# CARROLLTON EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT CARROLL COUNTY, OHIO

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022





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Board of Education Carrollton Exempted Village School District 205 Scio Road SW Carrollton, Ohio 44615

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor Report* of the Carrollton Exempted Village School District, Carroll County, prepared by Rea & Associates, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

The Auditor of State is conducting an investigation, which is on-going as of the date of this report. Dependent on the outcome of the investigation, results may be reported on at a later date.

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 30, 2023



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

To the Board of Education Carrollton Exempted Village School District Carroll County, Ohio 205 Scio Road SW Carrollton, OH 44615

### **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 Carrollton Exempted Village School District, Carroll County, Ohio, (the "School District") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School 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 School District, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the general fund for the year then ended in accordance with 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 Standard* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). 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 School District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

### 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 School District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

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### 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 School District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and pension and other post-employment benefit schedules be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which

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

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

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

Lea & Associates, Inc.

Rea & Associates, Inc. New Philadelphia, Ohio February 28, 2023 This page intentionally left blank.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

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

### Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2022 are as follows:

- Net position increased \$12,224,030 from 2021 balances.
- Capital assets increased \$507,770 during fiscal year 2022.
- During the fiscal year, outstanding debt increased from \$21,485,000 to \$34,420,000.
- The School District issued \$13,525,000 in certificates of participation to fund the local portion of construction of a new elementary.

### Using this Annual Report

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

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

### Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

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

In the *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities*, Governmental Activities include the School District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, extracurricular activities, and non-instructional services, (i.e. food service operations.)

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

**Proprietary Fund** The School District maintains one type of proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the School District's various functions. The School District uses an internal service fund to account for its health insurance benefits. Because this service predominately benefits governmental functions, it has been included within the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

### The School District as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for 2022 compared to 2021:

Table 1 Net Position

	Governmental Activities						
	2022	2021	Change				
Assets							
Current & Other Assets	\$ 66,351,821	\$ 38,608,264	\$ 27,743,557				
Net OPEB Asset	1,815,601	1,510,903	304,698				
Capital Assets	50,534,149	50,026,379	507,770				
Total Assets	118,701,571	90,145,546	28,556,025				
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>							
Pension & OPEB	6,724,364	6,343,170	381,194				
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	6,724,364	6,343,170	381,194				
Liabilities							
Current & Other Liabilities	4,713,512	3,886,394	827,118				
Long-Term Liabilities:							
Due Within One Year	1,606,534	674,985	931,549				
Due In More Than One Year:							
Pension & OPEB	15,633,851	28,131,161	(12,497,310)				
Other Amounts	36,659,419	22,977,884	13,681,535				
Total Liabilities	58,613,316	55,670,424	2,942,892				
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>							
Property Taxes	13,915,427	11,473,423	2,442,004				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	1,300,375	1,300,375	-				
Pension & OPEB	14,266,690	2,938,397	11,328,293				
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	29,482,492	15,712,195	13,770,297				
Net Position							
Net Investment in Capital Assets	29,502,433	28,441,089	1,061,344				
Restricted	10,845,591	2,535,688	8,309,903				
Unrestricted	(3,017,897)	(5,870,680)	2,852,783				
Total Net Position	\$ 37,330,127	\$ 25,106,097	\$ 12,224,030				

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Collectively, the net pension liability (NPL), reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27 and the net OPEB liability, pursuant to GASB Statement 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, are significant liabilities reported by the School District at June 30, 2022. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB asset/liability (NOA/NOL) to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability* or *net 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 asset/liability to equal the School District's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the School District is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these assets/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 asset/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.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

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 School 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 asset/liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and building improvements, improvements other than buildings, furniture and fixtures, machinery and equipment, and vehicles. These capital assets are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending. Although the School District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the School District's net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of government-wide unrestricted net position was a deficit balance.

Total assets increased primarily as a result of increased cash balances and increases in intergovernmental receivable and property taxes receivable. The School District issued new debt during the fiscal year and still holds a majority of these proceeds in an investment account. The debt was issued for construction of a new elementary that will span several years with only the beginning planning stages happening in fiscal year 2022. In addition the School District recorded a receivable for the state committed portion of the new elementary. Property taxes receivable increased as a result of an increase in delinquent taxes owed at year end.

Other long-term liabilities increased as a result of the issuance of new debt during the fiscal year.

All components of pension and OPEB accruals contribute to the fluctuations in deferred outflows/inflows and NPL/NOL/NOA and are described in more detail in their respective notes.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, the following table gives readers further details regarding the results of activities for 2022 and 2021.

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities					
		2022		2021		Change
Revenues		_				_
Program Revenues						
Charges for Services	\$	621,299	\$	910,520	\$	(289,221)
Operating Grants		3,762,821		4,505,607		(742,786)
Capital Grants		1,374,920				1,374,920
Total Program Revenues		5,759,040		5,416,127		342,913
General Revenues						
Property Taxes		14,510,506		13,868,857		641,649
Grants & Entitlements		12,103,268		11,467,631		635,637
Grants & Entitlements - OFCC		8,538,194		-		8,538,194
Payments in Lieu of Taxes		1,297,403		1,296,875		528
Other	_	(459,883)		649,569		(1,109,452)
Total General Revenues		35,989,488		27,282,932		8,706,556
Total Revenues		41,748,528		32,699,059		9,049,469
Program Expenses						
Instruction:						
Regular		10,655,203		13,034,397		(2,379,194)
Special		3,967,273		4,326,274		(359,001)
Vocational		212,922		197,231		15,691
Student Intervention Services		106,835		34,225		72,610
Other		385,804		369,519		16,285
Support Services:						
Pupils		2,293,414		2,471,925		(178,511)
Instructional Staff		632,013		649,052		(17,039)
Board of Education		17,654		16,489		1,165
Administration		1,801,698		1,941,377		(139,679)
Fiscal		851,780		711,259		140,521
Business		163,441		163,254		187
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		2,551,973		2,268,890		283,083
Pupil Transportation		1,938,721		1,623,610		315,111
Central Operation of Non-Instructional/Shared Services:		78,627		94,828		(16,201)
Food Service Operations		1,332,575		1,369,853		(37,278)
Community Services		15,571		19,850		(4,279)
Other		40,969		36,775		4,194
Extracurricular Activities		1,128,459		1,208,993		(80,534)
Debt Service:		, ,		, ,		( ) /
Interest and Fiscal Charges		1,349,566		658,814		690,752
Total Expenses		29,524,498		31,196,615		(1,672,117)
Change in Net Position		12,224,030		1,502,444		10,721,586
Net Position Beginning of Year		25,106,097		23,603,653		1,502,444
Net Position End of Year	\$	37,330,127	\$	25,106,097	\$	12,224,030

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

The decrease in operating grants is primarily due to the state foundation funding being changed to a direct funding model for open enrollment. This was partially offset by the current year federal grant for COVID-19 relief. A portion of that federal grant was allocated for a capitalized outdoor pavilion project and the purchase of new buses, increasing capital grants.

Other revenue decreased as a result of a decrease in investment income. The School District's investments decreased in fair value as a result of a downturn in the economic conditions during fiscal year 2022. Grants and entitlements – OFCC increased significantly during the fiscal year as the School District began the planning stages of building a new elementary.

Overall, program expenses decreased slightly. The change in program expenses can mainly be attributable to changes in the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, net OPEB liability/asset and related accruals. As previously indicated, these items are explained in detail within their respective notes.

### Governmental Funds

The School District's governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

	Fund Balance 6/30/2022	Fund Balance 6/30/2021	Increase (Decrease)	
General	\$ 12,300,051	\$ 13,321,822	\$ (1,021,771)	
Classroom Facilities	12,088,386	=	12,088,386	
Other Governmental	5,474,052	2,563,343	2,910,709	
Total	\$ 29,862,489	\$ 15,885,165	\$ 13,977,324	

The general fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2022 was a decrease of \$1,021,771 primarily due to a decrease in investment income and property taxes. The board approved to move 2 inside mils from the general fund to the nonmajor permanent improvement fund. Overall expenditures remained fairly consistent with a slight decrease in regular instruction offset with an increase in pupil support services. Certain expenditures were paid with ESSER grant funding that are traditionally paid from the general fund.

The classroom facilities fund increased \$12,088,386 as a result of the issuance of new debt to be used for construction of a new elementary.

### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The School District's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the general fund. The School District uses site-based budgeting and budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

*Original Budget Compared to Final Budget* During the course of fiscal year 2022, the School District did not make any significant changes to estimated disbursements. An increase was made for estimated property tax receipts. The School District increased its general fund budget for estimated other financing sources and uses by equal amounts. Additional advances were needed throughout the year to cover specific costs in other funds until revenue was received.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

*Final Budget Compared to Actual Results* For fiscal year 2022, there were no significant differences between final budgeted receipts and other financing sources and actual receipts and other financing sources. There were no significant differences between final budgeted appropriations and other financing uses and actual expenditures and other financing uses.

### Capital Assets and Debt Administration

### **Capital Assets**

During the fiscal year, the School District continued construction on an outdoor pavilion project in addition to beginning the planning stages of constructing a new elementary. See Note 8 for more information on the School District's capital assets.

#### **Debt**

The School District issued certificates of participation for \$13,525,000, at a premium of 1,585,567, to fund the local portion of the new elementary construction project.

#### Current Issues

The Carrollton Exempted Village School District does not receive strong support from the residents of the District in the form of local taxes. The last operating levy passed by the residents was in 1977. Numerous tax issues (bond issues, permanent improvement, and emergency) have been attempted from the late 90's to November 2013. All ended in a similar 60 percent margin of defeat.

