OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2022

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Barberton City School District
Summit County
633 Brady Avenue
Barberton, Ohio 44203

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 Barberton City School District, Summit County, Ohio (District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Barberton City School District, Summit County, Ohio as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General and ESSER funds 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.

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, 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 March 31, 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.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 31, 2023

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BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

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

The Management's Discussion and Analysis of the Barberton City School District's (the "District") financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the transmittal letter, the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2022 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased $4,797,936 compared to the prior year's net position.
- General revenues accounted for $43,298,289 in revenue or 66.22% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, operating grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions accounted for $22,088,069 or 33.78% of total revenues of $65,386,358.
- The District had $60,588,422 in expenses related to governmental activities; only $22,088,069 of these expenses was offset by program specific revenues. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of $43,298,289 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's general fund had $47,092,049 in revenues and $46,639,266 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2022, the general fund's fund balance increased $452,783 from $18,797,441 to $19,250,224.
- The elementary and secondary school emergency relief (ESSER) fund had $3,934,715 in revenues and $6,184,412 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2022, the ESSER fund's fund balance decreased $2,249,697 from a deficit $122,184 to a deficit $2,371,881.

Using these Basic Financial Statements

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2022?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, liabilities, deferred inflows and outflows of resources, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

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

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds

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

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals and private organizations. These activities are reported in custodial funds. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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

Required Supplementary Information

The required supplementary information provides detailed information regarding the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability and the net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability/asset of the retirement systems. It also includes a ten year schedule of the District's contributions to the retirement systems to fund pension and OPEB obligations.

The District as a Whole

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

	Net Position	
	Governmental Activities 2022	Governmental Activities 2021
Assets		
Current and other assets	$ 47,703,488	$ 47,290,436
Net OPEB asset	3,903,088	3,173,012
Capital assets, net	94,161,209	98,041,606
Total assets	145,767,785	148,505,054
Deferred outflows of resources		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	2,296,132	1,831,710
Pension	13,365,148	10,679,610
OPEB	2,006,990	1,954,945
Total deferred outflows of resources	17,668,270	14,466,265
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	5,345,937	5,661,059
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	4,261,205	4,186,783
Due in more than oe year:		
Net pension liability	31,125,565	56,216,334
Net OPEB liability	3,940,094	4,198,479
Other amounts	31,313,269	35,124,384
Long-term liabilities	70,640,133	99,725,980
Total liabilities	75,986,070	105,387,039
Deferred inflows of resources		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	15,165,121	14,946,459
Payment in lieu of taxes levied for the next fiscal year	-	67,888
Leases	98,923	-
Pension	25,175,384	1,161,829
OPEB	6,779,367	5,974,850
Total deferred inflows of resources	47,218,795	22,151,026
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	63,560,652	63,478,882
Restricted	6,983,141	6,561,553
Unrestricted (deficit)	(30,312,603)	(34,607,181)
Total net position	$ 40,231,190	$ 35,433,254

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the District at June 30, 2022 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The District has adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net OPEB asset.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2022, the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by $40,231,190.

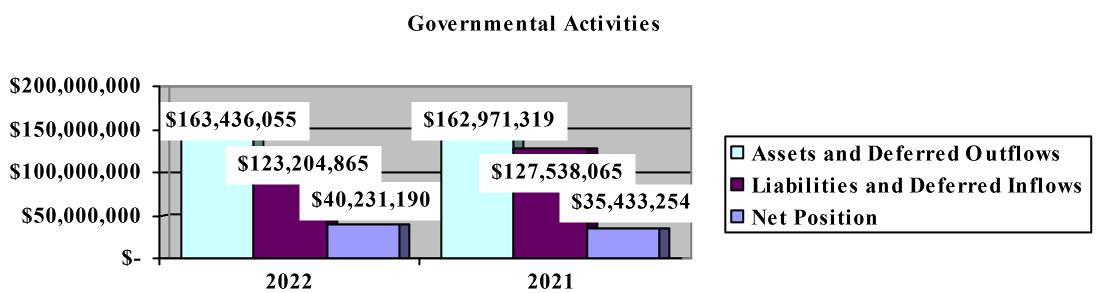
As the previous table illustrates, the most significant changes in net position were in the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, and the related deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to pensions. See Note 12 and Note 13 in the notes to the basic financial statements for additional information regarding these components of net position.

At year-end, capital assets represented 64.60% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. The District's net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2022 was $63,560,652. Capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending.

The net pension liability decreased $25,090,769 or 44.63% and deferred inflows of resources related to pension increased $24,013,555 or 2,066.88%. These changes were the result of changes at the pension system level for the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS). Net investment income on investments at both pension systems exceeded estimates for the fiscal year 2021 measurement that are used for the fiscal year 2022 reporting which cause a large increase in fiduciary net position.

A portion of the District's net position, $6,983,141, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of $30,312,603.

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



The table below shows the changes in net position for governmental activities for fiscal years 2022 and 2021.

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2022	Governmental Activities 2021
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	$ 1,824,864	$ 2,342,768
Operating grants and contributions	20,213,205	15,110,591
Capital grants and contributions	50,000	64,019
General revenues:		
Property taxes	16,723,451	16,551,425
Payments in lieu of taxes	151,417	68,933
Unrestricted grants and entitlements	26,742,140	28,461,463
Investment earnings/change in fair value of investments	(429,566)	67,352
Miscellaneous	110,847	116,011
Total revenues	65,386,358	62,782,562

- Continued

Change in Net Position (Continued)

	Governmental Activities 2022	Governmental Activities 2021
Expenses		
Program expenses:		
Instruction:		
Regular	$ 21,381,793	$ 24,757,616
Special	10,817,955	11,488,425
Vocational	1,090,749	1,219,331
Other	2,072,894	5,828,075
Support services:		
Pupil	3,666,816	3,454,470
Instructional staff	3,023,677	1,484,206
Board of education	65,499	55,958
Administration	3,938,407	4,373,488
Fiscal	805,921	733,047
Business	274,432	290,315
Operations and maintenance	4,681,242	5,407,696
Pupil transportation	2,543,071	2,436,898
Central	982,910	1,005,257
Operation of non-instructional services:		
Food service operations	2,365,740	2,191,074
Other non-instructional services	273,313	472,501
Extracurricular activities	1,698,401	1,817,944
Interest and fiscal charges	905,602	1,391,159
Total expenses	60,588,422	68,407,460
Change in net position	4,797,936	(5,624,898)
Net position at beginning of year	35,433,254	41,058,152
Net position at end of year	$ 40,231,190	$ 35,433,254

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased $4,797,936. Total governmental expenses of $60,588,422 were offset by program revenues of $22,088,069 and general revenues of $43,298,289. Program revenues supported 36.46% of the total governmental expenses.

Overall, expenses of the governmental activities decreased $7,819,038 or 11.43%. This decrease is primarily the result of a decrease in pension expense. Pension expense decreased approximately $7,049,921. This decrease was the result of a decrease in expenses incurred at the pension system level for the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) due to an increase in net investment income on investments compared to previous years.

In the area of program revenues, charges for services and sales decreased primarily as a result of a change in the school foundation funding model. Certain revenues previously reported in tuition are now reported in grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs general revenue.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 66.48% of total governmental revenues. Real estate property is reappraised every six years.

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

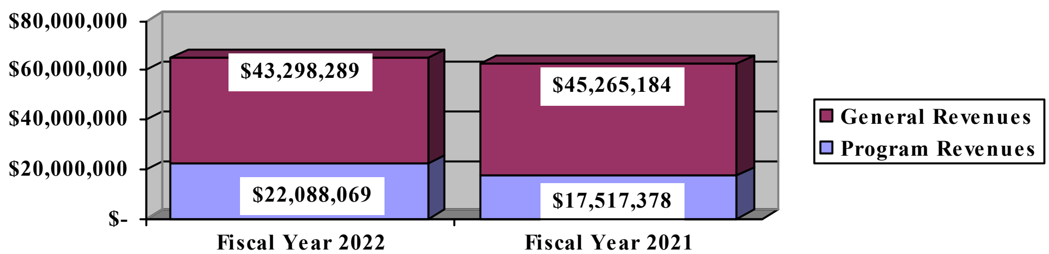
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services 2022	Net Cost of Services 2022	Total Cost of Services 2021	Net Cost of Services 2021
Program expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	$ 21,381,793	$ 17,304,917	$ 24,757,616	$ 21,471,045
Special	10,817,955	4,810,396	11,488,425	5,568,269
Vocational	1,090,749	786,159	1,219,331	832,008
Other	2,072,894	1,439,727	5,828,075	5,471,923
Support services:				
Pupil	3,666,816	2,696,107	3,454,470	2,059,233
Instructional staff	3,023,677	437,625	1,484,206	617,431
Board of education	65,499	65,499	55,958	55,958
Administration	3,938,407	3,938,407	4,373,488	4,373,488
Fiscal	805,921	805,921	733,047	733,047
Business	274,432	274,432	290,315	290,315
Operations and maintenance	4,681,242	3,561,083	5,407,696	5,059,105
Pupil transportation	2,543,071	1,943,275	2,436,898	2,178,933
Central	982,910	945,090	1,005,257	921,768
Operation of non-instructional services				
Food service operations	2,365,740	(455,660)	2,191,074	475,547
Other non-instructional services	273,313	112,274	472,501	93,927
Extracurricular activities	1,698,401	1,097,899	1,817,944	1,625,810
Interest and fiscal charges	905,602	(1,262,798)	1,391,159	(937,725)
Total	$ 60,588,422	$ 38,500,353	$ 68,407,460	$ 50,890,082

The dependence upon taxes and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent; 68.83% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 63.54%.

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of $23,149,902, which is $1,588,475 less than last year's total fund balance of $24,738,377. The table below indicates the fund balance and the change in fund balance as of June 30, 2022 and 2021.

