595)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. These revenues consist of:		
Property taxes	36,744	
Intergovernmental	(74,759)	
Total		(38,015)
Repayment of bonds, loans, and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.		207,036
In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		972
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 the governmental funds. These activities consist of:		
Amortization of premium on bonds	6,332	
Amortization of discount on bonds	(2,341)	
Compensated absences payable	(30,738)	
Total		(26,747)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred inflows of resources.		759,348
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.		(754,495)
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The net revenue of the internal service fund is reported as governmental activities.		173,354
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$1,076,978

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements and accountant's report.

SOUTHERN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual	
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	$2,084,769	$2,464,838	$2,464,838	$0
Intergovernmental	6,764,085	6,750,573	6,750,573	0
Interest	38,047	139,009	136,752	(2,257)
Tuition and Fees	22,476	19,613	19,613	0
Extracurricular Activities	1,000	3,394	3,394	0
Gifts and Donations	5,000	1,629	1,629	0
Miscellaneous	16,739	1,675	1,675	0
Total Revenues	8,932,116	9,380,731	9,378,474	(2,257)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	3,913,661	3,554,019	3,420,890	133,129
Special	1,284,350	1,160,248	1,154,721	5,527
Vocational	247,550	333,109	333,109	0
Student Intervention Services	11,566	0	0	0
Other	12,560	12,995	12,995	0
Support Services:				
Pupils	782,672	697,538	697,538	0
Instructional Staff	374,411	376,296	351,297	24,999
Board of Education	55,357	45,255	45,255	0
Administration	583,130	610,172	610,172	0
Fiscal	420,364	399,157	386,844	12,313
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,110,386	1,059,456	765,698	293,758
Pupil Transportation	788,988	648,008	648,008	0
Central	227,902	215,153	215,153	0
Extracurricular Activities	215,869	186,085	186,085	0
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	57,036	57,036	57,036	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	13,365	13,343	13,343	0
Total Expenditures	10,099,167	9,367,870	8,898,144	469,726
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,167,051)	12,861	480,330	467,469
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In	100,000	100,343	100,343	0
Advances In	150,527	150,527	150,527	0
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	5,000	2,000	2,000	0
Transfers Out	(281,150)	(280,150)	(267,080)	13,070
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(25,623)	(27,280)	(14,210)	13,070
Excess of Revenues Over/ (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,192,674)	(14,419)	466,120	480,539
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	5,097,360	5,097,360	5,097,360	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	241,965	241,965	241,965	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	$4,146,651	$5,324,906	$5,805,445	$480,539

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements and accountant's report.

SOUTHERN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Net Position

Proprietary Fund

June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities
	Internal Service
Assets:	
Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	$1,123,938
Total Current Assets	1,123,938
Liabilities:	
Current Liabilities:	
Claims Payable	251,688
Net Position:	
Unrestricted	$872,250

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements and accountant's report.

SOUTHERN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Revenues,
Expenses and Change in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities
	Internal Service
Operating Revenues:	
Charges for Services	$1,653,101
Total Operating Revenues	1,653,101
Operating Expenses:	
Purchased Services	577,942
Claims	901,805
Total Operating Expenses	1,479,747
Change in Net Position	173,354
Net Position at Beginning of Year	698,896
Net Position at End of Year	$872,250

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements and accountant's report.

SOUTHERN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities
	Internal Service
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents:	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Cash Received from Interfund Charges	$1,653,101
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(577,942)
Cash Payments for Claims	(941,552)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	133,607
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	133,607
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	990,331
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$1,123,938
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash from Operating Activities:	
Operating Income (Loss)	$173,354
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash from Operating Activities:	
Decrease in Liabilities:	
Claims Payable	(39,747)
Total Adjustments	(39,747)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	$133,607

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements and accountant's report.

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT AND REPORTING ENTITY

Description of the District

Southern Local District, Meigs County (the District), is organized under Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four-year terms. The District provides educational services as authorized by State and/or local guidelines. As of June 30, 2023 the District is staffed by 64 certificated employees and 37 classified employees. The District provides services to approximately 640 students. The District currently operates one elementary school (grades kindergarten to eighth) and one high school (grades ninth to twelfth).

Reporting Entity

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

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable. The District is financially accountable for an organization if the District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the District in that the District approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. The District has no component units.

The District participates in the Metropolitan Educational Technology Association, and the Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools, which are defined as jointly governed organizations; the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan, which is defined as insurance purchasing pool; and the Jefferson Health Plan, Self-Insurance Plan, which is defined as a claims servicing pool. These organizations are presented in Notes 20, 21 and 22 to the basic financial statements.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the Southern Local 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 standards-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the District's accounting policies are described below.

A. Basis of Presentation

The 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.

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

Government-wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses. These statements usually distinguish between those activities of the District that are governmental in nature and those that are considered business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental receipts, or other non-exchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services. The District, however, has no business-type activities.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the District at fiscal year-end. The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the 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 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 District.

Fund Financial Statements

During the fiscal year, the District segregates transactions related to certain 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 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 internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements.

B. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid management by segregating transactions related to certain functions or activities. A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. The District classifies each fund as either governmental or proprietary.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the District are financed. Governmental funds focus 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 liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance.

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

The following are the District's major governmental funds:

General Fund- This fund is the operating fund of the District and is used to account for all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The General Fund is available to the District for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Permanent Improvement Fund - This fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of capital facilities.

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

Proprietary Fund

The proprietary fund focus is on the determination of the change in net position, financial position and cash flows and is classified as internal service. The internal service fund accounts for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the District, or to other governments, on a cost reimbursement basis. The only internal service fund of the District accounts for a self-insurance program which provides medical and prescription drug benefits to employees.

C. Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows associated with the operation of the District are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., 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 and deferred inflows 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.

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

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

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred revenue, 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. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined, and "available" means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the District, available means expected to be received within sixty days of fiscal year end.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes and grants, entitlements, and donations. On the accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 7). 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 year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal yearend: property taxes available as an advance, investment earnings, tuition, grants, fees, and rentals.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statements of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position for deferred charges on refunding and for pension/OPEB. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension/OPEB are explained in Notes 11 and 12.

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

In addition to liabilities, the Statements of Net Position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, 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 District, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, intergovernmental grants, and miscellaneous revenues. 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/OPEB are reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position. (See Notes 11 and 12).

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

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2023, but which were levied to finance year 2024 operations, and other revenues received in advance of the fiscal year for which they were intended to finance, have been recorded as a deferred inflow. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met, and delinquent property taxes due at June 30, 2023, are recorded as a deferred inflow in the governmental funds.

On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have been reported as a deferred inflow.

Expenses/Expenditures

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

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

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the District is pooled. Monies for all funds except the private purpose trust funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the District's records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

During fiscal year 2023, investments were limited to certificates of deposit, which are reported at cost.

Following Ohio statutes, 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 $136,752 which includes $47,290 assigned from other District funds.