In 2015, the School District began to receive significant increases in local tax revenue due to the oil and gas production that came with new drilling technology and the discovery of oil and gas reserves in Eastern Ohio that were previously unreachable. Local revenue has soared from \$6.8 million in fiscal year 2014 to over \$13 million in fiscal year 2020. Revenue from oil and gas production is not consistent and will begin to decline over time; it has begun to show signs of waning. However, that reduction has been masked by the addition of pipeline revenue that began in fiscal year 2019. The Burgettstown Lateral section of the Rover pipeline that crosses a portion of the District has been put into service. Midway through fiscal year 2020 however, Rover pipeline petitioned the State to reduce pipeline taxable valuation by over 40 percent. Early July 2020, the Ohio Tax Commission denied the request and Rover has filed an appeal. Rover is paying on the appealed amount. Should Rover be unsuccessful, in whole or in part, the District will receive a windfall. It is anyone's guess what oil and gas production will be in the future. Production is subject to market conditions and the oil and gas companies' responses to those conditions. Even if Rover is unsuccessful in its attempt to reduce its tax liability, Pipeline valuation is scheduled to be reduced by 3 percent each year until it bottoms out at 15 percent.

Also in 2015, the School District received its first of 30 payments in lieu of taxes from Carroll County Energy, as a result of their natural gas fueled electric generating plant being erected in the District. The remaining 29 payments were dedicated to retiring the debt used to cover the local portion of an OFCC 6-12 building project that was completed July, 2019.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Prior to the end of fiscal year 2021, the Board of Education took action to move 2 inside mills to the Permanent Improvement Fund. Since the School District is at the 20 mill floor, which is the lowest tax rate allowed by Ohio law, this move will create an unvoted tax increase. This increase in local funding will be used to finance the final segment of our OFCC plan, which is to construct an elementary attached to the recently completed high school/middle school complex. The total project is \$20,824,863, with a State Share of \$8,538,194, and a Local Share of \$12,286,669. This project has recently moved to the early stages of Design Development (DD) Phase.

Unrestricted state aid has remained stagnant since 2012. Since that time, with each State budget cycle, the School District has been held harmless against State aid losses due to steadily decreasing enrollment. A new two-year State budget was adopted in July, 2021 for fiscal years 2022 and 2023. Current, the School District remains level in State aid.

School District management must be aware of the complex dynamics regarding all revenue sources and the unknowns of future local tax revenue. Local revenue has been solely responsible for supporting the increased operating costs and new project spending over the past five years. In light of the continued stagnant unrestricted State aid, local tax revenue will also need to cover all increasing operating costs into the future and will dictate the limits of spending.

### Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Amy Spears, Treasurer of Carrollton Exempted Village School District, 205 Scio Road SW, Carrollton, Ohio 44615 or email <a href="mailto:amy.spears@carrolltonschools.org">amy.spears@carrolltonschools.org</a>.

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 32,015,979
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents	6,870,470
Accrued Interest Receivable	45,768
ntergovernmental Receivable	9,161,143
Property Taxes Receivable	16,958,086
Payment in Lieu of Taxes Receivable	1,300,375
Net OPEB Asset	1,815,601
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	1,795,580
Depreciable Capital Assets, net	48,738,569
Total Assets	118,701,571
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	5,975,684
OPEB	748,680
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	6,724,364
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	162,333
Accrued Wages and Benefits	2,317,109
Accrued Vacation Payable	31,955
Contracts Payable	293,379
Retainage Payable	27,020
Intergovernmental Payable	942,836
Accrued Interest Payable	94,899
Claims Payable	350,890
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	31,128
Unearned Revenue Long-Term Liabilities:	461,963
Due Within One Year	1,606,534
Due In More Than One Year:	1,000,554
Net Pension Liability	14,030,819
Net OPEB Liability	1,603,032
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	36,659,419
Total Liabilities	58,613,316
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	13,915,427
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	1,300,375
Pension	11,238,795
OPEB	3,027,895
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	29,482,492
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets Restricted for:	29,502,433
Capital Outlay	9,818,948
Other Purposes	1,026,643
Unrestricted	(3,017,897
Total Net Position	\$ 37,330,127

## Carrollton Exempted Village School District Carroll 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, Contributions and Interest	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities					
Instruction:					
Regular	\$ 10,655,203	\$ 43,492	\$ 384,268	\$ 1,374,920	\$ (8,852,523)
Special	3,967,273	134,385	783,884	-	(3,049,004)
Vocational	212,922	-	-	-	(212,922)
Student Intervention Services	106,835	-	42,197	-	(64,638)
Other	385,804	-	272,670	-	(113,134)
Support Services:					
Pupils	2,293,414	-	27,895	-	(2,265,519)
Instructional Staff	632,013	-	170,043	-	(461,970)
Board of Education	17,654	-	-	-	(17,654)
Administration	1,801,698	-	12,480	-	(1,789,218)
Fiscal	851,780	-	-	-	(851,780)
Business	163,441	-	-	-	(163,441)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,551,973	-	322,026	-	(2,229,947)
Pupil Transportation	1,938,721	-	352,811	-	(1,585,910)
Central	78,627	-	-	-	(78,627)
Operation of Non-Instructional/Shared Services:					
Food Service Operations	1,332,575	174,126	1,372,616	-	214,167
Community Services	15,571	-	5,535	-	(10,036)
Other	40,969	12,980	-	-	(27,989)
Extracurricular Activities	1,128,459	256,316	16,397	-	(855,746)
Debt Service:					
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,349,566	-	-	-	(1,349,566)
Total	\$ 29,524,498	\$ 621,299	\$ 3,762,821	\$ 1,374,920	(23,765,458)
	Correct Province				
	General Revenues	C			
	Property Taxes Levied	ior:			12 ((4 (45
	General Purposes				13,664,645
	Capital Outlay				845,861
	Grants and Entitlemen		specific Programs		12,103,268
	Grants and Entitlemen				8,538,194
	Payments in Lieu of Ta	axes			1,297,403
	Investment Earnings				(655,764)
	Miscellaneous				195,881
	Total General Revenu	es			35,989,488
	Change in Net Positio	n			12,224,030
	Net Position Beginnin	g of Year			25,106,097
	Net Position End of Ye	ear			\$ 37,330,127

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2022

	General	Classroom Facilties	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments Accrued Interest Receivable Interfund Receivable Intergovernmental Receivable Property Taxes Receivable Payments in Lieu of Taxes Receivable	\$ 13,777,659 45,768 924,953 9,415 15,458,391	\$ 12,185,657 - - 8,150,912	\$ 6,052,663 - - 1,000,816 1,499,695 1,300,375	\$ 32,015,979 45,768 924,953 9,161,143 16,958,086 1,300,375
Total Assets	\$ 30,216,186	\$ 20,336,569	\$ 9,853,549	\$ 60,406,304
Liabilities Accounts Payable Accrued Wages and Benefits Contracts Payable Retainage Payable Intergovernmental Payable Interfund Payable Matured Compensated Absences Payable Total Liabilities	\$ 129,831 2,091,721 - 920,253 - 31,128 3,172,933	\$ - 97,271 - - - - - 97,271	\$ 32,502 225,388 196,108 27,020 22,583 924,953	\$ 162,333 2,317,109 293,379 27,020 942,836 924,953 31,128 4,698,758
Deferred Inflows of Resources Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year Payments in Lieu of Taxes Unavailable Revenue  Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	12,684,811 - 2,058,391 14,743,202	8,150,912 8,150,912	1,230,616 1,300,375 419,952 2,950,943	13,915,427 1,300,375 10,629,255 25,845,057
Fund Balances Restricted Committed Assigned Unassigned Total Fund Balance	1,664,404 10,635,647 12,300,051	12,088,386	4,926,856 740,273 352,414 (545,491) 5,474,052	17,015,242 740,273 2,016,818 10,090,156 29,862,489
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 30,216,186	\$ 20,336,569	\$ 9,853,549	\$ 60,406,304

Carrollton Exempted Village School District
Carroll County, Ohio
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
Net Position of Governmental Activities
June 30, 2022

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 29,862,489
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial		50 524 140
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		50,534,149
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:  Intergovernmental	\$ 8,371,169	
Delinquent Property Taxes	2,258,086	10,629,255
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds.  The assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources of the internal service fund are included		
in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		6,057,617
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore not reported in the funds.		(94,899)
The net pension liability and net OPEB liability are not due and payable in the current period, therefore,		
the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.		
Net OPEB Asset	1,815,601	
Deferred Outflows - Pension	5,975,684	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	748,680	
Net Pension Liability	(14,030,819)	
Net OPEB Liability	(1,603,032)	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(11,238,795)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(3,027,895)	(21,360,576)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
General Obligation Bonds	(9,850,000)	
Certificates of Participation	(24,570,000)	
Certificates of Participation Discount	259,534	
Unamortized Bond Premium	(2,480,783)	
Accrued Vacation Leave Payable	(31,955)	
Compensated Absences	(1,624,704)	 (38,297,908)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 37,330,127