	Fund Balance (Deficit) June 30, 2022	Fund Balance (Deficit) June 30, 2021	Change
General	$ 19,250,224	$ 18,797,441	$ 452,783
ESSER	(2,371,881)	(122,184)	(2,249,697)
Nonmajor governmental	6,271,559	6,063,120	208,439
Total	$ 23,149,902	$ 24,738,377	$ (1,588,475)

General Fund

The general fund's fund balance increased $452,783 or 2.41%. The tables that follow assist in illustrating the general fund's revenues and expenditures.

	2022 Amount	2021 Amount	Percentage Change
Revenues			
Property taxes	$ 14,418,395	$ 14,038,606	2.71 %
Tuition and fees	1,197,298	2,198,753	(45.55) %
Earnings on investments/changes in fair value of investments	(424,100)	78,794	(638.24) %
Intergovernmental	31,358,390	32,173,195	(2.53) %
Other revenues	542,066	295,114	83.68 %
Total	$ 47,092,049	$ 48,784,462	(3.47) %

Total general fund revenues for fiscal year 2022 decreased 3.47% compared to the prior year. Certain revenues previously reported in tuition are now reported in intergovernmental revenue under the new funding model. The change in fair value of investments experienced a significant decrease during the current fiscal year as a result of a downturn in the economy. All other revenues remained comparable to the prior fiscal year.

	2022 Amount	2021 Amount	Percentage Change
Expenditures			
Instruction	$ 29,078,770	$ 34,656,523	(16.09) %
Support services	15,508,780	15,612,062	(0.66) %
Other non-instructional services	232,829	101,047	130.42 %
Extracurricular activities	1,237,867	1,191,347	3.90 %
Facilities acquisition and construction	6,357	2,716	134.06 %
Debt service	574,663	574,663	- %
Total	$ 46,639,266	$ 52,138,358	(10.55) %

Total general fund expenditures for fiscal year 2022 decreased 10.55%. Instructional expenditures decreased primarily due to a change in how open enrollment adjustment – negative amounts are now being reported. There were previously reported as instructional expenditures and now are being reported as negative intergovernmental revenue. All other expenditures remained comparable to the prior fiscal year.

ESSER Fund

The elementary and secondary school emergency relief (ESSER) fund had $3,934,715 in revenues and $6,184,412 in expenditures. During fiscal year 2022, the ESSER fund's fund balance decreased $2,249,697 from a deficit $122,184 to a deficit $2,371,881.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources of $49,242,476 were decreased to $48,105,178 in the final budget. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2022 were $48,033,286, which were $71,892 less than the final budget.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures plus other financing uses) of $51,479,909 were decreased to $48,610,438 for the final appropriations. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2022 were $48,375,725, which were $234,713 less than the final budgeted amount.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2022, the District had $94,161,209 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

The following table shows fiscal year 2022 balances compared to 2021:

Capital Assets at June 30
(Net of Depreciation)

	2022	2021
Land	$ 16,247,923	$ 16,247,923
Construction in progress	239,200	-
Land improvements	2,857,925	3,312,837
Building and improvements	73,676,286	77,114,326
Furniture and equipment	459,514	581,444
Vehicles	680,361	785,076
Total	$ 94,161,209	$ 98,041,606

Total additions to capital assets for fiscal year 2022 amounted to $467,795 and depreciation expense totaled $4,348,192. See Note 8 in the notes to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's capital assets.

Debt Administration

Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 (see Note 3.A for detail), the District has reported notes payable obligations at July 1, 2021, which was reported in the prior year as a capital lease obligation.

At June 30, 2022, the District had $29,627,469 in general obligation bonds and notes payable outstanding. Of this total, $3,866,325 is due within one year and $25,761,144 is due in greater than one year. See Note 9 in the notes to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

The following table summarizes the debt outstanding at June 30, 2022 and 2021.

Outstanding Debt, at June 30

	Governmental Activities 2022	Governmental Activities 2021
General obligation bonds	$ 26,450,000	$ 29,830,000
Notes payable	3,177,469	3,622,187
Total	$ 29,627,469	$ 33,452,187

Current Financial Related Activities

The Barberton City School District currently receives 4.5 mills of inside millage. The District currently has two current expense continuing levies, one that is voted at 30.79 from 1976 and prior and a second one that was passed in 1991 at 7.8 mills. In 2019, the voters approved a substitute levy which combined two previous emergency levies together, which will collect at a maximum of 19.35 mills for a 10 year period. The District also has a bond issue that was passed in 2008 for an OFCC project to build a new middle school, elementary and renovate an existing building at 5.2 mills for 27 years. The 2008 bond issue was refunded in 2015, 2016 and 2021. In addition to the 2008 bond issue, a continuing 0.9 mill permanent improvement levy was also passed, which 0.5 mills goes toward facilities maintenance for the OFCC project and the remainder to general permanent improvements.

The District also will make the final payment on the high school project in 2022 which was done in conjunction with the Barberton Community Foundation (BCF). When the Barberton Citizens Hospital was sold in 1996 the proceeds funded the BCF. The first project funded by BCF was the construction of a new high school for Barberton City Schools. This has saved the constituents of the Barberton City School Districts over $2 million annually. The final payment was transferred to the District in November of 2021 and final bond payment will be made in 2022 as payments are transferred to the District a year in advance.

Due to the current economic climate, management is required to plan carefully and prudently to provide the resources to meet student needs over the next several years. Since the local contribution to public education continues to be based on property taxes, the recent reductions in home value reappraisals have had a negative effect on collections. The County Fiscal Officer conducted a re-appraisal of property values which became effective for calendar year 2021 property tax collections. Property values have rebounded since 2018 with the current district valuation at approximately $396 million. Summit County will have a property value update take place during calendar year 2023. Even though the District's property values have gone up this has not resulted in significant increase in tax receipts due to restrictions still in place from HB 920 enacted in 1976 that restrict growth in tax revenue based on property values for school districts only. The District will continue to be prudent with tax revenue and make the best decisions possible for the students, staff and constituents of the District.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact the Treasurer of Barberton City School District, 633 Brady Avenue, Barberton, Ohio, 44203.

BASIC
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2022

		Governmental Activities
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and investments	$	26,030,197
Receivables:		
Property taxes		17,850,986
Payment in lieu of taxes		83,529
Accounts		33,975
Accrued interest		23,870
Intergovernmental		3,478,550
Leases		100,233
Prepayments		57,612
Materials and supplies inventory		24,113
Inventory held for resale		20,423
Net OPEB asset		3,903,088
Capital assets:		
Nondepreciable capital assets		16,487,123
Depreciable capital assets, net		77,674,086
Capital assets, net		94,161,209
Total assets		145,767,785
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding		2,296,132
Pension		13,365,148
OPEB		2,006,990
Total deferred outflows of resources		17,668,270
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable		83,907
Accrued wages and benefits payable		3,917,683
Intergovernmental payable		1,224,454
Accrued interest payable		119,893
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year		4,261,205
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability		31,125,565
Net OPEB liability		3,940,094
Other amounts due in more than one year		31,313,269
Total liabilities		75,986,070
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		15,165,121
Leases		98,923
Pension		25,175,384
OPEB		6,779,367
Total deferred inflows of resources		47,218,795
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets		63,560,652
Restricted for:		
Capital projects		341,242
Classroom facilities maintenance		1,707,783
Debt service		3,015,603
Locally funded programs		128,843
State funded programs		217,364
Federally funded programs		406,498
Food service operations		837,289
Student activities		289,157
Other purposes		39,362
Unrestricted (deficit)		(30,312,603)
Total net position	$	40,231,190

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

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

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	**Charges for Services and Sales**	**Operating Grants and Contributions**	**Capital Grants and Contributions**	**Governmental Activities**
Governmental activities:					
Instruction:					
Regular	$ 21,381,793	$ 449,124	$ 3,627,752	$ -	$ (17,304,917)
Special	10,817,955	752,989	5,254,570	-	(4,810,396)
Vocational	1,090,749	24,528	280,062	-	(786,159)
Other	2,072,894	-	633,167	-	(1,439,727)
Support services:					
Pupil	3,666,816	-	970,709	-	(2,696,107)
Instructional staff	3,023,677	-	2,586,052	-	(437,625)
Board of education	65,499	-	-	-	(65,499)
Administration	3,938,407	-	-	-	(3,938,407)
Fiscal	805,921	-	-	-	(805,921)
Business	274,432	-	-	-	(274,432)
Operations and maintenance	4,681,242	41,165	1,078,994	-	(3,561,083)
Pupil transportation	2,543,071	-	599,796	-	(1,943,275)
Central	982,910	-	37,820	-	(945,090)
Operation of non-instructional services:					
Food service operations	2,365,740	113,760	2,707,640	-	455,660
Other non-instructional services	273,313	92,883	68,156	-	(112,274)
Extracurricular activities	1,698,401	350,415	200,087	50,000	(1,097,899)
Interest and fiscal charges	905,602	-	2,168,400	-	1,262,798
Totals	$ 60,588,422	$ 1,824,864	$ 20,213,205	$ 50,000	(38,500,353)

General revenues:	
Property taxes levied for:	
General purposes	14,360,186
Debt service	2,091,321
Classroom facilities maintenance	226,240
Capital outlay	45,704
Payments in lieu of taxes	151,417
Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs	26,742,140
Investment earnings	197,973
Change in fair value of investments	(627,539)
Miscellaneous	110,847
Total general revenues	43,298,289
Change in net position	4,797,936
Net position at beginning of year	35,433,254
Net position at end of year	$ 40,231,190