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

The District utilizes the Jefferson Health Plan to account for the self-insurance internal service fund. This interest bearing depository account is presented in the financial statements as "cash and cash equivalents with fiscal agents" and represents deposits.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the District are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

F. Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories consist of materials and supplies held for consumption and donated and purchased food.

G. Capital Assets

The District's only capital assets are general assets. General capital assets are those assets specifically related to governmental activities. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the fiscal year. The District was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of certain assets by back trending (i.e., estimating the current replacement cost of the asset to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-level index to deflate the cost to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year).

Donated fixed assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of $1,000. The 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 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:

Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	50 years
Buildings and Improvements	8 - 75 years
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	5 - 50 years
Vehicles	15 - 20 years

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

H. 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 District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the 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 District's termination policy. The District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for classified and certified employees after seven years of current service with the District.

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

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, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, compensated absences, and special termination benefits 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 year. Bonds and other long-term liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements when due.

J. Pensions/OPEB

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

K. Interfund Assets and Liabilities

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

L. Bond Premiums and Discounts

On government-wide financial statements bond discounts and premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds. Bond premiums are presented as an addition of the face amount of bonds payable.

Bond discounts on the capital appreciation bonds are deferred and accreted over the term of the bonds. Bond discounts are presented as a reduction to the face amount of the bonds.

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

On the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums, and bond discounts are recognized in the current period.

M. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the Statement of Net Position. 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 are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes include resources restricted for food service operations, athletic and music activities, and federal and state grants restricted to expenditure for specified purposes.

Net position restricted for other purposes are primarily from federal and state grants reported in the Special Revenue Funds. Of the District's $2,801,342 in total restricted net position, none are restricted by enabling legislation.

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

N. Fund Balance Reserves

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report aggregate amounts for five classifications of fund balances based on the constraints imposed on the use of these resources. Fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

Nonspendable – amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in a spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because either (a) constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions, charter requirements or enabling legislation; or (b) constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed – amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal ordinances or resolutions of the Board of Education – the District's highest level of decision making authority. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Education removes the specified use by taking the same type of action as when imposing the commitment. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned – amounts constrained by the District's "intent" to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The Board of Education, Superintendent and Treasurer have the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. Assigned fund balances include all remaining amounts (except negative balances) that are reported in governmental funds, other than the General Fund, that are not classified as non-spendable and are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned – this is the residual classification for the General Fund. It is also used to report negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

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

When expenditures are incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available, the District considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When expenditures are incurred for which committed, assigned or unassigned fund balances are available, the District considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless the Board of Education has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

O. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary fund. For the District, these revenues are charges for services for the self-insurance program. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the self-insurance service that is the primary activity of that fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

P. Interfund Transactions

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

Interfund transfers within the governmental activities are eliminated on the governmental-wide statements.

Q. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. During fiscal year 2023, the District reported no such items in the financial statements.

R. Estimates

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

S. Budgetary Process

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 set annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level, except for the General Fund which has been established at the object level. The Treasurer maintains budgetary information at the fund, function, and object level and has the authority to allocate appropriations to the function and object level.

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

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the fiscal year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement are based on estimates made before the end of the prior fiscal year. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the amended certificate in effect when final appropriations for the fiscal year were passed.

The appropriation resolution is subject to amendment by the Board throughout the fiscal year with the restriction that appropriations may not exceed estimated revenues. 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 fiscal years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Board during the fiscal year.

NOTE 3 - IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

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

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

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

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

NOTE 4 – BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the 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, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) presented for the General Fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget.

NOTE 4 – __BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING__ - (Continued)

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

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as a restricted, committed or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).
4. Advances In and Advances Out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).
5. Unreported and prepaid items represent amounts received but not included as revenues on the budget basis operating statements. These amounts are included as revenues on the GAAP basis operating statement.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP and budgetary basis statements for the General Fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance	
GAAP Basis	$701,551
Adjustments:	
Revenue Accruals and Other Financing Sources	(448,314)
Expenditure Accruals and Other Financing Uses	72,786
Encumbrances	(22,186)
Prospective Difference:	
Activity of Funds Reclassified For GAAP Reporting Purposes	162,283
Budget Basis	$466,120

NOTE 5 – __FUND DEFICITS__

At June 30, 2023, the following funds had deficit fund balances:

Fund	Deficit
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds:	
Food Service	$27,813
Early Childhood	4,677
State Grants	10,757
Title I	9,185
Title II-A	4,534

The deficits are the result of the application of generally accepted accounting principles and the requirement to accrue liabilities when incurred. The General Fund is liable for any deficit in these funds and provides transfers to cover deficit fund balances in special revenue funds; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

NOTE 6 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above;

4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;

5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;

6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) above;

7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAROhio);

8. Commercial paper and bankers acceptances if training requirements have been met; and

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligation, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the District, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

NOTE 6 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Deposits with Financial Institutions

Deposits: Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the District may not be able to recover deposits on collateral securities that are the possession of an outside party. As of June 30, 2023, all of the District's bank balance of $7,956,564 was either covered by Federal Deposit Insurance or collateral was held by the pledging banks trust department not in the District's name.

The 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 the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 % of the deposits being secured; or
>
> Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102% of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

The District's only financial institution is enrolled in the OPCS.

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property (used in business) located in the District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2023 represents collections of calendar year 2022 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2023 were levied after April 1, 2022, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2022, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid 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 year 2023 represents collections of calendar year 2022 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2023 became a lien December 31, 2021, were levied after April 1, 2022 and are collected in calendar year 2023 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The District receives property taxes from Meigs County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2023, are available to finance fiscal year 2023 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property, and tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2023, and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal yearend. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred revenue. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2023, was $1,677,446 and is recognized as revenue: $1,470,606 in the General Fund, $27,872 in the Classroom Facilities Fund, and $178,967 in the Bond Retirement Fund.

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 Half Collections		2023 First Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/Residential and Other Real Estate	$83,745,370	82.53%	$107,764,810	85.43%
Public Utility Personal	17,722,780	17.47%	18,383,360	14.57%
Total Assessed Value	$101,468,150	100.00%	$126,148,170	100.00%
Tax rate per $1,000 of assessed valuation	$28.20		$30.20	

NOTE 8- RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2023, consisted of taxes, accounts, interfund, and intergovernmental grants. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current year guarantee of federal funds. Except for property taxes, all receivables are expected to be collected within one year. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year. A summary of principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

Governmental Activities:	Amounts
General Fund	$22,147
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds:	
Early Childhood	$19,181
ESSER Grant	63,108
Title VI-B	21,873
Title I	38,736
Drug Grant	2,341
Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	145,239
Total	$167,386