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

		General	 Classroom Facilties	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$	12,493,170	\$ -	\$ 685,566	\$ 13,178,736
Intergovernmental		12,081,417	387,282	5,127,580	17,596,279
Investment Income		(512,425)	(179,320)	(19,324)	(711,069)
Tuition and Fees		175,111	-	-	175,111
Extracurricular Activities		12,980	-	256,316	269,296
Charges for Services		2,766	-	174,126	176,892
Contributions and Donations		21,851	_	57,919	79,770
Payments in Lieu of Taxes		-	-	1,297,403	1,297,403
Miscellaneous		164,640	-	31,241	195,881
Total Revenues		24,439,510	207,962	7,610,827	32,258,299
Expenditures					
Current					
Instruction:					
Regular		10,583,983	-	439,208	11,023,191
Special		3,344,539	_	1,043,966	4,388,505
Vocational		242,453	_	-,,	242,453
Student Intervention Services		54,357	_	52,478	106,835
Other		51,535	_	339,031	390,566
Support Services:		01,000		223,021	5,0,500
Pupils		2,514,446	_	34,692	2,549,138
Instructional Staff		447,442	_	203,392	650,834
Board of Education		17,654	_	203,372	17,654
Administration		2,002,106		28,357	2,030,463
Fiscal		887,508	3,384	17,018	907,910
Business			3,364	17,016	
		127,925	-	410 222	127,925
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		2,296,299	-	419,232	2,715,531
Pupil Transportation		1,587,848	-	435,262	2,023,110
Central		78,627	-	-	78,627
Operation of Non-Instructional/Shared Services:		11.072		1 416 720	1 427 010
Food Service Operations		11,072	-	1,416,738	1,427,810
Community Services		7,751	-	6,883	14,634
Other		40,738	-	227.022	40,738
Extracurricular Activities		759,599	402.061	337,023	1,096,622
Capital Outlay		59,267	402,861	1,109,429	1,571,557
Debt Service				500,000	<b>5</b> 00.000
Principal Retirement		-	-	590,000	590,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	25 115 140	 406 245	1,397,439	1,397,439
Total Expenditures		25,115,149	 406,245	7,870,148	33,391,542
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(675,639)	 (198,283)	(259,321)	(1,133,243)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Certificates of Participation Issued		-	-	13,525,000	13,525,000
Premium on Certificates of Participation Issued		-	-	1,585,567	1,585,567
Transfers In		-	12,286,669	691,243	12,977,912
Transfers Out		(346,132)	 	(12,631,780)	(12,977,912)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(346,132)	 12,286,669	3,170,030	15,110,567
Net Change in Fund Balances		(1,021,771)	12,088,386	2,910,709	13,977,324
Fund Balances Beginning of Year		13,321,822	 	2,563,343	15,885,165
Fund Balances End of Year	\$	12,300,051	\$ 12,088,386	\$ 5,474,052	\$ 29,862,489

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		\$ 13,977,324
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 activites,		
the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		
Capital Asset Additions Current Year Depreciation	\$ 2,209,167 (1,465,359)	743,808
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received		
from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.		(236,038)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported		
as revenues in the funds.	0.422.470	
Intergovernmental	8,122,478	0.454.040
Property Taxes	1,331,770	9,454,248
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		
General Obligation Bonds	535,000	
Certificates of Participation	55,000	590,000
Debt proceeds issued in the governmental funds that increase long-term liabilities in the statement of		
net position are not reported as revenues.		
Certificates of Participation	(13,525,000)	
Premium on Certificates of Participation	(1,585,567)	(15,110,567)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, and bond premium/discount		
are amortized over the term of the bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when bonds are issued.		
Accrued Interest Payable	(38,764)	
Amortization of Premium on Bonds	97,921	
Amortization of Discount on Bonds	(11,284)	47,873
Contractually required pension/OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds;		
however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension	1,988,413	
OPEB	54,487	2,042,900
Except for amount reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability are		
reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension	(276,102)	
OPEB	88,111	(187,991)
The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to invididual funds is not		
reported in the statement of activities. Governmental expenditures and related internal service fund		
revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.		1,052,526
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
	29,101	
Accrued Vacation Leave Payable Compensated Absences	(179,154)	 (150,053)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Basis) General Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts					
		Original		Final	Actual	ance with al Budget
Revenues and Other Financing Sources	\$	26,692,958	\$	28,606,869	\$ 28,609,913	\$ 3,044
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses		29,056,644		28,721,117	28,722,264	(1,147)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(2,363,686)		(114,248)	(112,351)	1,897
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		12,892,709		12,892,709	12,892,709	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		880,462		880,462	 880,462	 <u> </u>
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	11,409,485	\$	13,658,923	\$ 13,660,820	\$ 1,897

Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities	
	Internal Service Fund	
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents	\$	6,870,470
Current Liabilities: Unearned Revenue Claims Payable		461,963 350,890
Total Current Liabilities		812,853
Net Position Unrestricted		6,057,617
Total Net Position	\$	6,057,617

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities	
	Internal Service Fund	
Operating Revenues Charges for Services Other	\$	5,484,179 267,335
Total Operating Revenues		5,751,514
Operating Expenses Purchased Services Claims		1,027,737 3,707,232
Total Operating Expenses		4,734,969
Operating Income (Loss)		1,016,545
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		
Interest		35,981
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		35,981
Change in Net Position		1,052,526
Net Position Beginning of Year		5,005,091
Net Position End of Year	\$	6,057,617

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities	
	Internal Service Fund	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities Cash Received from Customers Cash Received from Other Operating Receipts Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services Cash Payments for Claims Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	\$ 5,502,255 267,335 (1,027,737) (3,557,133) 1,184,720	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities Interest Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	35,981 35,981	
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,220,701	
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	5,649,769	
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$ 6,870,470	
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities		
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 1,016,545	
Adjustments: Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities and Deferred Inflows: Claims Payable Unearned Revenue	150,099 18,076	
Net Cash Provided by (Used For) Operating Activities	\$ 1,184,720	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

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

Carrollton Exempted Village School District (the "School District") is organized under Article VI, Section 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The School District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of five-members elected at-large for staggered four-year terms. The School District provides educational services as authorized by State statute and/or federal guidelines.

The School District was established in 1867 with the construction of a six-room school house. The School District serves an area of approximately 289 square miles. It is located in Carroll County and includes all of the Village of Carrollton. The School District currently operates two instructional buildings, one administrative building, and one bus garage.

### Reporting Entity

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

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

The School District is associated with the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA) and the Buckeye Career Center which are defined as jointly governed organizations.

Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Agency Information Technology Center Council of Governments (OME-RESA) Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA) is a jointly governed organization created as a regional council of governments pursuant to State statutes. OME-RESA provides financial accounting services, an educational management information system, cooperative purchase services and legal services to member districts. OME-RESA has eleven participating counties consisting of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, Noble, and Tuscarawas Counties. OME-RESA operates under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the participating counties, a career center representative and a representative from the fiscal advisory committee. Merideth Valkosky of OME-RESA serves as the fiscal officer. The majority of revenue comes from fees of the services provided to member entities. In addition, some funding comes from the State Department of Education. The continued existence of OME-RESA is not dependent on the School District's continued participation. In the event of liquidation, after all obligations are paid, any surplus would be divided among participating members. OME-RESA has no outstanding debt. To obtain financial information write to the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency, Missy Valkosky, 2230 Sunset Blvd; Suite 2, Steubenville, Ohio 43952.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

**Buckeye Career Center** The Buckeye Career Center (the Career Center), a joint vocational school established by the Ohio Revised Code, is a jointly governed organization providing vocational services to its eleven-member school districts. The Career Center is governed by a board of education comprised of eleven members appointed by the participating schools. The board controls the financial activity of the Career Center and reports to the Ohio Department of Education and the Auditor of State of Ohio. The continued existence of the Career Center is not dependent on the School District's continued participation and no measurable equity interest exists.

The School District also participates in the Jefferson Health Plan, a public entity risk management, insurance and claims servicing pool. This organization is presented in Note 9.

### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the School 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 most significant of the School District's accounting policies are shown below.

### A. Basis of Presentation

The School District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities, and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government. The activity of the internal service fund is also eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

### B. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

*Classroom Facilities Fund* – The classroom facilities fund accounts for monies received and expended in connection with contracts entered into by the School District and the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission for the building and equipping of classroom facilities.

The other governmental funds of the School District account for grants and other resources to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources.

**Proprietary Funds** Proprietary funds focus on the determination of changes in net position, financial position and cash flows and are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The School District's only proprietary fund is an internal service fund.

*Internal Service Fund* The internal service fund accounts for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the School District on a cost reimbursement basis.

The School District's only internal service fund accounts for a self-insurance program for employee medical and prescription benefits.

### C. Measurement Focus

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

Fund Financial Statements All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and 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.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

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

### 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 and the statements for the proprietary funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School 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 School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 10 and 11.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes,

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

payments in lieu of taxes, pension, OPEB 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 on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue may include delinquent property taxes, grants and entitlements and intergovernmental revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 10 and 11).

**Expenses/Expenditures** On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

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

### E. Budgetary Process

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

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

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

### F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, all cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through School District records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments" on the financial statements. The School District participates in the Jefferson Health Plan insurance consortium for self-insurance. These monies are held separate from the School District's central bank account and are reflected in the financial statement as "Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent."

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

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, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$250 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$250 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

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

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2022 amounted to \$(512,425), which includes \$(100,577) assigned from other School District funds.

### G. Capital Assets

All capital assets of the School District are classified as general capital assets. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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

Description	Estimated Lives		
Land Improvements	15 - 50 Years		
Buildings and Building Improvements	10 - 45 Years		
Improvements Other Than Buildings	5 - 50 Years		
Furniture and Fixtures	10 Years		
Machinery and Equipment	5 - 20 Years		
Vehicles	5 - 10 Years		

### H. Compensated Absences

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

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the School District's past experience of making termination payments.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

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

On the governmental fund statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditure to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "Matured Compensated Absences Payable" in the funds from which the employee will be paid.