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2022

	General	ESSER	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:				
Equity in pooled cash and investments	$ 19,258,669	$ -	$ 6,771,528	$ 26,030,197
Receivables:				
Property taxes	15,328,504	-	2,522,482	17,850,986
Payment in lieu of taxes	76,038	-	7,491	83,529
Accounts	33,383	-	592	33,975
Accrued interest	23,870	-	-	23,870
Intergovernmental	34,275	2,796,417	647,858	3,478,550
Leases	100,233	-	-	100,233
Prepayments	48,374	4,753	4,485	57,612
Materials and supplies inventory	-	-	24,113	24,113
Inventory held for resale	-	-	20,423	20,423
Due from other funds	2,799,694	-	-	2,799,694
Total assets	$ 37,703,040	$ 2,801,170	$ 9,998,972	$ 50,503,182
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	$ 68,309	$ 1,120	$ 14,478	$ 83,907
Accrued wages and benefits payable	3,183,678	421,188	312,817	3,917,683
Compensated absences payable	38,119	-	-	38,119
Intergovernmental payable	1,020,597	94,146	109,711	1,224,454
Due to other funds	-	2,279,963	519,731	2,799,694
Total liabilities	4,310,703	2,796,417	956,737	8,063,857
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	13,034,885	-	2,130,236	15,165,121
Delinquent property tax revenue not available	993,378	-	171,946	1,165,324
Intergovernmental revenue not available	-	2,376,634	468,494	2,845,128
Accrued interest not available	14,927	-	-	14,927
Leases	98,923	-	-	98,923
Total deferred inflows of resources	14,142,113	2,376,634	2,770,676	19,289,423
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable:				
Materials and supplies inventory	-	-	24,113	24,113
Prepaids	48,374	4,753	4,485	57,612
Unclaimed monies	6,209	-	-	6,209
Restricted:				
Debt service	-	-	2,953,843	2,953,843
Capital improvements	-	-	321,557	321,557
Classroom facilities maintenance	-	-	1,711,252	1,711,252
Food service operations	-	-	884,750	884,750
State funded programs	-	-	260,706	260,706
Federally funded programs	-	-	280,069	280,069
Extracurricular	-	-	289,157	289,157
Student scholarship	-	-	33,153	33,153
Other purposes	-	-	128,843	128,843
Assigned:				
Student instruction	274,715	-	-	274,715
Student and staff support	990,916	-	-	990,916
Extracurricular activities	3,769	-	-	3,769
School supplies	2,860	-	-	2,860
Other purposes	159,995	-	-	159,995
Unassigned (deficit)	17,763,386	(2,376,634)	(620,369)	14,766,383
Total fund balances	19,250,224	(2,371,881)	6,271,559	23,149,902
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	$ 37,703,040	$ 2,801,170	$ 9,998,972	$ 50,503,182

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO
NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
JUNE 30, 2022

Total governmental fund balances		$ 23,149,902
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		94,161,209
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.		
Property taxes receivable	$ 1,165,324	
Accrued interest receivable	14,927	
Intergovernmental receivable	2,845,128	
Total		4,025,379
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(2,947,010)
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		2,296,132
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(119,893)
The net pension/OPEB assets & liabilities are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the assets, liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.		
Deferred outflows - pension	13,365,148	
Deferred inflows - pension	(25,175,384)	
Net pension liability	(31,125,565)	
Deferred outflows - OPEB	2,006,990	
Deferred inflows - OPEB	(6,779,367)	
Net OPEB asset	3,903,088	
Net OPEB liability	(3,940,094)	
Total		(47,745,184)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
General obligation bonds	(26,450,000)	
Notes payable	(3,177,469)	
Compensated absences	(2,961,876)	
Total		(32,589,345)
Net position of governmental activities		$ 40,231,190

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

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

	General	ESSER	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Property taxes	$ 14,418,395	$ -	$ 2,376,270	$ 16,794,665
Intergovernmental	31,358,390	3,934,715	7,233,302	42,526,407
Investment earnings	203,439	-	-	203,439
Tuition and fees	1,197,298	-	-	1,197,298
Extracurricular	71,587	-	278,828	350,415
Rental income	41,165	-	-	41,165
Charges for services	29,343	-	113,760	143,103
Contributions and donations	59,299	-	2,234,113	2,293,412
Payment in lieu of taxes	136,942	-	14,475	151,417
Miscellaneous	203,730	-	35,436	239,166
Change in fair value of investments	(627,539)	-	-	(627,539)
Total revenues	47,092,049	3,934,715	12,286,184	63,312,948
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	16,763,484	2,199,880	1,270,306	20,233,670
Special	9,633,688	105,752	1,824,126	11,563,566
Vocational	1,165,805	-	-	1,165,805
Other	1,515,793	547,962	61,934	2,125,689
Support services:				
Pupil	2,912,172	201,347	746,958	3,860,477
Instructional staff	464,731	1,524,649	891,860	2,881,240
Board of education	67,345	-	-	67,345
Administration	4,062,037	-	-	4,062,037
Fiscal	776,000	-	40,799	816,799
Business	287,455	-	-	287,455
Operations and maintenance	3,790,260	1,036,464	73,351	4,900,075
Pupil transportation	2,189,307	194,775	-	2,384,082
Central	959,473	18,885	16,517	994,875
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	-	-	2,111,182	2,111,182
Other non-instructional services	232,829	15,912	56,520	305,261
Extracurricular activities	1,237,867	99,586	293,865	1,631,318
Facilities acquisition and construction	6,357	239,200	47,834	293,391
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	444,718	-	3,385,000	3,829,718
Interest and fiscal charges	129,945	-	912,471	1,042,416
Refunding bond issuance costs	-	-	74,150	74,150
Total expenditures	46,639,266	6,184,412	11,806,873	64,630,551
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	452,783	(2,249,697)	479,311	(1,317,603)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Premium on refunding bonds	-	-	1,889,234	1,889,234
Sale of refunding bonds	-	-	14,660,000	14,660,000
Payment to refunding bond escrow agent	-	-	(16,820,106)	(16,820,106)
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	(270,872)	(270,872)
Net change in fund balances	452,783	(2,249,697)	208,439	(1,588,475)
Fund balances (deficit) at beginning of year	18,797,441	(122,184)	6,063,120	24,738,377
Fund balances (deficit) at end of year	$ 19,250,224	$ (2,371,881)	$ 6,271,559	$ 23,149,902

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		$ (1,588,475)
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 are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		
Capital asset additions	$ 467,795	
Current year depreciation	(4,348,192)	
Total		(3,880,397)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property taxes	(71,214)	
Earnings on investments	(5,466)	
Intergovernmental	2,150,090	
Total		2,073,410
Repayment of bond and notes payable principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		3,829,718
Issuance of refunding bonds are recorded as other financing sources in the funds; however, in the statement of activities, they are not reported as other financing sources as they increase liabilities on the statement of net position.		(14,660,000)
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent for the retirement of bonds is an other financing use in the governmental funds but the payment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position. Deferred charges related to bond refundings are amortized over the life of the issuance in the statement of activities.		16,820,106
Premiums on refunding bonds are amortized over the life of the issuance in the statement of activities		(1,889,234)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities:		
Decrease in accrued interest payable	27,177	
Amortization of bond premiums	520,299	
Amortization of deferred charges	(336,512)	
Total		210,964
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension	4,358,161	
OPEB	131,787	
Total		4,489,948
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension	(595,409)	
OPEB	104,202	
Total		(491,207)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(116,897)
Change in net position of governmental activities		$ 4,797,936

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	**Final**	**Actual**	**(Negative)**
Revenues:				
Property taxes	$ 14,787,351	$ 14,429,515	$ 14,407,684	$ (21,831)
Intergovernmental	32,237,192	31,457,093	31,409,500	(47,593)
Investment earnings	211,415	206,299	205,987	(312)
Tuition and fees	1,183,536	1,154,896	1,153,149	(1,747)
Rental income	44,618	43,538	43,472	(66)
Charges for services	-	29,387	29,343	(44)
Contributions and donations	51,318	50,076	50,000	(76)
Payment in lieu of taxes	62,509	60,996	60,904	(92)
Miscellaneous	88,537	86,395	86,264	(131)
Total revenues	48,666,476	47,518,195	47,446,303	(71,892)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	18,612,907	17,273,772	17,239,522	34,250
Special	8,376,998	9,837,646	9,838,702	(1,056)
Vocational	1,133,859	1,167,361	1,143,171	24,190
Other	4,989,856	1,586,283	1,586,233	50
Support services:				
Pupil	2,628,848	3,126,325	3,074,886	51,439
Instructional staff	566,371	464,675	453,727	10,948
Board of education	70,030	89,045	72,795	16,250
Administration	3,789,410	4,071,435	4,034,943	36,492
Fiscal	758,427	765,910	765,013	897
Business	342,580	304,209	294,917	9,292
Operations and maintenance	5,380,632	4,422,186	4,418,439	3,747
Pupil transportation	2,193,734	2,396,888	2,395,581	1,307
Central	890,769	992,629	988,761	3,868
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Other non-instructional services	29,364	146,973	147,000	(27)
Extracurricular activities	1,155,567	1,224,309	1,210,401	13,908
Facilities acquisition and construction	21,662	22,140	7,715	14,425
Debt service:				
Principal	401,029	444,631	444,718	(87)
Interest and fiscal charges	137,866	145,928	129,945	15,983
Total expenditures	51,479,909	48,482,345	48,246,469	235,876
Excess of expenditures over revenues	(2,813,433)	(964,150)	(800,166)	163,984
Other financing sources (uses):				
Refund of prior year's receipts	-	(128,093)	(129,256)	(1,163)
Advances in	576,000	576,000	576,000	-
Sale of capital assets	-	10,983	10,983	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	576,000	458,890	457,727	(1,163)
Net change in fund balance	(2,237,433)	(505,260)	(342,439)	162,821
Fund balance at beginning of year	19,446,865	19,446,865	19,446,865	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	1,479,909	1,479,909	1,479,909	-
Fund balance at end of year	$ 18,689,341	$ 20,421,514	$ 20,584,335	$ 162,821