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

Asset Category	Balance at June 30, 2022	Additions	Deductions	Balance at June 30, 2023
Nondepreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	$199,100	$25,000	$0	$224,100
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land Improvements	1,724,161	7,680	0	1,731,841
Buildings and Improvements	22,884,316	47,780	0	22,932,096
Furniture and Equipment	2,393,717	156,209	(1,724)	2,548,202
Vehicles	1,028,666	330,390	(122,779)	1,236,277
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	28,030,860	542,059	(124,503)	28,448,416
Total Capital Assets	28,229,960	567,059	(124,503)	28,672,516
Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	(960,451)	(61,873)	0	(1,022,324)
Buildings and Improvements	(9,697,778)	(627,559)	0	(10,325,337)
Furniture and Equipment	(1,583,200)	(162,507)	1,724	(1,743,983)
Vehicles	(885,596)	(73,715)	122,779	(836,532)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(13,127,025)	(925,654)	124,503	(13,928,176)
Total Net Capital Assets	$15,102,935	($358,595)	$0	$14,744,340

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	$508,560
Special	59,862
Vocational	9,026
Other	7,252
Support Services:	
Pupils	33,073
Instructional Staff	32,044
Administration	20,745
Fiscal	10,043
Operations and Maintenance	49,763
Pupil Transportation	114,469
Central	22,040
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	39,437
Extracurricular Activities	19,340
Total Depreciation Expense	$925,654

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District holds commercial property and liability insurance. The types and amounts of coverage provided by the Reed &Baur (Liberty Mutual Insurance) are as follows:

Description	Amount
Property ($2,500 Deductible):	
Building and Contents - Replacement Cost	$35,439,967
Boiler and Machinery Breakdown	35,439,967
Equipment Inland Marine ($500 Deductible)	
Miscellaneous Equipment	15,353
Miscellaneous School Property - Floater Band Uniforms/Athletic Equipment/	
Musical Equipment/Cameras and Audio Visual	50,000 each
Dwelling Under Construction - Vocational Class	100,000
Crime ($500 Deductible):	
Employee Theft Dishonesty	500,000
Forgery of Alteration	250,000
Inside the Premises - Theft of Money & Securities	250,000
Inside the Premises - Robbery/Safe Burglary	250,000
Outside the Premises	250,000
Money Orders or Fradulent Impersonation	250,000
Computer Fraud	250,000
Automobile Liability (Comprehensive $100/Collision $500/Comp/Coll $1,000):	
Bodily Injury and Property Damage Limit - Combined Single Limit	1,000,000
Medical Payments - Each Person	5,000
Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist	1,000,000
General Liability (No Deductible):	
Bodily Injury and Property Damage Limit - Combined Single Limit	1,000,000
Aggregate Limit	3,000,000
Damage to Premises Rented to you	1,000,000
Medical Expense	10,000
Products - Completed Operations Aggregate	3,000,000
Crisis Management and Public Relations Expense - each crisis event limit	300,000
Aggregate Limit	300,000
Public Relations Expense:	
Resulting From A Crisis Event	50,000
Resulting From An Adverse Event	25,000
Public Relations Expense Resulting From Adverse Event	2,500
Employee Benefits Liability Each Occurance ($1,000 Deductible)	1,000,000
Aggregate Limit ($1,000 Deductible)	2,000,000
Counseling Professional Liability Each Occurance ($1,000 Deductible)	1,000,000
Aggregate Limit ($1,000 Deductible)	3,000,000
Sexual Misconduct and Molestation Liability Each Occurrence ($5,000 Deductible)	1,000,000
Aggregate Limit ($5,000 Deductible)	1,000,000
Law Enforcement Liability Each Occurance ($1,000 Deductible)	1,000,000
Aggregate Limit ($1,000 Deductible)	3,000,000
Employers' - Stop Gap - Bodily Injury: (No Deductible) Each Occurrence	1,000,000
Aggregate Limit	1,000,000
School Leaders Errors and Omissions Injury Limit Each Occurrence ($5,000 Deductible)	1,000,000
Aggregate Limit ($5,000 Deductible)	3,000,000

***NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT*- (Continued)**

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

B. Workers' Compensation

For fiscal year 2023, the District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 21). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating Districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all 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. Participation in the GRP is limited to Districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of Sedgwick, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

***C.* Medical/Surgical and Prescription Drug Insurances**

Medical/surgical and prescription drug insurance is offered through a self-insurance internal service fund. The District pays 90% of the monthly insurance premium for either family or single coverage. The employee shall pay 10% of the monthly insurance premium. The District is a member of a claims servicing pool in which monthly premiums are paid to the fiscal agent who in turn pays the claims on the District's behalf. The District's stop loss amount per person is $50,000 for fiscal year 2023. The claims liability of $251,688 reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2023, is based on an estimate provided by the third-party administrator and the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 30 which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. The estimate was not affected by the incremental claims adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses.

Changes in the fund's claims liability amount in 2023 were:

Fiscal Year	Balance at Beginning of Year	Current Year Claims	Claims Payments	Balance at End of Year
2022	$205,902	$1,238,176	$1,152,643	$291,435
2023	291,435	901,805	941,552	251,688

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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 net pension liability represents the 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.

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (Continued)

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

GASB 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 Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

* Members with 25 years of service credit as of August 1, 2017, 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 percent for the first thirty years of service and 2.5 percent for years of service credit over 30. Final average salary is the average of the highest three years of salary.

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (Continued)

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018 is eligible for a cost of living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. New benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. A three-year COLA suspension was in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. The COLA it is indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5 percent and with a floor of 0 percent. The Retirement Board of Trustees approved a 0.5 percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for eligible retirees and beneficiaries for 2021.

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was $183,360 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, $0 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – 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 www.strsoh.org.

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation will be 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (Continued)

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

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

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

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 percent of their annual covered salary. The District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2023 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was $547,791 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, $101,651 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Net Pension Liability

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.03320480%	0.02725157%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.03346200%	0.02589199%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00025720%	0.00135958%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$1,795,974	$6,058,058	$7,854,032
Pension Expense	$191,746	$723,213	$914,959

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (Continued)

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources represent the effect of changes in the net pension liability due to the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, differences between expected and actual actuarial experience, changes in assumptions and changes in the School District's proportion of the collective net pension liability. The deferred outflows and deferred inflows are to be included in pension expense over current and future periods. The difference between projected and actual investment earnings is recognized in pension expense using a straight line method over a five year period beginning in the current year. Deferred outflows and deferred inflows resulting from changes in sources other than differences between projected and actual investment earnings are amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of all members (both active and inactive) using the straight line method. Employer contributions to the pension plan subsequent to the measurement date are also required to be reported as a deferred outflow of resources.

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$72,738	$77,549	$150,287
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	0	210,808	210,808
Changes of Assumptions	17,722	724,967	742,689
Changes in Proportion and Differences between Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	58,399	251,525	309,924
Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	183,360	547,791	731,151
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$332,219	$1,812,640	$2,144,859
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$11,791	$23,174	$34,965
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	62,671	0	62,671
Changes of Assumptions	0	545,693	545,693
Changes in Proportion and Differences between Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	8,701	81,085	89,786
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$83,163	$649,952	$733,115

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (Continued)

$731,151 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the 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	$61,407	$72,186	$133,593
2025	(10,335)	50,740	40,405
2026	(89,527)	(122,410)	(211,937)
2027	104,151	614,381	718,532
	$65,696	$614,897	$680,593

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (Continued)

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

	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Inflation	2.4 percent	2.4 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.0 percent, on or after April 1, 2018, COLAs for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement	2.0 percent, on or after April 1, 2018, COLAs for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent net of System expenses	7.00 percent net of system expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

Mortality rates for 2022 and 2021 were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weight Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20 percent for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35 percent for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3 percent for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8 percent for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS</u> – (Continued)

Discount Rate The total pension liability for 2022 was calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent. The discount rate for 2021 was 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.00 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$2,643,588	$1,795,974	$1,081,871

Changes Between the Measurement Date and the Reporting Date Cost-of-Living Adjustments was increased from 2.00% to 2.50% for calendar year 2023.