### I. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB asset/liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension/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.

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

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, 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 fiscal year. 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.

### K. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column of the statement of net position.

### L. Fund Balance

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, the School District classifies its fund balance based on the purpose for which the resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable – The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable, as well as property acquired for resale, unless the use of the proceeds from the collection of those receivables or from the sale of those properties is restricted, committed or assigned.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Committed – The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the School District Board of Education. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the School 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 School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the School District Board of Education. The Board of Education has by resolution authorized the Treasurer to assign fund balance. The Board of Education may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

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

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

#### M. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. 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 their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the School District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. At June 30, 2022, there was no net position restricted by enabling legislation.

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

## N. Interfund Activity

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

## O. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

## P. 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.

## Q. Estimates

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

## R. Implementation of New Accounting Principles

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the School District has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, Leases, certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates, certain provisions of 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 provisions in GASB Statement No. 99, Omnibus 2022.

GASB Statement No. 87 requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

GASB Statement No. 93 addresses accounting and financial reporting effects that result from the replacement of interbank offered rates (IBORs) with other reference rates in order to preserve the reliability, relevance, consistency, and comparability of reported information. The implementation of paragraphs 11b, 13 and 14 of GASB Statement No. 93 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

GASB Statement No. 97 requirements that are related to a) the accounting and financial reporting for Section 457 plans and b) determining whether a primary government is financially accountable for a potential component unit were implemented for fiscal year 2022. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 97 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

GASB Statement No. 99 enhances comparability in the application of accounting and financial reporting requirements and will improve consistency of authoritative literature. The implementation of certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 99 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

#### **NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTABILITY**

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

	Deficit
Non-Major Governmental Funds	
Local Grants	41
ESSER	46,905
IDEA-B	325,898
Title I	4,546
IDEA Preschool ARP	51
Improving Teacher Quality	8,991
Miscellaneous Federal	159,059
Total	\$ 545,491

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

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

While the School District is 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, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual is presented on the budgetary basis for the general fund. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as an assignment or commitment of fund balance (GAAP).
- 4. Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP), but have separate legally adopted budgets.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statement to the budgetary basis statement on a fund type basis for the general fund:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

GAAP Basis	\$ (1,021,771)
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	4,228,353
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	(2,803,791)
Funds Budgeted Elsewhere	(17,212)
Adjustment for Encumbrances	 (497,930)
Budget Basis	\$ (112,351)

<sup>\*\*</sup> As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Type Fund Definitions, 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 public school support fund.

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

State statute classifies monies held by the School 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 School District Treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

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

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

Protection of the School District's 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.

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty and two hundred and seventy days, respectively, in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim moneys available for investment at any on time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School 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 qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

**Deposits** - At year-end, \$5,070,471 of the School District's bank balance of \$5,320,471 was exposed to custodial credit risk. Although the securities were held by the pledging financial institutions' trust department in the School District's name and all statutory requirements for the investment of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the School District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

*Custodial Credit Risk* Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party.

The School 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:

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

#### **Investments**

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

		Measurement Amount		Measurement		Measurement Investment Maturities			Percent		
Rating	Investment Type			Less	s than 1 Year	1 1	to 3 Years	Ov	ver 3 Years	of Total	
	Net Asset Value (NAV):										
AAAm	STAR Ohio	\$	49,494		49,494	\$	-	\$	-	0.18%	
AAAm	First American Government Obligations Fund		29,034		29,034		-		=	0.11%	
AAAm	Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Fund		1,116,031		1,116,031		-		-	4.16%	
	Fair Value:										
A-1	Commercial Paper		5,244,967		5,244,967		-		-	19.55%	
Aaa	Federal Farm Credit Bank		1,830,427		-		1,534,232		296,195	6.82%	
Aaa	Federal Home Loan Banks		2,223,075		-		1,050,161		1,172,914	8.29%	
Aaa	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp		620,234		-		-		620,234	2.31%	
Aaa	Federal National Mortgage		1,381,592		_		527,801		853,791	5.15%	
N/A	Negotiable Certificates of Deposit		4,860,602		2,566,548		1,188,754		1,105,300	18.12%	
Aaa	US Treasury Note		9,466,426		3,106,876		5,424,443		935,107	35.31%	
	Total Investments	\$	26,821,882	\$	12,112,950	\$	9,725,391	\$	4,983,541	100.00%	

The School 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. The above table identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2022. The School District's investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored which could require the need to acquire further market data (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk. The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of the settlement date. The School District's policy indicates that the investments must mature within five years, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District. STAR Ohio is an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer. It is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Ohio law requires STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of June 30, 2022, is 35 days.

*Credit Risk* Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The School District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Concentration of Credit Risk. The School District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. Investments of the School District are diversified to eliminate the risk of loss resulting from over concentration of assets in a specific maturity; a specific issue or a specific class of securities, strategies to achieve this are determined and revised periodically.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

## Funds Held by Fiscal Agent

The School District participates in the Jefferson Health Plan for employee benefits. The amount held at fiscal year end for the employee benefit self-insurance fund was \$6,870,470. All benefit deposits are made to the consortium's depository account. Collateral is held by a qualified third-party trustee in the name of the consortium.

## **NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES**

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2022 represents collections of calendar year 2021 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2022 were levied after April 1, 2021, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2021, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid 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 revenue received in calendar year 2022 represents collections of calendar year 2021 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2022 became a lien December 31, 2020, were levied after April 1, 2021 and are collected in 2022 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The School District receives property taxes from Carroll County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the School 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 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 of resources.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

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

	2021 Seco		2022 Fit	2.
	Half Collect Amount	Percent	Half Collect Amount	Percent
Real Estate Public Utility Personal Property	\$ 437,686,520 199,492,070	68.69% 31.31%	\$ 434,327,970 195,839,290	68.92% 31.08%
Total Assessed Values	\$ 637,178,590	100.00%	\$ 630,167,260	100.00%
Full Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$ 29.40		\$ 29.40	

## **NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2022 consisted of property taxes, interfund, payments in lieu of taxes, accrued interest and intergovernmental. 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 fiscal year guarantee of Federal Funds. All receivables are expected to be collected within one year.

In fiscal year 2015, an enterprise zone agreement was entered into between Carroll County Energy, LLC, Carroll County, Washington Township, and the School District to provide Carroll County Energy with a 30-year, 100 percent property tax exemption for the increase in the assessed value of real property and for new personal property created due to the construction of a new electric generating facility. In return for real property and personal property tax exemptions provided under the agreement, Carroll County Energy will provide annual compensation to the School District in the amount of \$1,300,375. The receivable has been recorded in the bond retirement fund for the amount the School District will receive in the subsequent fiscal year.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

## **NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

	Balance 06/30/2021	Additions	Deletions	Balance 06/30/2022
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 359,190	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 359,190
Construction in Progress	123,590	1,512,290	(199,490)	1,436,390
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	482,780	1,512,290	(199,490)	1,795,580
Capital Assets being depreciated				
Land Improvements	6,481,673	257,343	-	6,739,016
Buildings and Building Improvements	46,195,216	-	-	46,195,216
Improvements Other Than Buildings	97,816	-	-	97,816
Furniture and Fixtures	489,736	-	-	489,736
Machinery and Equipment	2,155,307	202,809	(25,479)	2,332,637
Vehicles	3,767,472	436,215	(685,464)	3,518,223
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	59,187,220	896,367	(710,943)	59,372,644
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	(1,478,445)	(179,489)	-	(1,657,934)
Buildings and Building Improvements	(4,807,140)	(922,136)	-	(5,729,276)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(54,827)	(2,815)	-	(57,642)
Furniture and Fixtures	(186,134)	(18,692)	-	(204,826)
Machinery and Equipment	(1,259,552)	(126,787)	24,578	(1,361,761)
Vehicles	(1,857,523)	(215,440)	450,327	(1,622,636)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(9,643,621)	(1,465,359)	* 474,905	(10,634,075)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	49,543,599	(568,992)	(236,038)	48,738,569
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 50,026,379	\$ 943,298	\$ (435,528)	\$ 50,534,149

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

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

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 904,254
Special	10,127
Vocational	1,031
Support Services:	
Pupils	7,711
Business	35,516
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	93,846
Pupil Transportation	223,689
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:	
Food Service Operations	16,237
Community Services	937
Other	231
Extracurricular Activities	171,780
Total Depreciation	\$ 1,465,359

#### **NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

## A. Property and Liability

The School 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. Settlements have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three fiscal years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

#### B. Employee Medical Benefits

Medical, surgical, dental, and vision insurance is offered to all employees through a self-insurance internal service fund. The School District is a member of the Jefferson Health Plan, a public entity risk management, insurance, and claims servicing pool, consisting of school districts and other public entities across the state, in which monthly premiums are paid to the fiscal agent who in turn pays the claims on the School District's behalf. The claims liability reported in the internal service fund is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 30 which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. The estimate was not affected by incremental claim adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses.

	Balance		Balance Current			Claims	Balance		
	Begin	ning of Year	Year Claims		I	Payments	End of Year		
2021	\$	261,374	\$	3,784,150	\$	3,844,733	\$	200,791	
2022	\$	200,791	\$	3,707,232	\$	3,557,133	\$	350,890	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

#### **NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS**

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

#### Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

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 net pension/OPEB liability (asset) represents the School District's proportionate share of each pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/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 this estimate annually.