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)
ESSER FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	**Final**	**Actual**	**(Negative)**
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	$ 14,044,302	$ 3,658,996	$ 3,658,996	$ -
Total revenue	14,044,302	3,658,996	3,658,996	-
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	3,200,798	1,677,616	1,946,038	(268,422)
Special	573,495	50,645	54,453	(3,808)
Other	1,889,710	436,874	504,535	(67,661)
Support services:				
Pupil	379,405	191,843	221,108	(29,265)
Instructional staff	4,907,550	1,856,244	2,151,000	(294,756)
Operations and maintenance	1,737,726	898,593	1,042,465	(143,872)
Pupil transportation	842,313	344,898	395,139	(50,241)
Central	245,482	131,779	151,016	(19,237)
Operation of non-instructional services				
Other non-instructional services	24,588	13,138	15,126	(1,988)
Extracurricular activities	161,881	86,243	99,586	(13,343)
Facilities acquisition and construction	388,828	206,157	239,200	(33,043)
Total expenditures	14,351,776	5,894,030	6,819,666	(925,636)
Excess of expenditures over revenues	(307,474)	(2,235,034)	(3,160,670)	(925,636)
Other financing (uses):				
Advances (out)	(244,000)	(244,000)	(244,000)	-
Total other financing (uses)	(244,000)	(244,000)	(244,000)	-
Net change in fund balance	(551,474)	(2,479,034)	(3,404,670)	(925,636)
Fund balance at beginning of year	801	801	801	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	99,135	99,135	99,135	-
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year	$ (451,538)	$ (2,379,098)	$ (3,304,734)	$ (925,636)

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUND
JUNE 30, 2022

	Custodial
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and investments	$ 9,214
Total assets	9,214
Net position:	
Restricted for another organization (Head Start)	9,214
Total net position	$ 9,214

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Custodial
Net position at beginning of year	$ 9,214
Net position at end of year	$ 9,214

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

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

The District operates under a locally-elected five-member Board form of government and provides educational services as mandated by State and/or federal agencies. The Board controls the District's four instructional/support facilities staffed by 207 non-certified employees, 308 certified employees and 29 administrators who provide services to approximately 3,346 students.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

Within the boundaries of the District, Saint Augustine School is operated as a private school. State legislation provides funding to this private school. The District receives the money and then disburses the money as directed by the private school. The accounting for the monies is reflected in a special revenue fund of the District.

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

RELATED ORGANIZATION

The Barberton Public Library is a distinct subdivision of the State of Ohio created under Chapter 3375 of the Ohio Revised Code. The District is not involved in the budgeting process or operational management of the Library, nor does it subsidize or finance its operations. The selection of directors and approval of the annual budget by the District is conducted only to comply with statutory requirements. There were no related party transactions during fiscal year 2022.

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Northeast Ohio Network for Educational Technology (NEOnet)
NEOnet was established as a jointly governed organization among sixteen school districts and the Summit County Educational Service Center that was formed July 1, 1995. NEOnet was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology (with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment) to improve administrative and instructional functions of member districts. NEOnet has since been restructured and organized as a council of governments (COG) under Ohio Revised Code 3301.075 and Chapter 167. The new COG is called the Metropolitan Regional Service Council. The Council serves several program functions for the nineteen school district members, such as NEOnet ITC functions and as a collaborative purchasing agent. The Council is self supporting and conducts its fiscal services in house with a licensed treasurer.

The Council employs an Executive Director who works cooperatively with a seven-member Board of Directors consisting of four superintendents, the ESC superintendent, one member of the treasurers' committee and one member of the technology committee. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the assembly, which elects the board of directors, who exercises total control over the operation of NEOnet including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. All revenues are generated from State funding and an annual fee per student to participating districts. The Metropolitan Regional Services Council and NEOnet are located at 700 Graham Rd., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio 44221.

Four Cities Educational Compact
The Four Cities Educational Compact (Compact) is a jointly governed organization to provide for the vocational and special education needs of the students of four participating school districts. The four-member Board consists of the superintendent from each of the participating school districts. Students may attend any vocational or special education class offered by any of the four districts. If a student elects to attend a class offered by a school district other than the school district in which the student resides, the school district of residence pays an instructional fee to the school district that offered the class. Wadsworth City School District serves as the fiscal agent for this Compact, collecting and distributing payments. The committee exercises total control over the operation of the compact, including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. All revenues are generated from charges for services. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the fiscal agent at 524 Broad Street, Wadsworth, Ohio 44281.

PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOL

In July 2010, the District joined together with Wadsworth City School District, Copley-Fairlawn City School District, Norton City School District, and Revere Local School District to establish a regional council of governments, organized under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code, known as the Summit Regional Health Care Consortium (SRHCC) for the purpose of promoting cooperative agreements and activities among its members in purchasing supplies and services and dealing with problems of mutual concern. The members of the SRHCC have undertaken a Health Benefits Program on a cooperative basis for the provision of certain medical, hospitalization, dental, prescription drug, vision, life, and disability income benefits for their employees and the eligible dependents of those employees, and any other health care benefits which the members may determine. As part of this agreement, each member is required to share in the program costs by making monthly payments to cover the program costs. The Treasurer of the fiscal agent (Copley-Fairlawn City School District) serves as the Treasurer of the SRHCC and is responsible for coordinating and administering the Health Benefits Program.

The Health Benefits Program is governed by the Board of Directors of the SRHCC (Board), which consists of one designee by each member school district (with at least one Superintendent designee), and the representative of the fiscal agent or designee. The fiscal agent Treasurer and program consultant shall serve as non-voting members. The SRHCC representatives and the fiscal agent treasurer's representative shall serve a two-year term of office. The officers consist of a Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson who are elected for one year terms by the Board. The fiscal agent Treasurer shall be a permanent member of the Board and shall serve as the Recording Secretary.

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

In the event of withdrawal, members are entitled to recover its contributions to the SRHCC, if any, along with the proportionate share of interest earned on these contributions which are not encumbered for payment of its share of program costs. Claims submitted by covered persons of a withdrawing member after the recovery of funds will be exclusively the liability of the withdrawing member. Financial information for the SRHCC can be obtained from John Wheadon, Treasurer of the Copley-Fairlawn City School District at 3797 Ridgewood Road, Copley, Ohio 44321-1665.

B. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to report its financial position and the results of its operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain school district activities or functions. Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. Each category is divided into separate fund types. The District has no proprietary funds.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

The following are the District's major governmental funds:

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

Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) - The ESSER fund is used to account for emergency relief grants related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Restrictions include, but are not limited to, providing for coordination of preparedness and response efforts, training and professional development of staff, planning and coordination during long-term closure, and purchasing technology for students.

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and custodial funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the District's own programs. The District has no trust funds. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund. The District reports one custodial fund which is used to account for monies held in a fiscal agent capacity for another entity's Head Start program.

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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, except for fiduciary funds.

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

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

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

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

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

Custodial funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus, in which all assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources are reported.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. See Note 12 and Note 13 for deferred outflows of resources related the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

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

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

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

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

E. Budgetary Accounting

Tax Budget - Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Summit County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.

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

Estimated Resources - Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate of estimated resources may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original and final budgeted amount in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final amended certificate of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2022.

Appropriations - Upon receipt from the County Fiscal Officer of an amended certificate of resources based on final assessed values and tax rates or a certificate saying no new certificate is necessary, the annual appropriation resolution must be legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level for all funds for expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. Prior to the passage of the annual appropriation measure, the Board may pass a temporary appropriation measure to meet the ordinary expenses of the District. The Appropriation Resolution, by fund, must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures and encumbrances may not exceed the appropriation totals at the legal level of control. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education. The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations so long as the total appropriations do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. During the year, supplemental appropriations were legally enacted.

The amounts reported as the original budget expenditure amounts reflect the first appropriation for that fund that covered the entire fiscal year, including amounts automatically carried over from prior years. The final budget figures, which appear in the statements of budgetary comparisons, represent the final appropriation amounts, including all supplemental appropriations. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds, consistent with statutory provisions. Under Ohio law advances are not required to be budgeted.

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed appropriations. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at fiscal year-end may be reported as part of restricted, committed or assigned classifications of fund balance.

Lapsing of Appropriations - At the close of each fiscal year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriation. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and are not reappropriated.

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, all cash received by the District is pooled in several bank accounts. Monies for all funds are maintained in these accounts or temporarily used to purchase short-term investments. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the District’s records. Each fund’s interest in the pool is presented as “equity in pooled cash and investments” on the basic financial statements.

During fiscal year 2022, investments were limited to Federal Farm Credit Bureau (FFCB), Federal Home Loan Bank System (FHLB), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), commercial paper, negotiable CDs, U.S. Treasury notes, U.S. Treasury obligations, and the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). Except for STAR Ohio, investments are reported at fair value.

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

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

For the fiscal year 2022, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, 24 hour advance notice is appreciated for deposits and withdrawals of $100 million or more. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to $250 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the $250 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest is legally required to be placed in the general fund and the classroom facilities capital projects fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2022 amounted to $203,439 which includes $38,585 assigned from other District funds.

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

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

G. Prepayments

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2022, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

H. Inventory

Inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventories of the food service fund consist of donated food, purchased food and supplies held for resale. Inventories reported on the fund financial statements are expended when used. On the government-wide financial statements, inventories are also presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used.

I. Capital Assets and Depreciation

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of $5,000. 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 life are not.

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

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	5 - 30 years
Buildings and improvements	10 - 99 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	10 years

J. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans as a result of cash deficits in certain funds at fiscal year-end are classified as "due to/from other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental type activities column on the statement of net position.

K. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefit through paid time off or some other means.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is based on the District's past experience of making termination payments. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

For governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements.

The District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

L. 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 that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Long-term bonds are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

M. Unamortized Bond Premium and Discount/Accounting Gain or Loss

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

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

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

On the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums are recognized in the current period. A reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 9.A.

N. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

O. Estimates

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

P. Net Position

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

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

Q. Interfund Transactions

Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses for governmental funds in the fund financial statements. All transfers between governmental funds have been eliminated within the governmental activities column of the statement of net position.

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2022.

S. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

T. Fair Value

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

GASB Statement No. 87 and GASB Implementation Guide 2019-3 enhance the relevance and consistency of information of the government's leasing activities. It establishes requirements for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. A lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right to use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. These changes were incorporated in the District's fiscal year 2022 financial statements. The District reported a capital lease obligation at June 30, 2021, that has been reclassified as a notes payable obligation at July 1, 2021.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

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

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

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

Major fund	Deficit
ESSER	$ 2,371,881
Nonmajor funds	
Auxiliary services	4,436
Public school preschool	19,730
IDEA Part B	89,276
Title I	45,864
Student support and academic enrichment	147,922
Miscellaneous federal grants	310,498

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

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

1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;

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

3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;

4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;

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

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

7. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio); and,

8. Certain bankers' acceptances (for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2022, the carrying amount of all District deposits was $4,628,583 and the bank balance of all District deposits was $5,472,416. Of the bank balance, $250,000 was covered by the FDIC, $2,937,858 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System and $2,284,558 was exposed to custodial credit risk because this amount was uninsured and uncollateralized. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned. The District has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by: (1) eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2022, the District's financial institution was approved for a reduced collateral rate of 50 percent through the OPCS.