<u>Actuarial Assumptions - STRS</u>

Key methods and assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation compared to those used in the June 30, 2021, actuarial valuation are presented below:

	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.50 percent
Projected salary increases	8.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent	7.00 percent
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent	0.0 percent,

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Discount Rate **-** The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2022, and was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2021. 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. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2022. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2022.

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (Continued)

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$9,151,521	$6,058,058	$3,441,947

Changes Between the Measurement Date and the Reporting Date – Demographic assumptions were changed based on the actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2021.

NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Net OPEB Liability

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 net OPEB liability represents the 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 calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting these estimates annually.

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

GASB 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. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability 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 net OPEB liability (asset) is not reported on the face of the financial statements, but rather disclosed in the notes because of the use of the cash basis framework.

NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS– (Continued)

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2023, no allocation of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2023, this amount was $25,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2023, the District's surcharge obligation was $28,197.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was $28,197 for fiscal year 2023.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements was discontinued effective January 1, 2020. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS– (Continued)

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

Net OPEB Liability

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.03381090%	0.02725157%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.03414860%	0.02589199%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00033770%	0.00135958%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	$474,709	($705,634)	($230,925)
OPEB Expense (Gain)	($29,501)	($130,963)	($160,464)

NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS– (Continued)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$3,992	$10,228	$14,220
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Investment on OPEB Investments	2,467	12,284	14,751
Changes of Assumptions	75,507	30,058	105,565
Changes in Proportion and Differences between Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	82,376	1,142	83,518
District Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	28,197	0	28,197
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$192,539	$53,712	$246,251
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$303,662	$105,972	$409,634
Changes of Assumptions	194,871	500,363	695,234
Changes in Proportion and Differences between Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	17,976	4,425	22,401
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$516,509	$610,760	$1,127,269

$28,197 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability 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
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2024	($84,060)	($163,813)	($247,873)
2025	(76,431)	(161,049)	(237,480)
2026	(67,495)	(76,084)	(143,579)
2027	(38,051)	(31,496)	(69,547)
2028	(28,007)	(41,231)	(69,238)
Thereafter	(58,123)	(83,375)	(141,498)
	($352,167)	($557,048)	($909,215)

NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2022, compared with June 30, 2021, are presented below:

	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Inflation	2.40 percent	2.40 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation		
Wage Increases	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent net of investment expense, including inflation	7.00 percent net of investmen expense, including inflation
Municipal Bond Index Rate:		
Measurement Date	3.69 percent	1.92 percent
Prior Measurement Date	1.92 percent	2.45 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation		
Measurement Date	4.08 percent	2.27 percent
Prior Measurement Date	2.27 percent	2.63 percent
Medical Trend Assumption		
Medicare	7.00 to 4.40 percent	5.125 to 4.40 percent
Pre-Medicare	7.00 to 4.40 percent	6.75 to 4.40 percent

NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS– (Continued)

For 2022 and 2021, mortality rates among healthy retirees were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20 percent for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35 percent for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3 percent for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8 percent for females. Mortality rates for contingent survivors were based on PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Contingent Survivor mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 105.5 percent for males and adjusted 122.5 percent for females. Mortality rates for actives is based on PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Employee mortality table.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – (Continued)

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

Sensitivity of the 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 of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (3.08 percent) and higher (5.08 percent) than the current discount rate (4.08 percent). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.00 percent decreasing to 3.40 percent) and higher (8.00 percent decreasing to 5.40 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$589,595	$474,709	$381,964

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$366,085	$474,709	$616,588

NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation and the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation are presented below:

	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Projected salary increases	8.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent	3 percent
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent	7.45 percent
Health Care Cost Trends		
Medical		
Pre-Medicare	7.50 percent initial, 3.94 percent ultimate	5.00 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	-68.78 percent initial, 3.94 percent ultimate	-16.18 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	9.00 percent initial, 3.94 percent ultimate	6.50 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	-5.47 initial, 3.94 percent ultimate	29.98 initial, 4 percent ultimate

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

For healthy retirees 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 Disable Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022; valuation is based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2021.

NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT 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:

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

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

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2022, and was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2021. 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 not projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets of 7.00 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2022.

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset	($652,340)	($705,634)	($751,285)

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset	($731,914)	($705,634)	($672,462)

NOTE 12 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – (Continued)

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

Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date – Salary increase rates were undated 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.

NOTE 13 – EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn (10 to 25) ten to twenty-five days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Classified employees are permitted to carry over a maximum of (5) five unused vacation days per twelve months to a maximum of (20) twenty accumulated unused vacation days total. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators per negotiated agreement and contract language upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of (1.25) one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of (260) two hundred sixty days for all personnel.

Certified-Three (3) days of personal leave per school year will be granted to all teachers. A bargaining unit member may carry over up to two (2) unused personal leave days into the following year. Unused personal leave days, of any increment, not carried over shall be converted to sick leave days. No bargaining unit member may have more than five (5) personal days during one year. Personal day bonuses to be paid at the last payroll of June according to the following scale; 0 days missed $150, 1 day missed $100, 2 days missed $50.00. At the end of each year, personal leave usage shall be reviewed. Any bargaining unit member who used zero (0) personal leave days during the year shall be paid two hundred forty dollars ($240.00). Any bargaining unit member who has used one (1) day of personal leave shall be paid one hundred sixty dollars ($160.00). Any bargaining unit member who has used two (2) days of personal leave shall be paid eighty dollars ($80.00). Payments for non-use of personal leave shall be made no later than June 30th.

Classified-All bargaining unit personnel shall be permitted three unrestricted personal leave days per year. Up to two (2) days may be carried over from one year to the next for a maximum of five (5) days.

Upon retirement, classified personnel receive twenty-five percent of the number of unused days of sick leave accumulated not to exceed (40) forty days for employees with (10) ten years or less of service, twenty-five percent of the number of unused days of sick leave accumulated not to exceed (50) fifty days for employees with over (10) ten years but less than (20) twenty years of service, and twenty-five percent of the number of unused days of sick leave accumulated not to exceed (60) sixty days for over 20 years of service.