Ohio Revised Code limits the School District's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The School District cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions/OPEB are financed; however, the School 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 all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities (assets) within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/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 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.

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 11 for the required OPEB disclosures.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.0 percent. SERS did not allocate employer contributions to the Health Care Fund for fiscal year 2022.

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$415,586 for fiscal year 2022. Of this amount, \$31,290 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

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

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

The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective August 1, 2017 – July 1, 2019, any

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2019 – July 1, 2021, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 28 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60. Eligibility changes for actuarially reduced benefits will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility will be five years of qualifying service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit at any age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.53 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit plan unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a monthly 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 percent of the 14 percent member rate is deposited into the member's DC account and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity 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 to apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. If a member of the DC plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The statutory employer rate is 14 percent and the statutory member rate is 14 percent of covered payroll. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The 2022 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,572,827 for fiscal year 2022. Of this amount, \$265,149 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

## Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/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 independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of employer contributions in the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating employers. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

		SERS	STRS	 Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:				
Current Measurement Date	(	0.08186500%	0.08611235%	
Prior Measurement Date		0.08309660%	0.08596900%	
Change in Proportionate Share		0.00123160%	 0.00014335%	
Proportionate Share of the Net				
Pension Liability	\$	3,020,581	\$ 11,010,238	\$ 14,030,819
Pension Expense	\$	(39,936)	\$ 316,038	\$ 276,102

Other than contributions made subsequent to the measurement date and differences between projected and actual earnings on investments; deferred inflows/outflows of resources are recognized in pension expense beginning in the current period, using a straight line method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining services lives of all employees that are provided with pensions, determined as of the beginning of the measurement period. Net deferred inflows/outflows of resources pertaining to the differences between projected and actual investment earnings are similarly recognized over a closed five year period.

At June 30, 2022, the School 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	\$ 292	\$ 340,165	\$ 340,457
Changes of Assumptions	63,604	3,054,438	3,118,042
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School District Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	48,870	479,902	528,772
School District Contributions Subsequent to the			
Measurement Date	415,586	1,572,827	1,988,413
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	\$ 528,352	\$ 5,447,332	\$ 5,975,684
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 78,336	\$ 69,012	\$ 147,348
Net Difference between Projected and			
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	1,555,686	9,488,717	11,044,403
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School District Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	47,044		47,044
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 1,681,066	\$ 9,557,729	\$ 11,238,795

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

\$1,988,413 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the 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	\$	(363,761)	\$ (1,264,330)	\$	(1,628,091)	
2024		(357,154)	(1,198,385)		(1,555,539)	
2025		(369,885)	(1,349,257)		(1,719,142)	
2026		(477,500)	(1,871,252)		(2,348,752)	
Total	\$	(1,568,300)	\$ (5,683,224)	\$	(7,251,524)	

## **Actuarial Assumptions - SERS**

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations. Future benefits for all current plan members were projected through 2132.

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 pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2021, are presented below:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed)
Inflation	2.40 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expense, including inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.00 percent, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees will be delayed for three years following
	commencement

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

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

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

The long-term return expectation for the investments has been determined by 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 an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes.

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

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

Discount Rate Total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent. The discount rate determination does not use a municipal bond rate. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 23-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.00 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability. The annual money-weighted rate of return, calculated as the internal rate of return on pension plan investments was 28.18 percent.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Current  1% Decrease Discount Rate 1				1%	√ Increase
School District's Proportionate Share						<u> </u>
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	5,025,505	\$	3,020,581	\$	1,329,741

## 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:

Inflation	2.50 percent
Acturial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
Projected Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	0.00 percent

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 valuation, were based on the results of the latest available actuarial experience study, which is for the period July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016. An actuarial experience study is done on a quinquennial basis.

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

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	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 %	

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2021. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that employer and member contributions will be made at statutory contribution rates of 14 percent each. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2021. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2021.

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

	Current					
	19⁄	6 Decrease	Di	scount Rate	19	6 Increase
School District's Proportionate Share						
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	20,618,055	\$	11,010,238	\$	2,891,653

Assumption and Benefit Changes since the Prior Measurement Date The discount rate was adjusted to 7.00 percent from 7.45 percent for the June 30, 2021 valuation.

## **NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS**

See Note 10 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

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

Health Care Plan Description - The School 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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

beneficiaries. Premiums vary depending on the plan selected, qualified years of service, Medicare eligibility, and retirement status.

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2022, this amount was \$25,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2022, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$54,487, which is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B partial premium reimbursements will be continued indefinitely. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting <a href="https://www.strsoh.org">www.strsoh.org</a> 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 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

## OPEB Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the School District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

		SERS	 STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset):		_	_	
Current Measurement Date		0.08470100%	0.08611200%	
Prior Measurement Date		0.08436600%	 0.08596900%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00033500%		0.00014300%	
Proportionate Share of the Net				
OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	1,603,032	\$ (1,815,601)	
OPEB Expense	\$	1,495	\$ (89,606)	\$ (88,111)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>		 	
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 17,088	\$ 64,651	\$ 81,739
Changes of Assumptions Changes in Proportion and Differences between	251,479	115,973	367,452
School District Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	120,973	124,029	245,002
School District Contributions Subsequent to the			
Measurement Date	54,487	 	54,487
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	\$ 444,027	\$ 304,653	\$ 748,680
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 798,384	\$ 332,653	\$ 1,131,037
Net Difference between Projected and			
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	34,824	503,253	538,077
Changes of Assumptions	219,523	1,083,140	1,302,663
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School District Contributions and Proportionate	18,933	 37,185	 56,118
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	\$ 1,071,664	\$ 1,956,231	\$ 3,027,895

\$54,487 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the 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	\$ (145,633)	\$	(458,705)	\$	(604,338)	
2024	(145,876)		(446,105)		(591,981)	
2025	(160,251)		(457,287)		(617,538)	
2026	(140,540)		(220,041)		(360,581)	
2027	(68,585)		(71,101)		(139,686)	
Thereafter	 (21,239)		1,661		(19,578)	
Total	\$ (682,124)	\$	(1,651,578)	\$	(2,333,702)	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

## 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:

Inflation 2.40 percent

Salary Increases, including inflation 3.25 percent to 13.58 percent

Investment Rate of Return 7.00 percent net of investment expense, including inflation

Municipal Bond Index Rate

Measurement Date 1.92 percent Prior Measurement Date 2.45 percent

Single Equivalent Interest Rate

Measurement Date 2.27 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation Prior Measurement Date 2.63 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation

Health Care Cost Trend Rate

Pre-Medicare 6.750 percent - 4.40 percent Medicare 5.125 percent - 4.40 percent

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

The long-term expected rate of return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the actuarial five-year experience study. The most recent study covers fiscal years 2016 through 2020, and was adopted by the Board on April 15, 2021. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return, 7.00 percent, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer time frame. 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:

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2021, was 2.27 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2021 was 2.63 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the plan at the contribution rate of 1.50 percent of projected covered payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and no contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current System members by 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 percent at June 30, 2021 and 2.45 percent at June 30, 2020.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	1%	% Increase			
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	1,986,355	\$ 1,603,032	\$	1,296,813
	1%	Decrease	Current rend Rate	1%	6 Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	1,234,206	\$ 1,603,032	\$	2,095,679

## 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:

Inflation	2.50 percent					
Projected Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65					
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent					
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation					
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent					
Health Care Cost Trend Rates						
Medical	<u>Initial</u>	<u>Ultimate</u>				
Pre-Medicare	5.00 percent	4.00 percent				
Medicare	-16.18 percent	4.00 percent				
Prescription Drug						
Pre-Medicare	6.50 percent	4.00 percent				
Medicare	29.98 percent	4.00 percent				

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 Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent 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 Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 valuation were adopted by the board from the results of an actuarial experience study for July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016.

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:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected 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 %	

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

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

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate 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 percent, 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 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2021, calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower and one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	Current								
	1%	6 Decrease	Di	scount Rate	1% Increase				
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	(1,532,087)	\$	(1,815,601)	\$	(2,052,435)			
				Current					
	1%	6 Decrease	T	rend Rate	1% Increase				
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	(2,042,838)	\$	(1,815,601)	\$	(1,534,601)			

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

**Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date** The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2022 from 2.055 percent to 2.100 percent. 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 calendar year 2022. The Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

#### **NOTE 12 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

#### A. Compensated Absences

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

Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated to a maximum of 240 days for 9, 10 and 11 month classified employees; 260 for 12 month classified employees; and 260 days for certified employees. Upon retirement, payment is made for 50 percent of total sick leave accumulated; to a maximum of 65 days for classified employees, 30 percent to a maximum of 78 days for certificated employees. An employee receiving such payment must meet the retirement provisions set by STRS or SERS.