B. Investments

As of June 30, 2022, the District had the following investments and maturities:

		Investment Maturities				
Investment/ Measurement type	Measurement Value	6 months or less	7 to 12 months	13 to 18 months	19 to 24 months	Greater than 24 months
Fair Value:						
FFCB	$ 666,561	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 666,561	$ -
FHLB	3,031,921	-	-	385,996	482,567	2,163,358
FHLMC	2,326,200	-	-	1,619,188	-	707,012
FNMA	698,574	-	-	698,574	-	-
Commercial paper	5,909,084	5,175,128	733,956	-	-	-
U.S. Treasury notes	1,264,488	-	-	596,121	668,367	-
Negotiable CDs	5,636,624	989,017	2,216,968	241,948	1,224,199	964,492
U.S. Treasury obligations	9,654	9,654	-	-	-	-
Amortized Cost:						
STAR Ohio	1,867,722	1,867,722	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 21,410,828	$ 8,041,521	$ 2,950,924	$ 3,541,827	$ 3,041,694	$ 3,834,862

The weighted average maturity of investments is 1.10 years.

The District's investments measured at fair value are valued using quoted market prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk is the possibility that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The District's investment policy places a five year limit on investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Credit Risk: The District's U.S. Treasury obligations, U.S. Treasury notes and federal agency securities (FFCB, FHLB, FHLMC, and FNMA) were rated AA+ to AAA and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The commercial paper was rated P-1 and A-1 to A-1+ by Moody's Investor Services and Standard & Poor's, respectively. The negotiable CDs were not rated. Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. Ohio Law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The federal agency securities, commercial paper, U.S. Treasury notes and U.S. Treasury obligations are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the District's name. The District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District's investment policy places specific limits on the percentage of the District's portfolio that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the District at June 30, 2022:

Investment type	Measurement Value	% of Total
FFCB	$ 666,561	3.11
FHLB	3,031,921	14.16
FHLMC	2,326,200	10.86
FNMA	698,574	3.26
Commercial paper	5,909,084	27.60
U.S. Treasury notes	1,264,488	5.91
Negotiable CDs	5,636,624	26.33
U.S. Treasury obligations	9,654	0.05
STAR Ohio	1,867,722	8.72
Total	$ 21,410,828	100.00

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

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2022:

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	$ 4,628,583
Investments	21,410,828
Total	$ 26,039,411

Cash and investments per statement of net position	
Governmental activities	$ 26,030,197
Custodial fund	9,214
Total	$ 26,039,411

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Due to/from other funds consisted of the following at June 30, 2022, as reported on the fund statements:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount
General	ESSER	$ 2,279,963
	Nonmajor special revenue funds	519,731
		$ 2,799,694

The balance resulted from a negative cash balance in the ESSER fund, public school preschool fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), the IDEA, Part B fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), the student support and academic enrichment fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and the miscellaneous federal grants fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) at fiscal year-end. The balances are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis while the District'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 property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2022 represent the collection of calendar year 2021 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2022 were levied after April 1, 2021, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2021, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised fair value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2022 represent the collection of calendar year 2021 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2022 became a lien on December 31, 2020, were levied after April 1, 2021, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The District receives property taxes from Summit County. The County Fiscal Officer periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2022, are available to finance fiscal year 2022 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2022 was $1,300,241 in the general fund, $195,073 in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and $25,227 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2021 was $1,289,530 in the general fund, $196,696 in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and $25,192 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2022 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows.

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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

	2021 Second Half Collections Amount	2021 Second Half Collections Percent	2022 First Half Collections Amount	2022 First Half Collections Percent
Agricultural/residential and other real estate	$ 376,952,900	95.29	$ 376,457,940	95.00
Public utility personal	18,617,070	4.71	19,809,590	5.00
Total	$ 395,569,970	100.00	$ 396,267,530	100.00
Tax rate per $1,000 of assessed valuation	$67.36		$67.71	

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

A. Receivables at June 30, 2022 consisted of property taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), intergovernmental grants and entitlements, accrued interest and leases. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds. A summary of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:	
Property taxes	$ 17,850,986
Payments in lieu of taxes	83,529
Accounts	33,975
Accrued interest	23,870
Intergovernmental	3,478,550
Leases	100,233
Total governmental activities	$ 21,571,143

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the financial statements. All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year, with the exception of the lease receivable.

B. Lease Receivable

The District has entered into a lease agreement for classroom space which commenced on August 1, 2021 and has an expiration date of July 31, 2024. Payments are made monthly and are reported in the general fund.

The District is reporting leases receivable of $100,233 in the general fund at June 30, 2022. For fiscal year 2022, the District recognized interest revenue of $3,916.

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

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 47,181	$ 2,819	$ 50,000
2024	48,898	1,102	50,000
2025	4,154	13	4,167
Total	$ 100,233	$ 3,934	$ 104,167

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, was as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2021	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2022
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 16,247,923	$ -	$ -	$ 16,247,923
Construction in progress	-	239,200	-	239,200
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	16,247,923	239,200	-	16,487,123
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	11,299,618	-	-	11,299,618
Buildings and improvements	117,530,337	-	(228,494)	117,301,843
Furniture and equipment	5,680,552	-	(9,174)	5,671,378
Vehicles	2,556,729	228,595	(119,537)	2,665,787
Total capital assets, being depreciated	137,067,236	228,595	(357,205)	136,938,626
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(7,986,781)	(454,912)	-	(8,441,693)
Buildings and improvements	(40,416,011)	(3,438,040)	228,494	(43,625,557)
Furniture and equipment	(5,099,108)	(121,930)	9,174	(5,211,864)
Vehicles	(1,771,653)	(333,310)	119,537	(1,985,426)
Total accumulated depreciation	(55,273,553)	(4,348,192)	357,205	(59,264,540)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 98,041,606	$ (3,880,397)	$ -	$ 94,161,209

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	$ 2,846,927
Special	96,808
Vocational	17,958
Support services:	
Instructional staff	218,187
Administration	166,174
Operations and maintenance	78,146
Pupil transportation	369,884
Central	18,332
Other non-instructional services	1,351
Extracurricular activities	187,557
Food service operations	346,868
Total depreciation expense	$ 4,348,192

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 (see Note 3.A for detail), the District has reported a notes payable obligation at July 1, 2021, which was reported in the prior year as a capital lease obligation. Activity in the District's long-term obligations during fiscal year 2022 were as follows:

Governmental activities	Balance June 30, 2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2022	Due within One Year
Bonds					
School improvements refunding, Series 2013	$ 4,245,000	$ -	$ (2,160,000)	$ 2,085,000	$ 2,085,000
School improvements refunding, Series 2015	20,105,000	-	(15,880,000)	4,225,000	1,295,000
School improvements refunding, Series 2016	5,480,000	-	-	5,480,000	-
School improvements refunding, Series 2021 - private placement	-	14,660,000	-	14,660,000	25,000
Total bonds	29,830,000	14,660,000	(18,040,000)	26,450,000	3,405,000
Other obligations					
Compensated absences	2,916,733	342,366	(259,104)	2,999,995	394,880
Net pension liability	56,216,334	-	(25,090,769)	31,125,565	-
Net OPEB liability	4,198,479	-	(258,385)	3,940,094	-
Notes payable - direct borrowing	3,622,187	-	(444,718)	3,177,469	461,325
Total long-term obligations	$ 96,783,733	$ 15,002,366	$ (44,092,976)	67,693,123	$ 4,261,205
Add: Unamortized premium on bonds				2,947,010	
Total on statement of net position				$ 70,640,133	

B. See Note 12 for detail on the net pension liability and Note 13 for detail on the net OPEB liability.

Compensated Absences - Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid, which for the District is primarily the general fund as well as the following nonmajor governmental funds: food service, classroom facilities maintenance, public school preschool, student wellness and success, IDEA - Part B, Title I and student support and academic enrichment.

School Improvement Refunding Bonds (Series 2013): During fiscal year 2013, the District issued general obligation refunding bonds to advance refund the series 2005 current interest bonds. These bonds are general obligations of the District for which the full faith and credit of the District is pledged for repayment. Payments of principal and interest relating to this bond are recorded as expenditures in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The issuance proceeds of $17,600,115 were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in substance) and accordingly has been removed from the statement of net position. At June 30, 2022, there was no defeased balance of the series 2005 current interest bonds remaining.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by $582,185. This amount is amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued, and is reported as a deferred outflow of resources on the statement of net position.

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

This issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value $16,290,000, with interest rates ranging from 0.55% to 4.00%. Interest payments are due on May 1 and November 1 of each year. The final maturity date stated in the issue is November 1, 2022.

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the series 2013 general obligation refunding bonds:

	Current Interest Bonds		
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 2,085,000	$ 41,700	$ 2,126,700
Total	$ 2,085,000	$ 41,700	$ 2,126,700

School Improvement Refunding Bonds (Series 2015): During fiscal year 2015, the District issued general obligation refunding bonds to advance refund a portion of the series 2008 current interest bonds. These bonds are general obligations of the District for which the full faith and credit of the District is pledged for repayment. Payments of principal and interest relating to this bond are recorded as expenditures in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The issuance proceeds of $24,605,490 were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in substance) and accordingly has been removed from the statement of net position. At June 30, 2022, the defeased balance of $19,365,000 of this debt was outstanding.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by $2,336,743. This amount is amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued, and is reported as a deferred outflow of resources on the statement of net position.

The original debt issue was comprised of current interest bonds, par value $21,215,000, with interest rates ranging from 2.00% to 5.25%. Interest payments are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year.