Upon retirement, certified personnel receive twenty-five percent of the number of unused days of sick leave accumulated to a maximum of (45) forty-five days having (10) ten years or less service, twenty-five percent of the number of unused days of sick leave accumulated to a maximum of (60) sixty days having over (10) ten years but less than (20) twenty years of service, twenty-seven percent of the number of unused days of sick leave accumulated to a maximum of (70) seventy days having over (20) twenty years of service but less than (30) thirty, and thirty percent of the number of unused days of sick leave accumulated to a maximum of (80) eighty days having over (30) thirty years or more of service.

NOTE 13 – EMPLOYEE BENEFITS – (Continued)

B. Insurance

The District provides health, dental, and life insurance to most employees. It provides term life insurance through Metropolitan Educational Council One America/American United Life Insurance Company, dental insurance coverage through SEOVEC Dental Consortium-Delta Dental, vision insurance through Vision Service Plan, and health/prescription plan through The Jefferson Health Plan-Anthem. The cost of premiums for the coverage is $538.92 ($44.91) month for dental, and $147.72 ($12.31 month) family and $65.28 ($5.44 month) single for vision, and for 20/40/60 (Medical/RX) health $27,245.76 ($2,270.48 month) for family and $12,279.96 ($1,023.33 month) for single , and for HDHP (Medical/RX) health $23,793.00 ($1,982.75 month) for family and $10,723.50 ($893.65 month) for single and $.085 basic and $.015 ADcD per $1,000 ($3.80 month during July – December 2022 and $4.00 month beginning in January 2023) for Life.

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

Governmental Activities:	Principal Outstanding at June 30, 2022	Additions	Deductions	Principal Outstanding at June 30, 2023	Amount Due In One Year
Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds 7.10%	$1,820,000	$0	$0	$1,820,000	$0
Qualified School Construction Bonds 6.60%	1,365,000	0	150,000	1,215,000	160,000
Discount in Serial Bonds	(39,789)	0	(2,341)	(37,448)	0
Premiums on Serial Bonds	107,647	0	6,332	101,315	0
Energy Efficiency Loan	61,285	0	12,036	49,249	12,889
Total General Obligation Bonds	3,314,143	0	166,027	3,148,116	172,889
Net Pension Liability:					
STRS	3,310,524	2,747,534	0	6,058,058	0
SERS	1,234,651	561,323		1,795,974	0
Total Net Pension Liability	4,545,175	3,308,857	0	7,854,032	0
Net OPEB Liability:					
SERS	646,290	0	171,581	474,709	0
Total Net OPEB Liability	646,290	0	171,581	474,709	0
Lease-Purchase Agreement	410,000	0	45,000	365,000	50,000
Compensated Absences	398,287	207,296	176,558	429,025	33,157
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities	$9,313,895	$3,516,153	$559,166	$12,270,882	$256,046

***NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS*- (Continued)**

School Facilities Improvement Bonds – On November 16, 2010, the District issued serial bonds, capital appreciation bonds, recovery zone economic development bonds, and qualified school construction bonds for the purpose of constructing school facilities (in particular a new high school) under the Ohio School Facilities Commission Classroom Facilities Assistance Program; renovating, improving, and constructing additions to existing school facilities, including improvements to school technology; furnishing and equipping the same and landscaping and improving the sites thereof. The bonds will be repaid from the Bond Retirement Debt Service Fund from a levy approved by the voters of the District at an election held on August 3, 2010.

As part of the issue, $1,820,000 in Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds (RZEDs) (Series 2010B Current Interest Term Bonds) and $2,000,000 in Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCBs) (Series 2010C Current Interest Term Bonds) were issued in accordance with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). The District has elected to treat the Series 2010B Bonds as “build America bonds” under Section 54AA(d) of the Code and has designated them as “recovery zone economic developments bonds” under Section 1400U-2(b) of the Code in order to receive the Series 2010B Direct Payments from the Treasury. The District has designated the Series 2010C Bonds as Qualified School Construction Bonds under Section 54F of the Code and has irrevocably elected under Section 643(f) of the Code to receive the Direct Payments from the Treasury. Holders of these bonds will not be entitled to receive any tax credits with respect thereto.

The principal (sinking fund deposits) and interest requirements to maturity for the RZEDs are as follows:

Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Subsidy	Total
2024	$0	$129,220	($58,149)	$71,071
2025	0	129,220	(58,149)	71,071
2026	0	129,220	(58,149)	71,071
2027	0	129,220	(58,149)	71,071
2028	0	129,220	(58,149)	71,071
2029-2033	535,000	590,542	(1,125,542)	0
2034-2038	1,130,000	264,830	(1,394,830)	0
2039-2043	155,000	5,503	(160,503)	0
Totals	$1,820,000	$1,506,975	($2,971,620)	$355,355

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS- (Continued)

The principal (sinking fund deposits) and interest requirements to maturity for the QSCBs are as follows:

Qualified School Construction Bonds				
Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Subsidy	Total
2024	$160,000	$74,910	($63,106)	$171,804
2025	160,000	64,350	(54,210)	170,140
2026	165,000	53,625	(45,175)	173,450
2027	175,000	42,405	(35,723)	181,682
2028	180,000	30,690	(25,854)	184,836
2029-2032	375,000	24,915	(20,989)	378,926
Totals	$1,215,000	$290,895	($245,057)	$1,260,838

The Series 2010B Current Interest Term Bonds matured on December 1, 2038, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, on December 1 in the years and in the respective principal amounts as follows:

Year (December 1)	Principal Amount to be Redeemed
2030	$170,000
2031	175,000
2032	190,000
2033	200,000
2034	210,000
2035	230,000
2036	240,000
2037	250,000
Total	$1,665,000

The remaining principal amount of $155,000 will be paid at stated maturity on December 1, 2038.

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS- (Continued)

The Series 2010C Current Interest Term Bonds matured on December 1, 2029, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption, on December 1 in the years and in the respective principal amounts as follows:

Year (December 1)	Principal Amount to be Redeemed
2024	$160,000
2025	160,000
2026	165,000
2027	175,000
2028	180,000
2029	185,000
Total	$1,025,000

The remaining principal amount of $190,000 will be paid at stated maturity on December 1, 2029.

The Current Interest Bonds maturing after December 1, 2022, are subject to redemption at the option of the District, either in whole or in part, in such order of maturity as the District shall determine, on any date on or after December 1, 2022, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount redeemed plus, in each case, accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption.

As part of the ARRA act of 2009, issuers of these bonds are eligible to receive direct payments from the federal government which offset interest payments on the bonds. As an alternate, bonds may be issued as tax credit bonds under which bond holders receive federal tax credits in lieu of interest as a means to significantly reduce the issuer's interest cost. The District, under agreement with the federal government, has chosen to receive a forty-five percent semi-annual direct payment from the federal government to help offset interest expense on the Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds. Direct payments for the Qualified School Construction Bonds are equal to the applicable credit rate (5.56%) determined under Section 54A (b) (3) of the Code.

The bonds are subject to extraordinary optional redemption at the option of the District, either in whole or in part, in such order of maturity as the District shall determine on any date at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption, in the event that the direct payments from the federal government cease or are in an amount less than 45 percent of the corresponding interest payable on the Series 2010B Bonds.