## B. Life Insurance

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to contracted employees through the Jefferson Health Plan. The Board pays the cost of the monthly premium, \$7.25 for Treasurer and Superintendent, \$6.53 per certificated employee, and \$5.80 per classified employee.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

#### **NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

Changes in long-term obligations of the School District during fiscal year 2022 were as follows:

									A	Amounts
	Outstanding						Outstanding		Due Within	
	06/30/2021		Additions		Deductions		06/30/2022		One Year	
Governmental Activities										
General Obligation Bonds										
Classroom Facilities Bond, Series 2016										
Term Bonds	\$	10,385,000	\$	-	\$	(535,000)	\$	9,850,000	\$	540,000
Unamortized Premium		993,137		-		(66,209)		926,928		-
Total General Obligation Bonds		11,378,137			=	(601,209)		10,776,928		540,000
Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements										
Certificates of Participation, Series 2016		11,100,000		-		(55,000)		11,045,000		60,000
Discount		(270,818)		-		11,284		(259,534)		_
Certificates of Participation, Series 2021		-		13,525,000		, <u>-</u>		13,525,000		925,000
Unamortized Premium		_		1,585,567		(31,712)		1,553,855		_
Total Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements		10,829,182		15,110,567		(75,428)		25,864,321		985,000
Net Pension & OPEB Liability										
Pension		26,297,623		-		(12,266,804)		14,030,819		-
OPEB		1,833,538		-		(230,506)		1,603,032		-
Total Net Pension & OPEB Liability		28,131,161		-		(12,497,310)		15,633,851		-
Compensated Absences		1,445,550		233,077		(53,923)		1,624,704		81,534
Total Governmental Activities										
Long-Term Obligations	\$	51,784,030	\$	15,343,644	\$	(13,227,870)	\$	53,899,804	\$	1,606,534

### Certificates of Participation

On July 20, 2016, the School District issued \$11,355,000 in certificates of participation for the purpose of school facilities construction in the OFCC program. The maturity date for the certificates is December 1, 2044 with an interest rate of 2.00 percent. The proceeds of the certificates issued were reported in the classroom facilities and building funds. These certificates were issued with a premium of \$17,414, which was recorded as revenue in the year of issuance. The discount of \$327,238 is being reported as a decrease to bonds payable and is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the certificates using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. The certificates maturing on or after December 1, 2025 are subject to optional prior redemption beginning December 1, 2024. The repayment will be made from the bond retirement fund.

The Certificates of Participation evidence a proportionate interest in the base rent to be paid by the School District under the ground lease agreement. Base rent payments will be recorded as expenditures in the bond retirement fund. The payments in the amortization table represent the future base rent payments for the certificates of participation. The initial lease term commenced on September 19, 2016 and expired June 30, 2017. Each renewal of the lease will be for a renewal lease term beginning July 1 and ending June 30 of the subsequent year, except that the final renewal term will end on December 1, 2044.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

In the event of default, as defined by the lease agreement, the amounts payable by the School District may become due. If payments are not made, the lessor may retake possession of the leased property and may sell, sublease the leased property or demand all remaining sums of the project fund be returned. The lessor may exercise any other rights, remedy or privilege that may be available under the State laws to enforce the terms of the lease or recover damages for the breach of the contract. The School District will be held liable for amounts payable.

On December 21, 2021, the School District issued \$13,525,000 in certificates of participation for the purpose of school facilities construction in the OFCC program. The maturity date for the certificates is October 1, 2046 with an average interest rate of 3.51 percent. The proceeds of the certificates issued were reported in the classroom facilities and building funds. These certificates were issued with a premium of \$1,585,567, which is being reported as an increase to bonds payable and is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the certificates using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. The repayment will be made from the bond retirement fund.

### 2016 Classroom Facilities School Improvement Bonds

In July 2016, the School District issued \$13,170,000 of general obligation bonds. The bonds were issued for a twenty year period with final maturity on December 1, 2035.

These improvement bonds were issued with a premium of \$1,324,182, which is reported as an increase to bonds payable. The amounts are being amortized to interest expense over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. The discount of \$29,510 was recorded as interest expense in the year of issuance. The term bonds were issued with varying interest rates of 1.25 to 4.00 percent. The repayment will be made from the bond retirement fund.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the General Obligation Bonds and the Certificates of Participation outstanding at June 30, 2022 are as follows:

Fiscal Year Classroom Facilities Bond						Certificates o	ticipation	Total				
Ending June 30,	F	rincipal		Interest		Principal	pal Interest			Principal		Interest
2023	\$	540,000	\$	358,938	\$	985,000	\$	808,850	\$	1,525,000	\$	1,167,788
2024		565,000		336,838		380,000		782,700		945,000		1,119,538
2025		585,000		313,838		400,000		768,250		985,000		1,082,088
2026	610,000		289,938		410,000		752,950			1,020,000		1,042,888
2027		635,000	5,000 265		425,000		736,850			1,060,000		1,001,888
2028-2032		3,560,000		933,925		2,395,000		3,419,175		5,955,000		4,353,100
2033-2037		3,355,000		232,269		3,800,000		2,896,850		7,155,000		3,129,119
2038-2042		-		-		8,495,000		1,795,550		8,495,000		1,795,550
2043-2047				7,280,000			440,325	7,280,000			440,325	
	\$	9,850,000	\$	2,730,784	\$	24,570,000	\$	12,401,500	\$	34,420,000	\$	15,132,284

Compensated absences will be paid from the general and food service funds. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are primarily made from the General Fund. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability see Notes 10 and 11.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

## **NOTE 14 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS**

## A. Interfund Balances

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

	In	terfund	In	Interfund		
	Re	eceivable	F	Payable		
Fund:		_				
General	\$	924,953	\$	-		
Other Governmental:						
FASFA Grant		-		1,200		
Athletic Fund		-		8,000		
ESSER		-		242,480		
Title VI-B		-		318,478		
Title I		-		181,754		
HC Preschool		-		7,621		
Miscellaneous Federal				165,420		
Totals	\$	924,953	\$	924,953		

The primary purpose of the interfund loan is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. This interfund loan will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. Interfund loans are expected to be repaid within one year.

## **B.** Interfund Transfers

During the fiscal year, the general fund transferred \$319,500 to the classroom facilities maintenance fund to comply with the School District's agreement with the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission that requires the School District to annually contribute to the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a non-major governmental fund). The general fund also transferred \$26,632 to the athletic fund to provide additional resources for athletics. The building fund transferred \$12,286,669 to the classroom facilities fund for the local funding initiative of the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission grant. The permanent improvement fund transferred \$345,111 to the debt service fund for retirement of debt.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

## **NOTE 15 – FUND BALANCE**

Fund balance can be classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in governmental funds.

The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented as follows:

		Classroom	Governmental	
	General	Facilities	Funds	Total
Restricted for:				
Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ 12,088,386	\$ 1,948,146	\$ 14,036,532
Other Purposes	-	-	128,005	128,005
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	-	-	1,242,916	1,242,916
Extracurricular Activities	-	-	82,565	82,565
Student Wellness	-	-	631,196	631,196
Debt Service			894,028	894,028
Total Restricted	_	12,088,386	4,926,856	17,015,242
Committed for:				
Capital Outlay	_	_	740,273	740,273
Total Committed			740,273	740,273
Assigned for:				
Encumbrances:				
Instruction	55,033	_	-	55,033
Support Services	221,680	_	-	221,680
Subsequent Year Appropriations	1,387,691	-	-	1,387,691
Capital Outlay	-	_	352,414	352,414
Total Assigned	1,664,404		352,414	2,016,818
Unassigned	10,635,647	_	(545,491)	10,090,156
Total Fund Balance	\$ 12,300,051	\$ 12,088,386	\$ 5,474,052	\$ 29,862,489

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

#### **NOTE 16 - SET-ASIDES**

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

During fiscal year 2017 the School District issued \$24,525,000 in capital related school improvement bonds. These proceeds may be used to reduce capital acquisition to zero in future years. The School District is responsible for tracking the amount of the bond and note proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$22,781,977 at June 30, 2022.

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

	Capital Improvement Reserve				
Set Aside Restricted Balance June 30, 2021 Current Year Set-Aside Requirement Prior Year Offset from Bond Proceeds	\$	323,765 (323,765)			
Total	\$				
Balance Carried Forward to Fiscal Year 2023	\$				
Set Aside Balance June 30, 2022	\$				

#### NOTE 17 – CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

#### A. Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2022, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

## B. Litigation

The School District is not party to any claims or lawsuits that would, in the School District's opinion, have a material effect of the basic financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

#### C. Encumbrance Commitments

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

Fund	Amount
General	\$ 276,713
Classroom Facilities	1,103,295
Nonmajor Governmental	844,433
	\$ 2,224,441

## D. Contractual Commitments

At June 30, 2022, the School District's significant contractual commitments consisted of:

Project		Contract Amount	Amount Paid	Remaining Contract		
Outdoor Pavilion Elementary School	\$	2,060,888 1,440,046	\$ 1,582,406 402,861	\$	478,482 1,037,185	
	\$	3,500,934	\$ 1,985,267	\$	1,515,667	

#### **NOTE 18 – COVID-19**

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

The School District's investment portfolio fluctuates with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of gains or losses that will be realized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Nine Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2022	2021	2020	2019
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.08186500%	0.08309660%	0.07947610%	0.08130340%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 3,020,581	\$ 5,496,184	\$ 4,755,194	\$ 4,656,396
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,827,821	\$ 2,924,143	\$ 2,729,059	\$ 2,605,600
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	106.82%	187.96%	174.24%	178.71%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	82.86%	68.55%	70.85%	71.36%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.08611235%	0.08596000%	0.08438262%	0.08341965%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 11,010,238	\$ 20,801,439	\$ 18,660,709	\$ 18,342,108
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 10,842,871	\$ 10,366,714	\$ 10,027,929	\$ 9,695,950
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	101.54%	200.66%	186.09%	189.17%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	87.80%	75.50%	77.40%	77.31%