The current interest bonds were partially refunded in the amount of $14,655,000 with proceeds from the Series 2021 refunding bonds. The District paid $1,225,000 in principal retirement during fiscal year 2022 prior to the refunding issuance. The final maturity date stated in the issue after the refunding is December 1, 2024.

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the series 2015 general obligation refunding bonds:

	Current Interest Bonds		
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 1,295,000	$ 178,875	$ 1,473,875
2024	1,380,000	112,000	1,492,000
2025	1,550,000	38,750	1,588,750
Total	$ 4,225,000	$ 329,625	$ 4,554,625

School Improvement Refunding Bonds (Series 2016): During fiscal year 2016, the District issued general obligation refunding bonds to advance refund a portion of the series 2008 current interest bonds. These bonds are general obligations of the District for which the full faith and credit of the District is pledged for repayment. Payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The issuance proceeds of $8,151,765 were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in substance) and accordingly has been removed from the statement of net position. At June 30, 2022, $5,515,000 of this debt was outstanding.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by $447,887. This amount is amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued, and is reported as a deferred outflow of resources on the statement of net position. The refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments by $503,248 and resulted in an economic gain of $380,535.

This issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value $7,500,000, with interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 4.125%. Interest payments are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity date stated in the issue is December 1, 2033.

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the series 2016 general obligation refunding bonds:

	Current Interest Bonds		
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ -	$ 222,556	$ 222,556
2024	-	222,556	222,556
2025	-	222,556	222,556
2026	-	222,556	222,556
2027	-	222,556	222,556
2028 - 2032	-	1,112,780	1,112,780
2033 - 2034	5,480,000	222,034	5,702,034
Total	$ 5,480,000	$ 2,447,594	$ 7,927,594

School Improvement Refunding Bonds (Series 2021) – Private Placement: During fiscal year 2022, the District issued general obligation refunding bonds through a private placement to advance refund a portion of the series 2015 current interest bonds. These bonds are general obligations of the District for which the full faith and credit of the District is pledged for repayment. Payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the bond retirement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The issuance proceeds of $14,660,000 were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in substance) and accordingly has been removed from the statement of net position. At June 30, 2022, $14,655,000 of this debt was outstanding.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by $1,687,281. This amount is amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued, and is reported as a deferred outflow of resources on the statement of net position. The refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments by $926,171.

The general obligation refunding bonds were issued through Huntington National Bank are considered a private placement. Private placements occur when the District issues a debt security directly to an investor. Private placements have terms negotiated directly with the investor and are not offered for public sale.

This issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value $14,660,000, with an interest rate of 3.880%. Interest payments are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity date stated in the issue is December 1, 2031.

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the series 2021 general obligation refunding bonds:

	Current Interest Bonds		
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 25,000	$ 568,323	$ 593,323
2024	65,000	566,577	631,577
2025	65,000	564,055	629,055
2026	1,715,000	529,523	2,244,523
2027	1,800,000	461,332	2,261,332
2028 - 2032	10,990,000	1,113,754	12,103,754
Total	$ 14,660,000	$ 3,803,564	$ 18,463,564

Notes Payable - Direct Borrowing: In fiscal year 2019, the District entered into a $4,464,172 notes payable agreement with Key Government Finance (the "Lessor") to finance athletic facilities improvements and construction of a bus garage and maintenance facility. The interest rate is stated at 3.70% with a maturity date of September 28, 2028. Principal payments in fiscal year 2022 amounted to $444,718 and were paid from the general fund.

The notes payable agreement is considered to be a direct borrowing. Direct borrowings have terms negotiated directly between the District and the lender and are not offered for public sale. In conjunction with the fiscal year 2019 notes payable agreement, the District and the Lessor entered into a Ground Lease agreement whereby the District has leased to the Lessor, under a Ground Lease, the Project Site and the Lessor has subleased the Project Site, and the facilities already located and/or to be constructed thereon (the "Project Facilities") back to the District under the terms of the notes payable agreement.

The Project Site and Project Facilities are collateral for the debt as, in the event of default or "Nonappropriation of Funds", the Lessor shall have all legal and equitable rights to take possession of the Project Site and Project Facilities and/or assign the Ground Lease. The notes payable agreement has no significant finance-related terms related to events of default, termination events, or subjective acceleration clauses except to state that there shall be no right under any circumstances to accelerate the maturities of base rent payments or otherwise declare any base rent not then past due or in default to be immediately due and payable.

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the notes payable:

		Notes Payable	
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 461,325	$ 113,338	$ 574,663
2024	478,552	96,111	574,663
2025	496,422	78,241	574,663
2026	514,959	59,704	574,663
2027	498,469	40,474	538,943
2028 - 2029	727,742	27,091	754,833
Total	$ 3,177,469	$ 414,959	$ 3,592,428

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

C. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations.

The Ohio Revised Code further provides that when a board of education declares a resolution that the student population is not adequately served by existing facilities, and that insufficient capacity exists within the 9 percent limit to finance additional facilities, the State Department of Education may declare that District a "special needs" District. This permits the incurrence of additional debt based upon projected 5-year growth of the school district's assessed valuation. The District was determined to be a "special needs" District on November 14, 2007.

At June 30, 2022, the District's unvoted debt margin was $396,268.

NOTE 10 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and state laws. Classified employees earn ten to thirty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Administrator employees earn twenty vacation days per year and teachers do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees can earn sick leave at a rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of two hundred sixty-five days for certified employees, two hundred fifty-five days for year round classified employees and two hundred forty days for all other classified employees. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of their accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum established by negotiated agreements.

B. Health Care Benefits

The District provides medical, dental, vision and life insurance benefits to most employees. The premium and coverage varies among employee groups depending on the terms of the union contract.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

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. These risks are covered by commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties. There have been no settlements paid in excess of insurance nor has insurance coverage been significantly reduced in any of the past three years.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

In July 2010, the District joined the Summit Regional Health Care Consortium (SRHCC) Health Benefits Program, a public entity risk pool, to provide employee hospitalization, dental, prescription drug, vision, life, and disability benefits (see Note 2.A for detail). Premium rates are set or determined by the Board of Directors of the SRHCC. To the extent and in the manner permitted by any applicable agreements, policies, rules, regulations and laws, each member of the SRHCC may require contributions from its employees toward the cost of any benefit program being offered by the District and such contributions shall be included in the payments from the District to the fiscal agent of the SRHCC. The District pays a monthly premium to the SRHCC. Because the District is a member of the SRHCC and the SRHCC holds the reserves for Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) claims, not the individual districts, IBNR information is not available on a district-by-district basis.

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

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

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 13 for the required OPEB disclosures.

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. Beginning April 1, 2018, new benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. A three-year COLA suspension was in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. Upon resumption of the COLA, it will be indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5% and with a floor of 0%. In 2021, the Board of Trustees approved a 2.5% cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for eligible retirees and beneficiaries in 2022.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10.00% of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute 14.00% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10.00% for plan members and 14.00% for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.00%. For fiscal year 2022, the Retirement Board did not allocate any employer contribution to the Health Care Fund.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was $1,063,127 for fiscal year 2022. Of this amount, $310,468 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.20% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0% to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five year of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was $3,295,034 for fiscal year 2022. Of this amount, $615,056 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities.

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension liability prior measurement date	0.18946730%	0.18054129%	
Proportion of the net pension liability current measurement date	0.20208650%	0.18511924%	
Change in proportionate share	0.01261920%	0.00457795%	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 7,456,406	$ 23,669,159	$ 31,125,565
Pension expense	$ 358,753	$ 236,656	$ 595,409

At June 30, 2022, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 719	$ 731,264	$ 731,983
Changes of assumptions	157,010	6,566,249	6,723,259
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/ change in proportionate share	565,102	986,643	1,551,745
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,063,127	3,295,034	4,358,161
Total deferred outflows of resources	$ 1,785,958	$ 11,579,190	$ 13,365,148

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 193,375	$ 148,359	$ 341,734
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	3,840,267	20,398,284	24,238,551
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/ change in proportionate share	-	595,099	595,099
Total deferred inflows of resources	$ 4,033,642	$ 21,141,742	$ 25,175,384

$4,358,161 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2023	$ (560,828)	$ (3,327,637)	$ (3,888,465)
2024	(658,179)	(2,666,038)	(3,324,217)
2025	(913,076)	(3,014,290)	(3,927,366)
2026	(1,178,728)	(3,849,621)	(5,028,349)
Total	$ (3,310,811)	$ (12,857,586)	$ (16,168,397)

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 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

Wage inflation:	
Current measurement date	2.40%
Prior measurement date	3.00%
Future salary increases, including inflation:	
Current measurement date	3.25% to 13.58%
Prior measurement date	3.50% to 18.20%
COLA or ad hoc COLA:	
Current measurement date	2.00%
Prior measurement date	2.50%
Investment rate of return:	
Current measurement date	7.00% net of system expenses
Prior measurement date	7.50% net of system expenses
Discount rate:	
Current measurement date	7.00%
Prior measurement date	7.50%
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

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

In the prior measurement date, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

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

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 12,405,628	$ 7,456,406	$ 3,282,510

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table represents the net pension liability as of June 30, 2021, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current assumption:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 44,323,476	$ 23,669,159	$ 6,216,305

NOTE 12 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

See Note 12 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2022, this amount was $25,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2022, the District's surcharge obligation was $131,787.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was $131,787 for fiscal year 2022. Of this amount, $131,787 is reported as intergovernmental payable.