To the extent that less than 100% of the available project proceeds of the Series 2010C Bonds are expended for qualified purposes by November 30, 2014, (or if an extension of such expenditure period has been received by the District from the Secretary of the Treasury or the IRS, by the close of the extended period), the District shall be required to redeem the nonqualified Series 2010C Bonds within 90 days after the end of such period. Redemption of the nonqualified Series 2010C Bonds shall be at a price equal to the sum of the principal amount being redeemed plus accrued interest thereon to the redemption date.

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS- (Continued)

Also as part of the total bond issuance, $5,000 in current interest, tax-exempt serial bonds and $124,996 in capital appreciation bonds were issued. These bonds were fully retired during fiscal year 2018. The capital appreciation bonds for this issue mature December 1, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017. These bonds were purchased at a substantial discount at the time of issuance. At maturity all compounded interest is paid and the bond holder receives the face value of the bond. As the value of the bond increases, the accretion is reflected as a liability. The maturity amount of outstanding capital appreciation bonds was $525,000.

As part of the entire debt issuance, the District, pursuant to Section 3317.18, Ohio Revised Code, and Section 3301-8-01, Ohio Administrative Code, participated in the Ohio Credit Enhancement Program, and was assigned a long-term rating of AA from Standard & Poor's for the bond issuance. In the event the District is unable to make sufficient debt service payments and the payment will not be made by a credit enhancement facility, the department of education will make the sufficient payment.

Energy Efficiency Service Agreement - The District entered into an agreement with Energy, USA to provide services and work designed to improve the facilities. The District paid 50 percent at the start of the project and financed the remaining 50 percent, $114,583 for 120 months.

The principal and interest requirement to retire the energy efficiency loan is as follows:

Energy Efficiency Loan

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	$12,889	$2,981	$15,870
2025	13,802	2,067	15,869
2026	14,780	1,089	15,869
2027	7,778	156	7,934
Totals	$49,249	$6,293	$55,542

Sick leave benefits will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. These funds include the General Fund and Food Service, Title VIB, and Title I Special Revenue Funds.

The District's overall debt margin was $8,254,468 with an unvoted debt margin of $126,148 at June 30, 2023.

NOTE 15 – OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

	Issue Date	Interest Rate	Principal Outstanding at June 30, 2022	Additions	Deductions	Principal Outstanding at June 30, 2023	Amount Due In One Year
Governmental Activities:							
Lease-Purchase Agreement	2020	2.46%	410,000	0	45,000	365,000	50,000
Total Governmental Activities							
Other Long-Term Obligations			$410,000	$0	$45,000	$365,000	$50,000

Changes in the other long-term obligations of the District during the 2023 fiscal year were as follows:

In May 2020, Southern Local District entered into a lease-purchase financing agreement with Zions Bancorporation, N.A.. The two party agreement entered into a contract to lease the property to the District, including existing and new improvements made to the property. To facilitate the building improvements to the property called for within the agreement, the District received $500,000 from Zions Bancorporation, N.A. to provide the financing for the installation of a complete new heating/cooling system for the entire campus. Upon final payment of all scheduled lease payments, ownership reverts back to the District.

Principal and interest components of the schedules lease purchase agreement payments outstanding at June 30, 2023 are shown below.

Year Ending	Lease-Purchase Agreement	
June 30	Principal	Interest
2024	$50,000	$8,364
2025	50,000	7,134
2026	50,000	5,904
2027	50,000	4,674
2028	55,000	3,383
2029-2030	110,000	2,706
Totals	$365,000	$32,165

NOTE 16 – INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Transfers made during fiscal year 2023 were as follows:

	Transfer In	Transfer Out
General	$343	$178,836
Permanent Improvement	1,244,713	0
Nonmajor Funds:		
Bond Retirement	0	1,194,713
Food Service	87,080	0
Capital Projects	30,000	0
State Grants	10,757	0
Student Activities	0	343
Title VI B	370	0
Miscellaneous Federal Grant	629	0
Total Non-Major Funds	128,836	1,195,056
Total	$1,373,892	$1,373,892

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

NOTE 17 – FUND BALANCES

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

As of June 30, 2023, fund balances are composed of the following:

	General	Permanent Improvement	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:				
Materials and Supplies	$3,149	$0	$0	$3,149
Food Service	0	0	18,997	18,997
Total Nonspendable	3,149	0	18,997	22,146
Restricted:				
Athletic Programs	0	0	59,695	59,695
Facilities Maintenance	0	0	164,315	164,315
Student Activities	0	0	33,870	33,870
Local Grants	0	0	23,565	23,565
State Grants	0	0	20,159	20,159
Federal Grants	0	0	210,100	210,100
Debt Service	0	0	726,466	726,466
Set Asides	61,437	0	0	61,437
Total Restricted	61,437	0	1,238,170	1,299,607
Assigned:				
Encumbrances:				
Support Services	22,186	0	0	22,186
Capital Improvements	0	1,453,218	0	1,453,218
Total Assigned	22,186	1,453,218	0	1,475,404
Unassigned (Deficit)	6,256,087	0	(56,966)	6,199,121
Total Fund Balance	$6,342,859	$1,453,218	$1,200,201	$8,996,278

NOTE 18- STATUTORY SET-ASIDES

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

The following changes occurred in the District's set-aside reserve accounts during fiscal year 2023:

	Capital Improvements
Set Aside Balance June 30, 2022	$74,146
Current Year Set Aside Requirement	144,840
Current Year Qualifying Disbursements	(157,549)
Total	61,437
Set Aside Reserved Balance as of June 30, 2023	$61,437
Total Restricted Assets	$61,437

NOTE 19 – ENCUMBRANCE COMMITMENTS

At June 30, 2023, the District had encumbrance commitments in the Governmental Funds as follows:

Fund	
General	$22,186
Nonmajor Funds:	
Food Service	$8,977
Facility Maintenance	4,257
Total Nonmajor Funds	13,234
Total Encumbrances	$35,420

NOTE 20 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

A. Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META)

META Solutions is a jointly governed organization as a regional council of governments pursuant to State statutes. META Solutions develops, implements, and supports the technology and instructional needs of member districts including financial accounting services, educational management information services, and cooperative purchasing services. META Solutions membership consists of 151 public schools, 11 educational service centers, 13 career technology centers, and more than 150 non-public chartered schools. Non-public charter schools are considered associate members, receive services based on contractual agreements, and are not eligible for seats on the board of directors. Each member district pays an annual fee for services provided by META Solutions. META Solutions is governed by a 13-member board of directors made up of Superintendents and School Business Officials selected from the 175 full-member public Districts. The board of directors approves the budget and finances of META Solutions. The continued existence of META Solutions is not dependent on the District’s continued participation and no equity interest exists. Financial statements for META Solutions can be obtained from the META Solutions office, 2100 Citygate Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43219.