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2014 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
0.07509870%	0.08040470%	0.08625030%	0.08297600%	0.08297600%
\$ 4,486,981	\$ 5,884,882	\$ 4,921,526	\$ 4,199,368	\$ 4,934,316
\$ 2,517,614	\$ 2,913,271	\$ 3,087,064	\$ 2,890,123	\$ 2,990,520
178.22%	202.00%	159.42%	145.30%	165.00%
69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%
0.07869445%	0.07621288%	0.07820888%	0.07961759%	0.07961759%
\$ 18,694,035	\$25,510,748	\$21,614,647	\$ 19,365,753	\$ 23,068,359
\$ 8,637,800	\$ 8,493,607	\$ 8,206,914	\$ 8,779,746	\$ 8,702,962
216.42%	300.35%	263.37%	220.57%	265.06%
75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Contributions - Pension Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)		2022		2021		2020		2019
School Employees Rettrement System (SERS)								
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	415,586	\$	395,895	\$	409,380	\$	368,423
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(415,586)		(395,895)		(409,380)		(368,423)
	•	( 2)2 2 2)	Ф.	(222)22	•	( 11 )2 11)	Ф.	(= = = )
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	<u> </u>	\$		<b>3</b>	
School District's Covered Payroll	\$	2,968,471	\$	2,827,821	\$	2,924,143	\$	2,729,059
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%		13.50%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)								
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	1,572,827	\$	1,518,002	\$	1,451,340	\$	1,403,910
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		(1,572,827)		(1,518,002)		(1,451,340)		(1,403,910)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$	
School District's Covered Payroll	\$	11,234,479	\$	10,842,871	\$	10,366,714	\$	10,027,929
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%		14.00%

 2018	 2017	 2016	2015		2014		 2013
\$ 351,756	\$ 352,466	\$ 407,858	\$	406,875	\$	400,571	\$ 413,888
 (351,756)	 (352,466)	 (407,858)		(406,875)		(400,571)	 (413,888)
\$ 	\$ _	\$ _	\$	_	\$		\$ -
\$ 2,605,600	\$ 2,517,614	\$ 2,913,271	\$	3,087,064	\$	2,890,123	\$ 2,990,520
13.50%	14.00%	14.00%		13.18%		13.86%	13.84%
\$ 1,357,433	\$ 1,209,292	\$ 1,189,105	\$	1,148,968	\$	1,141,367	\$ 1,131,385
(1,357,433)	(1,209,292)	 (1,189,105)		(1,148,968)		(1,141,367)	(1,131,385)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$	<u>-</u>	\$ 
\$ 9,695,950	\$ 8,637,800	\$ 8,493,607	\$	8,206,914	\$	8,779,746	\$ 8,702,962
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%		14.00%		13.00%	13.00%

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)
Last Six Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2022		2021		2020	
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.08470100%		0.08436600%		0.08172600%	
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	1,603,032	\$	1,833,538	\$	2,055,232
School District's Covered Payroll	\$	2,827,821	\$	2,924,143	\$	2,729,059
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		56.69%		62.70%		75.31%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		24.08%		18.17%		15.57%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)						
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	0.08611200%		0.08596900%		0.08438300%	
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(1,815,601)	\$	(1,510,903)	\$	(1,397,585)
School District's Covered Payroll	\$	10,842,871	\$	10,366,714	\$	10,027,929
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		-16.74%		-14.57%		-13.94%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/(Asset)		174.73%		182.10%		174.70%

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2017 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

2019		2018		2017
0.08245300%		0.07645460%		0.08155017%
\$ 2,287,472	\$	2,051,841	\$	2,324,482
\$ 2,605,600	\$	2,517,614	\$	2,913,271
87.79%		81.50%		79.79%
13.57%		12.46%		11.49%
0.08342000%		0.07869445%		0.07621288%
\$ (1,340,469)	\$	3,070,367	\$	4,075,885
\$ 9,695,950	\$	8,637,800	\$	8,493,607
-13.83%		35.55%		47.99%
176.00%		47.10%		37.30%
\$	0.08245300% \$ 2,287,472 \$ 2,605,600  87.79% 13.57%  0.08342000% \$ (1,340,469) \$ 9,695,950  -13.83%	0.08245300% \$ 2,287,472 \$ \$ 2,605,600 \$  87.79% 13.57%  0.08342000% \$ (1,340,469) \$ \$ 9,695,950 \$  -13.83%	0.08245300% 0.07645460% \$ 2,287,472 \$ 2,051,841 \$ 2,605,600 \$ 2,517,614  87.79% 81.50% 13.57% 12.46%  0.08342000% 0.07869445% \$ (1,340,469) \$ 3,070,367 \$ 9,695,950 \$ 8,637,800  -13.83% 35.55%	0.08245300% 0.07645460% \$ 2,287,472 \$ 2,051,841 \$ \$ 2,605,600 \$ 2,517,614 \$  87.79% 81.50% 13.57% 12.46%  0.08342000% 0.07869445% \$ (1,340,469) \$ 3,070,367 \$ \$ 9,695,950 \$ 8,637,800 \$  -13.83% 35.55%

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Contributions - OPEB Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2022	 2021	2020	2019
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$ 54,487	\$ 55,739	\$ 42,750	\$ 53,395
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (54,487)	 (55,739)	(42,750)	 (53,395)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,968,471	\$ 2,827,821	\$ 2,924,143	\$ 2,729,059
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	1.84%	1.97%	1.46%	1.96%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 <u>-</u>			
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ -	\$ 
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 11,234,479	\$ 10,842,871	\$ 10,366,714	\$ 10,027,929
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes surcharge

 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013
\$ 53,528	\$ 41,560	\$ 41,560	\$ 67,655	\$ 43,745	\$ 42,537
 (53,528)	 (41,560)	 (41,560)	 (67,655)	 (43,745)	 (42,537)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 2,605,600	\$ 2,517,614	\$ 2,913,271	\$ 3,087,064	\$ 2,890,123	\$ 2,990,520
2.05%	1.65%	1.43%	2.19%	1.51%	1.42%
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87,797	\$ 87,030
 <u> </u>	 <u> </u>	 <u> </u>	 <u> </u>	 (87,797)	 (87,030)
\$ 	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 
\$ 9,695,950	\$ 8,637,800	\$ 8,493,607	\$ 8,206,914	\$ 8,779,746	\$ 8,702,962
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

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

There were no changes in assumptions or benefit terms for the fiscal years reported unless otherwise stated below:

### Changes in Assumptions - SERS

For fiscal year 2022, the SERS Board adopted the following assumption changes:

- Assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.00 percent to 2.40 percent
- Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 3.50 percent to 1.75 percent
- Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.50 percent to 0.85 percent
- Discount rate was reduced from 7.50 percent to 7.00 percent
- Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience.
- Mortality among active members, service retirees and beneficiaries, and disabled members were updated.

For fiscal year 2017, the SERS Board adopted the following assumption changes:

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

### Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

For fiscal year 2021, cost-of-living adjustments was reduced from 2.50 percent to 2.00 percent.

For fiscal year 2018, the cost-of-living adjustment was changed from a fixed 3.00 percent to a cost-of-living adjustment that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.50 percent with a floor of zero percent beginning January 1, 2018. In addition, with the authority granted the Board under HB 49, the Board has enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendar years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

#### Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2022, the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.45 percent to 7.00 percent.

For fiscal year 2018, the Retirement Board approved several changes to the actuarial assumptions in 2017. The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent, the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent, the payroll growth assumption was lowered to

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

3.00 percent, and total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25 percent due to lower inflation. The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016. Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

#### Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) was reduced to zero.

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

#### Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Amounts reported incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented as follows:

#### Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Fiscal year 2022	1.92 percent
Fiscal year 2021	2.45 percent
Fiscal year 2020	3.13 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.62 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent

Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:

Fiscal year 2022	2.27 percent
Fiscal year 2021	2.63 percent
Fiscal year 2020	3.22 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.70 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent

#### Pre-Medicare Trend Assumption

Fiscal year 2022	6.75 percent initially, decreasing to 4.40 percent
Fiscal year 2021	7.00 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2020	7.00 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	7.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	7.50 percent initially, decreasing to 4.00 percent

#### Medicare Trend Assumption

1	
Fiscal year 2022	5.125 percent initially, decreasing to 4.40 percent
Fiscal year 2021	5.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2020	5.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	5.375 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	5.50 percent initially, decreasing to 5.00 percent

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

#### Changes in Benefit Terms – SERS

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions.

#### Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2021, valuation year per capita health care costs were updated. Health care cost trend rates ranged from -5.20 percent to 9.60 percent initially for fiscal year 2020 and changed for fiscal year 2021 to a range of -6.69 percent to 11.87 percent, initially.

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated. Health care cost trend rates ranged from 6.00 percent to 11 percent initially and a 4.50 percent ultimate rate for fiscal year 2018 and changed for fiscal year 2019 to a range of -5.20 percent to 9.60 percent, initially and a 4.00 ultimate rate.

For fiscal year 2018, the blended discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

#### Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

For fiscal year 2021, there were no changes to the claims costs process. Claim curves were updated to reflect the projected fiscal year 2021 premium based on June 30, 2020 enrollment distribution. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2021 from 1.984 percent to 2.055 percent 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 .1 percent for the AMA Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

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

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

For fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent 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. This was subsequently extended, see above paragraph.



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

To the Board of Education Carrollton Exempted Village School District Carroll County, Ohio 205 Scio Road SW Carrollton, OH 44615

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Carrollton Exempted Village School District, Carroll County, Ohio (the "School District") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 28, 2023.

### Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Carrollton Exempted Village School District
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on
Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements
Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*Page 2 of 2

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

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

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity'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 entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Rea & Associates, Inc. New Philadelphia, Ohio

Kea & Chasociates, Inc.