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

Funding Policy - Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14% of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB liability/asset was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total OPEB liability/asset used to calculate the net OPEB liability/asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset was based on the District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset prior measurement date	0.19318210%	0.18054129%	
Proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset current measurement date	0.20818620%	0.18511924%	
Change in proportionate share	0.01500410%	0.00457795%	
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 3,940,094	$ -	$ 3,940,094
Proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	$ -	$ (3,903,088)	$ (3,903,088)
OPEB expense	$ 139,324	$ (243,526)	$ (104,202)

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

At June 30, 2022, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 41,998	$ 138,977	$ 180,975
Changes of assumptions	618,107	249,312	867,419
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/ change in proportionate share	713,636	113,173	826,809
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	131,787	-	131,787
Total deferred outflows of resources	$ 1,505,528	$ 501,462	$ 2,006,990

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 1,962,345	$ 715,116	$ 2,677,461
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	85,599	1,081,869	1,167,468
Changes of assumptions	539,564	2,328,483	2,868,047
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/ change in proportionate share	-	66,391	66,391
Total deferred inflows of resources	$ 2,587,508	$ 4,191,859	$ 6,779,367

$131,787 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2023	$ (268,235)	$ (1,037,009)	$ (1,305,244)
2024	(268,834)	(1,009,937)	(1,278,771)
2025	(290,580)	(1,042,307)	(1,332,887)
2026	(266,409)	(451,063)	(717,472)
2027	(118,690)	(154,015)	(272,705)
Thereafter	(1,019)	3,934	2,915
Total	$ (1,213,767)	$ (3,690,397)	$ (4,904,164)

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (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, 2021 are presented below:

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

In the prior measurement date, the mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability, what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (1.27%) and higher (3.27%) than the current discount rate (2.27%). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (5.75% decreasing to 3.40%) and higher (7.75% decreasing to 5.40%) than the current rate (6.75% decreasing to 4.40%).

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 4,882,254	$ 3,940,094	$ 3,187,430

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 3,033,550	$ 3,940,094	$ 5,150,960

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	June 30, 2021		June 30, 2020	
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%	
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65		12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65	
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation		7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation	
Payroll increases	3.00%		3.00%	
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%		0.00%	
Discount rate of return	7.00%		7.45%	
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		N/A	
Health care cost trends				
	Initial	Ultimate	Initial	Ultimate
Medical				
Pre-Medicare	5.00%	4.00%	5.00%	4.00%
Medicare	-16.18%	4.00%	-6.69%	4.00%
Prescription Drug				
Pre-Medicare	6.50%	4.00%	6.50%	4.00%
Medicare	29.98%	4.00%	11.87%	4.00%

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

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

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

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

Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2022 from 2.055% to 2.100%. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2022. The Medicare Part D subsidy was updated to reflect it is expected to be negative in CY2022. The Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

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

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate - The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2021, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00%, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	$ 3,293,603	$ 3,903,088	$ 4,412,221

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	$ 4,391,591	$ 3,903,088	$ 3,299,008

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

NOTE 14 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

(a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);

(b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);

(c) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to assigned or committed fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis);

(d) Investments are reported at fair value (GAAP basis) as opposed to cost (budget basis); and,

(e) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund	ESSER Fund
Budget basis	$ (342,439)	$ (3,404,670)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	(577,772)	275,719
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	618,825	(389,517)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses	(457,727)	244,000
Funds budgeted elsewhere	(55,524)	-
Adjustment for encumbrances	1,267,420	1,024,771
GAAP basis	$ 452,783	$ (2,249,697)

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the unclaimed monies, uniform school supplies, rotary - special services, rotary, public school support, special enterprise and internal service funds.

NOTE 15 - 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, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the District at June 30, 2022, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

B. Litigation

The District is involved in no material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES - (Continued)

C. Foundation Funding

Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Traditional districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction, instead of a minimum number of school days each year. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to follow will continue to adjust as enrollment information is updated by the District, which can extend past the fiscal year-end. The final adjustment was not material and is not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 16 - COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Ohio's state of emergency ended in June, 2021 while the national state of emergency continues. During fiscal year 2022, the District received COVID-19 funding. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the District. The impact on the District's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

NOTE 17 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

	Capital Improvements
Set-aside balance June 30, 2021	$ -
Current year set-aside requirement	616,592
Current year offsets	(311,712)
Prior year offset from bond proceeds	(304,880)
Total	$ -
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2023	$ -
Set-aside balance June 30, 2022	$ -

During fiscal year 2009, the District issued $34,249,993 in capital related school improvement bonds. These proceeds may be used to reduce the capital improvements set-aside amount to below zero for future years. The amount presented for prior year offset from bond proceeds is limited to an amount needed to reduce the capital improvements set-aside balance to $0. The District is responsible for tracking the amount of bond proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was $28,073,976 at June 30, 2022.

NOTE 18 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

Fund	Year-End Encumbrances
General	$ 1,141,463
ESSER	1,023,651
Nonmajor governmental	294,310
Total	$ 2,459,424

NOTE 19 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

The City of Barberton provides tax abatements through Community Reinvestment Area and Enterprise Zone agreements. Under the agreements, various businesses receive the abatement of property taxes in exchange for bringing jobs and economic development to the City. The agreements affect the property tax receipts collected and distributed to the District. Under the agreements, the District's property taxes were reduced by $135,455 during fiscal year 2022.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST NINE FISCAL YEARS

	2022	2021	2020	2019
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.20208650%	0.18946730%	0.18355340%	0.17407690%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 7,456,406	$ 12,531,766	$ 10,982,322	$ 9,969,706
District's covered payroll	$ 7,068,207	$ 6,634,186	$ 6,298,170	$ 5,661,607
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	105.49%	188.90%	174.37%	176.09%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	82.86%	68.55%	70.85%	71.36%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
0.16228220%	0.16328860%	0.15551570%	0.15302900%	0.15302900%
$ 9,696,003	$ 11,951,219	$ 8,873,877	$ 7,744,711	$ 9,100,143
$ 5,367,400	$ 5,075,457	$ 4,681,836	$ 4,446,724	$ 4,416,792
180.65%	235.47%	189.54%	174.17%	206.04%
69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST NINE FISCAL YEARS

	2022	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.18511924%	0.18054129%	0.18372743%	0.18042642%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 23,669,159	$ 43,684,568	$ 40,630,217	$ 39,671,719
District's covered payroll	$ 23,631,129	$ 21,693,029	$ 21,615,343	$ 20,967,586
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	100.16%	201.38%	187.97%	189.20%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	87.78%	75.48%	77.40%	77.31%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
0.18394444%	0.17751836%	0.17719116%	0.16852908%	0.16852908%
$ 43,696,396	$ 59,420,746	$ 48,970,454	$ 40,992,105	$ 48,829,527
$ 19,903,950	$ 19,378,143	$ 18,718,050	$ 17,219,015	$ 18,375,592
219.54%	306.64%	261.62%	238.06%	265.73%
75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Contractually required contribution	$ 1,063,127	$ 989,549	$ 928,786	$ 850,253
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(1,063,127)	(989,549)	(928,786)	(850,253)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 7,593,764	$ 7,068,207	$ 6,634,186	$ 6,298,170
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.50%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
$ 764,317	$ 751,436	$ 710,564	$ 617,066	$ 616,316	$ 611,284
(764,317)	(751,436)	(710,564)	(617,066)	(616,316)	(611,284)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 5,661,607	$ 5,367,400	$ 5,075,457	$ 4,681,836	$ 4,446,724	$ 4,416,792
13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Contractually required contribution	$ 3,295,034	$ 3,308,358	$ 3,037,024	$ 3,026,148
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(3,295,034)	(3,308,358)	(3,037,024)	(3,026,148)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 23,535,957	$ 23,631,129	$ 21,693,029	$ 21,615,343
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	$ 2,935,462	$ 2,786,553	$ 2,712,940	$ 2,620,527	$ 2,238,472	$ 2,388,827
	(2,935,462)	(2,786,553)	(2,712,940)	(2,620,527)	(2,238,472)	(2,388,827)
	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	$ 20,967,586	$ 19,903,950	$ 19,378,143	$ 18,718,050	$ 17,219,015	$ 18,375,592
	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	2022	2021	2020	2019
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.20818620%	0.19318210%	0.18804290%	0.17658540%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 3,940,094	$ 4,198,479	$ 4,728,883	$ 4,898,956
District's covered payroll	$ 7,068,207	$ 6,634,186	$ 6,298,170	$ 5,661,607
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	55.74%	63.29%	75.08%	86.53%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	24.08%	18.17%	15.57%	13.57%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2018		2017	
	0.16498380%		0.16553695%
$	4,427,732	$	4,718,415
$	5,367,400	$	5,075,457
	82.49%		92.97%
	12.46%		11.49%

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	2022	2021	2020	2019
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0.18511924%	0.18054129%	0.18372743%	0.18042642%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	$ (3,903,088)	$ (3,173,012)	$ (3,042,967)	$ (2,899,268)
District's covered payroll	$ 23,631,129	$ 21,693,029	$ 21,615,343	$ 20,967,586
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	(16.52%)	(14.63%)	(14.08%)	(13.83%)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset	174.73%	182.10%	174.70%	176.00%

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

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

	2018	2017
	0.18394444%	0.17751836%
	$ 7,176,833	$ 9,493,728
	$ 19,903,950	$ 19,378,143
	36.06%	48.99%
	47.10%	37.30%

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Contractually required contribution	$ 131,787	$ 132,857	$ 107,892	$ 145,970
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(131,787)	(132,857)	(107,892)	(145,970)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 7,593,764	$ 7,068,207	$ 6,634,186	$ 6,298,170
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.74%	1.88%	1.63%	2.32%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
$ 124,402	$ 91,330	$ 84,028	$ 116,702	$ 84,610	$ 79,917
(124,402)	(91,330)	(84,028)	(116,702)	(84,610)	(79,917)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 5,661,607	$ 5,367,400	$ 5,075,457	$ 4,681,836	$ 4,446,724	$ 4,416,792
2.20%	1.70%	1.66%	2.49%	1.90%	1.81%

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Contractually required contribution	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	-	-	-	-
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 23,535,957	$ 23,631,129	$ 21,693,029	$ 21,615,343
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 172,190	$ 183,756
-	-	-	-	(172,190)	(183,756)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 20,967,586	$ 19,903,950	$ 19,378,143	$ 18,718,050	$ 17,219,015	$ 18,375,592
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms :

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017.
- For fiscal year 2018, SERS changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) based on the changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2019.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2020.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2021.
- For fiscal year 2022, SERS changed from a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) of 2.5% to 2.0%.