NOTE 20 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS - (Continued)

B. Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools

The Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools (CORAS), is a professional development and advocacy organization composed of member superintendents from 120 school districts and other educational institutions in Ohio's 32 Appalachian counties, from the shores of Lake Erie to the suburbs of Cincinnati, across 39% of the state's footprint. Despite the unique disparities we face, we strive to make a positive difference in our communities by improving the quality of our educational systems. CORAS mission is to advocate for and support the public schools of Appalachia Ohio in the continuous improvement of educational opportunities available to all the region's children.

School districts in counties neighboring Appalachia, institutions of higher education, and related organizations may become members of the Coalition. CORAS is under the governance structure of a Regional Council of Governments and is funded through membership dues and partnership support from the Ohio University Gladys W. and David H. Patton College of Education.

NOTE 21 –INSURANCE PUCHASING POOL

Ohio School Comp-A Program of OSBA and OASBO

Ohio SchoolComp is a comprehensive program of OASBO and OSBA designed to meet the risk management needs of Ohio's public school districts, by providing unique services to assist school districts in controlling their WC and Unemployment Compensation costs. As a state funded employer, districts can utilize alternative rating/premium discount programs available through the Ohio SchoolComp program which is administered by Sedgwick. Services include claims management, cost containment strategies, client education, coordination of ancillary services, safety consultation, customized reporting, industrial commission hearing representation, manual classification review and premium savings opportunities. The District has chosen to participate in the comprehensive program for 2023. Each year, the participating districts pay an enrollment fee to cover the costs of administering the program.

NOTE 22 - CLAIMS SERVICING POOL

The District participates in the Jefferson Health Plan, a claims servicing pool composed of over 250 public employer member organizations. The Plan's business and affairs are conducted by a nine member Board of Directors elected by plan members. The member pays a monthly premium based on their claims history and a monthly administration fee. All participating members retain their risk. The Plan acts solely as the claims servicing agent.

NOTE 23 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The 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, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the District at June 30, 2023.

NOTE 23 – CONTINGENCIES - (Continued)

B. Litigation

The District is currently not a party to any material legal proceedings.

C. School Foundation

School district Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2023 are finalized. As a result, the net impact of the FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2023 financial statements was insignificant.

SOUTHERN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability

Last Ten Measurement Periods

	2023	2022	2021	2020
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio				
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.03320480%	0.03346200%	0.02944420%	0.02934880%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$1,795,974	$1,234,651	$1,947,501	$1,755,990
District's Covered Payroll	$1,249,714	$1,212,171	$1,166,400	$1,132,286
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of it's Covered Payroll	143.71%	101.85%	166.97%	155.08%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	75.82%	82.86%	68.55%	70.85%
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio				
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.02725157%	0.02589199%	0.02628478%	0.02563229%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$6,058,058	$3,310,524	$6,359,981	$5,668,427
District's Covered Payroll	$3,476,486	$3,011,764	$3,199,371	$3,052,836
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of it's Covered Payroll	174.26%	109.92%	198.79%	185.68%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	78.88%	87.80%	75.48%	77.40%

Amounts presented as of the District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
0.02969730%	0.03103950%	0.0321140%	0.0331220%	0.0332850%	0.033285%
$1,700,819	$1,854,542	$2,350,470	$1,889,956	$1,684,535	$1,979,352
$1,102,457	$1,001,457	$997,136	$1,428,710	$947,355	$931,376
154.28%	185.18%	235.72%	132.28%	177.81%	212.52%
71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%
0.02603871%	0.02628406%	0.02671891%	0.02335092%	0.02665700%	0.026657%
$5,725,328	$6,243,835	$8,943,625	$7,293,577	$6,483,589	$7,723,585
$3,001,271	$2,872,457	$2,780,579	$3,015,943	$2,763,623	$2,797,367
190.76%	217.37%	321.65%	241.83%	234.60%	276.10%
77.31%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

SOUTHERN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liablity/Asset

Last Seven measurement periods (1)

	2023	2022	2021	2020
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio				
District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.03381090%	0.03414860%	0.03041260%	0.02996910%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$474,709	$646,290	$660,965	$753,660
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	$1,249,714	$1,212,171	$1,166,400	$1,132,286
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of it's Covered-Employee Payroll	37.99%	53.32%	56.67%	66.56%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	30.34%	24.08%	18.17%	15.37%
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio				
District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.02725157%	0.02589199%	0.02628478%	0.02563229%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset	$705,634	$545,911	$461,954	$424,532
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$0	$0	$0	$0
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	$3,476,486	$3,011,764	$3,199,371	$3,052,836
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of it's Covered-Employee Payroll	(20.30%)	(18.13%)	(14.44%)	(13.91%)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	230.73%	174.70%	182.13%	174.74%

(1) Information prior to 2016 is not available.

Amounts presented as of the District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

2019	2018	2017
0.03004560%	0.03143780%	0.03143780%
$833,546	$843,708	$896,094
$1,102,457	$1,001,457	$997,136
75.61%	84.25%	89.87%
13.57%	12.46%	11.49%
0.02603871%	0.02628406%	0.02628406%
$418,416	$0	$0
$0	$1,025,507	$1,405,678
$3,001,271	$2,872,457	$2,780,579
(13.94%)	35.70%	50.55%
176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

SOUTHERN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Schedule of the District's Contributions
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Fiscal Years

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	2023	2022	2021	2020
Pension				
Contractually Required Contributions	$183,360	$174,960	$169,704	$163,296
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	(183,360)	(174,960)	(169,704)	(163,296)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
District Covered-Employee Payroll	$1,309,714	$1,249,714	$1,212,171	$1,166,400
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
OPEB				
Contractually Required Contributions (1)	$0	$0	$0	$0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	0	0	0	0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
District Covered-Employee Payroll	$1,309,714	$1,249,714	$1,212,171	$1,166,400
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(1) Excludes surcharge amount.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
$152,859	$148,832	$140,204	$139,599	$188,304	$172,657
(152,859)	(148,832)	(140,204)	(139,599)	(188,304)	(172,657)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
$1,132,286	$1,102,457	$1,001,457	$997,136	$1,428,710	$1,684,538
13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	10.25%
$23,499	$5,512	$0	$0	$11,715	$2,358
(23,499)	(5,512)	0	0	(11,715)	(2,358)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
$1,132,286	$1,102,457	$1,001,457	$997,136	$1,428,710	$1,684,538
2.08%	0.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.82%	0.14%

SOUTHERN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Schedule of the District's Contributions

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2023	2022	2021	2020
Pension				
Contractually Required Contributions	$547,791	$486,708	$421,647	$447,912
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	(547,791)	(486,708)	(421,647)	(447,912)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
District Covered-Employee Payroll	$3,912,793	$3,476,486	$3,011,764	$3,199,371
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
OPEB				
Contractually Required Contributions	$0	$0	$0	$0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	0	0	0	0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0	$0
District Covered-Employee Payroll	$3,912,793	$3,476,486	$3,011,764	$3,199,371
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
$427,397	$420,178	$402,144	$389,281	$422,232	$424,936
(427,397)	(420,178)	(402,144)	(389,281)	(422,232)	(424,936)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
$3,052,836	$3,001,271	$2,872,457	$2,780,579	$3,015,943	$2,763,623
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	15.38%
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$27,636
0	0	0	0	0	(27,636)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
$3,052,836	$3,001,271	$2,872,457	$2,780,579	$3,015,943	$2,763,623
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%

NOTE 1 – SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

Pension

Changes in benefit terms:
2014-2017: There were no changes in benefit terms for the period.