Changes in assumptions :

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms :

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2014-2017.
- For fiscal year 2018, STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2019.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2020.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2021.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2022.

(Continued)

PENSION (CONTINUED)

Changes in assumptions :

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms :

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

Changes in assumptions :

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017.
- For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members and beneficiaries was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement, (h) the municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92% to 3.56% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 2.98% to 3.63%.
- For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend rates for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 7.25%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate increased from 3.56% to 3.62% and (d) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 3.63% to 3.70%.
- For fiscal year 2020, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate decreased from 3.70% to 3.22%, (b) the health care cost trend rates for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.375%-4.75% to a range of 5.25%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.25%-4.75% to a range of 7.00%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate decreased from 3.62% to 3.13% and (d) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation decreased from 3.70% to 3.22%.
- For fiscal year 2021, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate decreased from 3.22% to 2.63% and (b) the municipal bond index rate decreased from 3.13% to 2.45%.
- For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation decreased from 3.00% to 2.40%, (b) future salary increases changed from 3.50%-18.20% to 3.25%-13.58%, (c) investment rate of return decreased from 7.50% to 7.00%, (d) discount rate decreased from 7.50% to 7.00% and (e) mortality tables changed from the RP-2014 Blue Collar mortality table to the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table.

(Continued)

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms :

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

Changes in assumptions :

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

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

FEDERAL GRANTOR ***Pass Through Grantor*** **Program / Cluster Title**	**Federal AL Number**	**Pass Through Entity Identifying Number**	**Total Federal Expenditures**	**Non-Cash Expenditures**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education				
Child Nutrition Cluster:				
School Breakfast Program	10.553	043539-3L70-2022	$ 384,912	$ -
COVID-19 National School Lunch Program	10.555	043539-3L60-2022	64,033	-
National School Lunch Program	10.555	043539-3L60-2022	1,475,616	203,657
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			1,924,561	203,657
Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (P-EBT) Administrative Costs	10.649	2022	3,063	-
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			**1,927,624**	**203,657**
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION				
Passed Through Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC)				
Emergency Connectivity Fund	32.009	2022	934,178	-
Total Federal Communications Commission			934,178	-
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education				
Special Education Cluster:				
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027A	043539-3M20-2021	78,283	-
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027A	043539-3M20-2022	774,630	-
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173A	043539-3C50-2022	20,860	-
Total Special Education Cluster			873,773	-
Title I				
Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies	84.010A	043539-M00-2021	115,119	-
Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies	84.010A	043539-M00-2022	1,227,854	-
School Quality Improvement	84.010A	043539-M00-2021	60,414	-
School Quality Improvement	84.010A	043539-M00-2022	100,688	-
Expanding Opportunities for Each Child	84.010A	043539-M00-2022	43,515	-
Total Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies			1,547,590	-
Title II-A				
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant	84.367A	043539-3Y60-2021	7,123	-
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant	84.367A	043539-3Y60-2022	80,812	-
Total Title II Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant			87,935	-
Title IV-A				
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424A	043539-3H10-2021	19,149	-
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424A	043539-3H10-2022	184,958	-
Total Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program			204,107	-
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief				
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund (ESSER - Round 1)	84.425D	043539-3HS0-2021	357,722	-
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund (ESSER - Round 2)	84.425D	043539-3HS0-2022	1,360,579	-
COVID-19 American Rescue Plan ESSER	84.425U	043539-3HS0-2022	4,041,069	-
COVID-19 American Rescue Plan - Homeless	84.425U	043539-3HZ0-2022	35,526	-
Total Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief			5,794,896	-
Comprehensive Literacy State Development Subgrant				
Comprehensive Literacy State Development Subgrant	84.371C	043539-3FE0-2021	465	-
Comprehensive Literacy State Development Subgrant	84.371C	043539-3FE0-2022	105,530	-
Total Comprehensive Literacy State Development Subgrant			105,995	-
Direct Program				
Impact Aid	84.041	N/A	10,396	-
Total U.S. Department of Education			**8,624,692**	**-**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education				
COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	043539-5CV1-2021	504	-
COVID-19 BroadbandOhio Connectivity	21.019	043539-5CV1-2021	21,180	-
Total U.S. Department of Treasury			**21,684**	**-**
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			**$ 11,508,178**	**$ 203,657**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Barberton City School District (the District) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2022. 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 or changes in net position 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. The District's Child Nutrition Cluster receipts exceeded expenditures by $669,157 in fiscal year 2022. This amount will be carried forward to the District's fiscal year 2023 Schedule.

NOTE E – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

The District reports commodities consumed on the Schedule at the entitlement value**.** The District allocated donated food commodities to the respective program that benefited 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 2022 to 2023 programs:

Program Title	AL Number		Amt. Transferred
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010A	$	171,485
Expanding Opportunities for Each Child	84.010A	$	5,330
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant	84.367A	$	70,395
Student Support and Academic Enrichment, Title IV-A	84.424A	$	12,820
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027A	$	220,386
Education Stabilization Fund - ESSER II	84.425D	$	2,582,850
American Rescue Plan - ESSER	84.425U	$	4,522,219
American Rescue Plan - Special Education	84.027X	$	206,168
American Rescue Plan - Special Education Preschool	84.173X	$	15,276
American Rescue Plan - Homeless	84.425U	$	3,628
School Quality Improvement	84.010A	$	26,576
Comprehensive Literacy State Development	84.371C	$	106,667

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

Barberton City School District
Summit County
633 Brady Avenue
Barberton, Ohio 44203

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 Barberton City School District, Summit County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 31, 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.

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.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 31, 2023

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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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

Barberton City School District
Summit County
633 Brady Avenue
Barberton, Ohio 44203

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Barberton City School District's, Summit County, (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 Barberton City School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022. Barberton City 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, Barberton City 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, 2022.

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.

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.

Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed an instance of noncompliance which is required to be reported in accordance with Uniform Guidance and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2022-001. Our opinion on each major federal program is not modified with respect to this matter.

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the District's response to the noncompliance finding identified in our compliance audit described in the accompanying schedule of findings or corrective action plan. The District's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 31, 2023

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BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMIT COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
JUNE 30, 2022

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	**Type of Financial Statement Opinion**	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	**Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?**	No
(d)(1)(ii)	**Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?**	No
(d)(1)(iii)	**Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?**	No
(d)(1)(iv)	**Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?**	No
(d)(1)(iv)	**Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?**	No
(d)(1)(v)	**Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion**	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	**Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?**	Yes
(d)(1)(vii)	**Major Programs (list):**	Education Stabilization Fund Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies Emergency Connectivity Fund
(d)(1)(viii)	**Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs**	Type A: > $ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	**Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?**	Yes

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

None

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

2 CFR 200 - Allowability of Costs

Finding Number:	**2022-001**
Assistance Listing Number and Title:	**AL # 84.425 Education Stabilization Fund**
Federal Award Identification Number / Year:	**2022**
Federal Agency:	**U.S. Department of Education**
Compliance Requirement:	**Activities Allowed or Unallowed**
Pass-Through Entity:	**Ohio Department of Education**
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	**No**

NONCOMPLIANCE

2 CFR § 3474.1 give regulatory effect to the U.S. Department of Education for **2 CFR § 200.403**, which requires, except where otherwise authorized by statute, costs must meet the following general criteria in order to be allowable under Federal awards:

(a) Be necessary and reasonable for the performance of the Federal award and be allocable thereto under these principles.

(b) Conform to any limitations or exclusions set forth in these principles or in the Federal award as to types or amount of cost items.

(c) Be consistent with policies and procedures that apply uniformly to both federally-financed and other activities of the non-Federal entity.

(d) Be accorded consistent treatment. A cost may not be assigned to a Federal award as a direct cost if any other cost incurred for the same purpose in like circumstances has been allocated to the Federal award as an indirect cost.

(e) Be determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), except, for state and local governments and Indian tribes only, as otherwise provided for in this part.

(f) Not be included as a cost or used to meet cost sharing or matching requirements of any other federally - financed program in either the current or a prior period. See also § 200.306(b).

(g) Be adequately documented. See also §§ 200.300 through 200.309 of this part.

(h) Cost must be incurred during the approved budget period.

For fiscal year 2022, three of the forty tested expenditures paid out of the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund totaling $15,360 were determined to not be allowable based on the ESSER grant's guidelines. The noncompliance was due to the District improperly adjusting various athletics-related expenditures to the ESSER Fund based on a misinterpretation of ESSER grant guidance provided by the Ohio Department of Education.

The District should implement additional procedures to help ensure expenditures charged to the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund follow the guidelines for the grant program.

Official's Response: Refer to Corrective Action Plan

Barberton City Schools

We are ALL *Magics!*

www.barbertonschools.org

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

2 CFR § 200.511(c)

JUNE 30, 2022

Administration Building
633 Brady Ave
Barberton, OH 44203
Phone: 330.753.1025
Fax: 330.848.8726

Barberton High School
555 Barber Rd
Barberton, OH 44203
Phone: 330.753.1084
Fax: 330.780.2041

Barberton Middle School
477 Fourth St
Barberton, OH 44203
Phone: 330.745.9950
Fax: 330.5.9962

Barberton Intermediate School
292 E Robinson Ave
Barberton, OH 44203
Phone: 330.745-5492
Fax: 330.745.8378

Barberton Primary School
1151 Shannon Ave
Barberton, OH 44203
Phone: 330.825.2183
Fax: 330.825.2195

Barberton PreSchool
633 Brady Ave
Barberton, OH 44203
Phone: 330.780.3208
Fax: 330.780.2043

Finding Number:	2022-001
Planned Corrective Action:	This finding resulted from a misinterpretation of guidance the District received from the Ohio Department of Education regarding the allowability of certain expenditures. The information has since been clarified and similar expenditures will not be charged to the ESSER fund going forward.
Anticipated Completion Date:	09/30/2023
Responsible Contact Person:	Craig McKendry, Treasurer

DO YOUR JOB

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

BARBERTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

SUMMIT COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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

Certified for Release 4/13/2023

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