2018: The following were the most significant changes in benefit terms:

- The cost-of-living adjustment was changed from a fixed 3.00% to a cost-of-living adjustment that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.5% with a floor of 0% beginning January 1, 2018.
- Under HB 49, the Board enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendar year 2018, 2019 and 2020.

2019: The following were the most significant changes in benefit terms:

- Under Senate Bill 8, the Board enacted a three-year COLA delay for future benefit recipients commencing benefits on or after April 1, 2018.

2020-2023: There were no changes in benefit terms for the period.

Changes in assumptions:
2014-2016: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

2017: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

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

2018-2021: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

2022: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.00% to 2.4%
- Payroll Growth Assumption was reduced from 3.5% to 3.25%

NOTE 1 – SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO *(Continued)*

- Mortality among active members was updated to the following:
  - PUB 2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Medium Healthy Retiree Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-forward for both males and females. The above rates represent the base rates used.
- Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following:
  - PUB 2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Medium Healthy Retiree Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 105.5% of male rates, and 122.5% of female rates.

2023: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

Other Postemployment Benefits

Changes in benefit terms:
2017-2023: There were no changes in benefit terms for the period.

Changes in assumptions:
2017: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

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

2018: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2017 was 3.63 percent.
- Discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2017 was 2.98 percent.

2019-2021: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

NOTE 1 – SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO *(Continued)*

2022: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.00% to 2.4%
- Payroll Growth Assumption was reduced from 3.5% to 1.75%

- Mortality among active members was updated to the following:
  - PUB 2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Medium Healthy Retiree Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-forward for both males and females. The above rates represent the base rates used.
- Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following:
  - PUB 2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Medium Healthy Retiree Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 105.5% of male rates, and 122.5% of female rates.

2023: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

NOTE 2 - STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

Pension

Changes in benefit terms:
2017-2023: There were no changes in benefit terms for the period.

Changes in assumptions:

2018: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%,
- Inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%,
- Payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%,
- 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.
- Healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the following:
  - RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016. Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

2019-2021: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

NOTE 2 - STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO *(Continued)*

2022: Long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00%.

2023: Projected salary increases beginning rate changed from 12.50% to 8.50%.

Other Postemployment Benefits

Changes in benefit terms:
2017: There were no changes in benefit terms for the period.

2018: The following were the most significant changes in benefit terms:
- 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
- All remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019.
- Subsequent to the current measurement date, the date for discontinuing remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements is extended to January 2020.

2019: The following were the most significant changes in benefit terms:
- 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.
- All remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2021.

2020: The following were the most significant changes in benefit terms:
- The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.944% to 1.984% per year of service effective January 1, 2020.
- The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2020.
- Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the Medicare Plan.
- Medicare Part B monthly reimbursements elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.

2021: The following were the most significant changes in benefit terms:
- The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.984% to 2.055% per year of service effective January 1, 2021.
- The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2021.
- Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the Medicare Plan.
- Medicare Part B monthly reimbursements elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

NOTE 2 - STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO *(Continued)*

2022 - 2023: There were no changes in benefit terms for the period.

Changes in assumptions:

2017: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

2018: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Discount rate was increased from 3.26% to 4.13%
- 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
- The percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased.
- The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

2019: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45%
- Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated

2020-2021: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions.

2022: Discount rate was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00%.

2023: The following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- Projected salary increases beginning rate changed from 12.50% to 8.50%.
- Health care cost trend rates were modified for medical and prescription drug costs.

SOUTHERN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
MEIGS COUNTY

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR ***Pass Through Grantor*** **Program / Cluster Title**	**Federal CFDA Number**	**Pass Through Entity Identifying Number**	**Total Federal Expenditures**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Donation)	10.555	N/A	$ 23,014
Cash Assistance:			
School Breakfast Program	10.553	N/A	176,093
COVID-19 National School Lunch	10.555	N/A	21,616
National School Lunch Program	10.555	N/A	293,158
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			513,881
State Pandemic Electronic Benefits Transfer (P-EBT) Administrative Costs Grant	10.649	N/A	628
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			**514,509**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	N/A	227,969
Special Education Cluster (IDEA):			
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	N/A	180,040
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	N/A	4,249
Total Special Education Cluster			184,289
Rural Education	84.358	N/A	17,963
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	N/A	31,120
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	N/A	15,000
Education Stabilization Fund:			
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	84.425D	N/A	230,707
American Rescue Plan-Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ARP ESSER)	84.425U	N/A	342,976
Total Education Stabilization Fund			573,683
Total U.S. Department of Education			**1,050,024**
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			**$1,564,533**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)
FOR THE 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 Southern Local School District (the District) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2023. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the 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 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 District commingles cash receipts from the U.S. Department of Agriculture with similar State grants. When reporting expenditures on this Schedule, the District assumes it expends federal monies first.

NOTE E – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

NOTE F - TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS

Federal regulations require schools to obligate certain federal awards by June 30. However, with ODE's consent, schools can transfer unobligated amounts to the subsequent fiscal year's program. The District transferred the following amounts from 2023 to 2024 programs:

Program Title	AL Number	Amt. Transferred	
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	$	628
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	$	86
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	$	2,341
Education Stabilization Fund - American Rescue Plan	84.425U	$	967,574

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

Southern Local School District
Meigs County
PO Box 147
Racine, Ohio 45771

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States *(Government Auditing Standards)*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Southern Local School District, Meigs County, (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 28, 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 District's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

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Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of This Report

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

BHM CPA Group

BHM CPA Group Inc.
Piketon, Ohio
December 28, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Southern Local School District
Meigs County
PO Box 147
Racine, Ohio 45771

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Southern Local School District's, Meigs County, (the District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of Southern Local School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023. Southern Local School District's major federal programs are identified in the *Summary of Auditor's Results* section of the accompanying schedule of findings.

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

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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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

The District's 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the 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 combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

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

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

BHM CPA Group

BHM CPA Group, Inc.
Piketon, Ohio
December 28, 2023

Southern Local School District
Meigs County
Schedule of Findings
2 CFR § 200.515
June 30, 2023

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any other significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any other significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Program's Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2CFR § 200.515(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Special Education Cluster (IDEA) AL # 84.027, 84.173 Education Stabilization Fund AL # 84.425D, 84.425U
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > $750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	No

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

None

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

Southern Local School District
Meigs County, Ohio

Schedule of Prior Audit Findings
June 30, 2023

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; Explain:
2022-001	Material Weakness: Incorrect calculation of Taxes Receivable led to an overstatement of Taxes Receivable, Tax Revenue, and Deferred Inflows.	Yes	

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

SOUTHERN LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

MEIGS COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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

Certified for Release 3/21/2024

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