February 28, 2023



# Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control over Compliance required by the Uniform Guidance

To the Board of Education Carrollton Exempted Village School District Carroll County, Ohio 205 Scio Road SW Carrollton, OH 44615

#### **Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program**

#### **Qualified Opinion**

We have audited Carrollton Exempted Village School District's, Carroll County, Ohio (the "School District") compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on each of the School District's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2022. The School District's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying *Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs*.

Qualified Opinion on the Education Stabilization Fund

In our opinion, except for the noncompliance described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion Section* of our report, the 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 Qualified Opinion

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

Matter Giving Rise to Qualified Opinion on Education Stabilization Fund

As described in the accompanying *Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs*, the School District did not comply with requirements regarding the Education Stabilization Fund as described in finding number 2022-001 for Special Tests and Provisions – Wage Rate Requirements.

Compliance with such requirements is necessary, in our opinion, for the School District to comply with the requirements applicable to that program.

Carrollton Exempted Village School District
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
Page 2 of 3

#### Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the School 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 School District's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 School 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 School District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- obtain an understanding of the School District's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit
  in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on
  internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of
  expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over compliance.
  Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

#### **Other Matters**

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the School District's response to the noncompliance finding identified in our compliance audit described in the accompanying Corrective Action Plan. The School 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.

Carrollton Exempted Village School District
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
Page 3 of 3

#### Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as discussed below, we did identify a certain deficiency in internal control over compliance that we consider to be a material weakness.

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. We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2022-001 to be a material weakness.

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.

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the School District's response to the internal control over compliance finding identified in our audit described in the accompanying Corrective Action Plan. The School 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.

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

Lea & Casociates, Inc.

Rea & Associates, Inc. New Philadelphia, Ohio February 28, 2023

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Federal Grantor/Pass Through Grantor Program Title		Grant Year/ Direct Award No.	ALN	Federal Expenditures		Passed Through to Subrecipients	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	_						
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:							
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies		2021	84.010A	\$	48,615	\$	0
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies  Expanding Opportunities for Each Child Non-Competitive Grant		2022 2021	84.010A 84.010A		444,964 265		0
Expanding Opportunities for Each Child Non-Competitive Grant		2022	84.010A		15,990		0
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies		2022	0.101011		509,834		0
Special Education Cluster:							
Special Education - Grants to States		2021	84.027A		36,980		0
Special Education - Grants to States		2022	84.027A		435,111		0
COVID-19: Special Education - Grants to States ARP		2022	84.027X		86,067	-	0
Total Special Education - Grants to States					558,158		0
Special Education - Preschool Grants		2021	84.173A		3,018		0
Special Education - Preschool Grants		2022	84.173A		17,837		0
COVID-19: Special Education - Preschool Grants ARP		2022	84.173X		6,854		0
Total Special Education - Preschool Grants					27,709		0
Total Special Education Cluster					585,867		0
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants		2021	84.367A		10,837		0
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants		2022	84.367A		60,767		0
Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants					71,604		0
COVID-19: Education Stabilization Fund - ESSER II		2022	84.425D		986,591		0
COVID-19: Education Stabilization Fund - ESSER I ARP		2022	84.425U		1,539,798		0
COVID-19: Education Stabilization Fund - ESSER ARP Homeless Round II		2022	84.425U		10,058		0
Total Education Stabilization Fund					2,536,447		0
Total U.S. Department of Education					3,703,752		0
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	_						
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:							
Child Nutrition Cluster:							
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution):							
National School Lunch Program	(D)	2022	10.555		41,634		0
School Breakfast Program	(D)	2022	10.553		16,648		0
Cock Assistance					58,282		0
Cash Assistance:  National School Lunch Program	(C)	2022	10.555		908,820		0
COVID-19: National School Lunch Program	(C)	2022	10.555		33,392		V
School Breakfast Program	(C)	2022	10.553		376,765		0
Cash Assistance Subtotal	( )				1,318,977		0
Total Child Nutrition Cluster					1,377,259		0
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture					1,377,259		0
U.S. Federal Communications Commission							
COVID-19: Emergency Connectivity Fund Program		2022	32.009		153,659		0
<b>Total U.S. Federal Communications Commission</b>					153,659		0
TOTAL FEDERAL ASSISTANCE				\$	5,234,670	\$	0

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) For the Fiscal 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 Carrollton Exempted Village School District (the School District's) 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 School District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the School District.

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

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards,* wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. The School District has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

#### NOTE C - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

#### NOTE D - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

#### NOTE E – 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 subsequent fiscal year's program. The District transferred the following amounts from 2022 to 2023 programs:

		Amount
<b>Program Title</b>	<u>ALN</u>	<b>Transferred</b>
ESSER II	84.425U	234,907
ARP ESSER	84.425D	2,091,314

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs 2 CFR Section 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)?	None Reported
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	Yes
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	None Reported
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Qualified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	Yes
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	ALN
	Education Stabilization Fund COVID-19: Education Stabilization Fund - ESSER II COVID-19: Education Stabilization Fund - ESSER ARP COVID-19: Education Stabilization Fund - ESSER ARP Homeless Round II	84.425D 84.425U 84.425U
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR §200.520?	Yes

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

None

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (continued)
2 CFR Section 200.515
June 30, 2022

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

Finding Number: 2022-001

Federal Program: Education Stabilization Fund

Federal Award Identification Number and Year: N/A Assistance Listing Number (ALN): 84.425D, 84.425U Federal Awarding Agency: U.S. Department of Education

**Compliance Requirement:** Special Tests and Provisions – Wage Rate Requirements

Pass-through Entity: Ohio Department of Education

**Repeat Finding:** No

#### Material Weakness and Material Noncompliance – Wage Rate Requirements

Criteria: 2 CFR § 3474.1 gives regulatory effect to the Department of Education for Appendix II to 2 CFR § 200 which states that, in addition to other provisions required by the Federal agency or non-Federal entity, all contracts made by the non-Federal entity under the Federal award must contain provisions covering the following, as applicable:

(D) Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 3141-3148). When required by Federal program legislation, all prime construction contracts in excess of \$2,000 awarded by non-Federal entities must include a provision for compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 3141-3144, and 3146-3148) as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5, "Labor Standards Provisions Applicable to Contracts Covering Federally Financed and Assisted Construction"). In accordance with the statute, contractors must be required to pay wages to laborers and mechanics at a rate not less than the prevailing wages specified in a wage determination made by the Secretary of Labor. In addition, contractors must be required to pay wages not less than once a week. The non-Federal entity must place a copy of the current prevailing wage determination issued by the Department of Labor in each solicitation. The decision to award a contract or subcontract must be conditioned upon the acceptance of the wage determination. The non-Federal entity must report all suspected or reported violations to the Federal awarding agency. The contracts must also include a provision for compliance with the Copeland "Anti-Kickback" Act (40 U.S.C. 3145), as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 3, "Contractors and Subcontractors on Public Building or Public Work Financed in Whole or in Part by Loans or Grants from the United States"). The Act provides that each contractor or subrecipient must be prohibited from inducing, by any means, any person employed in the construction, completion, or repair of public work, to give up any part of the compensation to which he or she is otherwise entitled. The non-Federal entity must report all suspected or reported violations to the Federal awarding agency.

29 CFR § 5.5(a)(3)(ii)(A) requires, in part, that a contract in excess of \$2,000 which is entered into for the actual construction, alteration and/or repair of a public building or public work, or building or work financed in whole or in part from Federal funds or in accordance with guarantees of a Federal agency or financed from funds obtained by pledge of any contract of a Federal agency to make a loan, grant or annual contribution shall require a clause that the contractor shall submit weekly for each week in which any contract work is performed a copy of all payrolls to the appropriate agency if the agency is a party to the contract, but if the agency is not such a party, the contractor will submit the payrolls to the applicant, sponsor, or owner, as the case may be, for transmission to the agency. Agencies which do not directly

#### Carroll County, Ohio

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (continued)

2 CFR Section 200.515

June 30, 2022

#### 3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS (Continued)

#### Material Weakness and Material Noncompliance – Wage Rate Requirements (continued)

enter into such contracts shall promulgate the necessary regulations or procedures to require the recipient of the Federal assistance to insert in its contracts the provisions of § 5.5.

Condition: The School District was unable to provide documentation to support compliance with wage rate requirements in relation to an outdoor pavilion project funded with Education Stabilization Funds in the amount of \$1,344,969. The School District provided assurances through the Ohio Department of Education's Comprehensive Continuous Improvement Plan (CCIP) system that it would comply with wage rate requirements for approved contracts, however we noted project agreement did not include provisions for wage rate requirements.

**Questioned Costs:** None.

#### **Identification of How Questioned Costs Were Computed:** N/A

Cause: Prior administration with the School District did not verify that all necessary contract language was included in the project request for bids, and therefore contractors were not made aware that the wage rate provisions were required.

**Effect:** Without proper controls over wage rate requirements, there is an increased risk that the School District, its contractors and subcontractors are not in compliance with applicable federal regulations. Additionally, noncompliance could result in federal funding being reduced or taken away, or other sanctions imposed by the federal grantor agency.

**Recommendation:** The School District should establish internal controls to include the required clauses of 29 CFR 5.5, particularly those concerning prevailing wage rate and the requirement that the contractor shall submit weekly, for each week in which any contract work is performed, a copy of all payrolls to the School District, in its requests for quotes or bids for any projects greater than \$2,000 that are covered by wage rate requirements. In addition, the District should obtain all necessary information from contractors to document compliance with wage rate requirements.

Views of Responsible Officials and Corrective Action Plan: See Corrective Action Plan



# CARROLLTON EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

# Carrollton Exempted Village School District Carroll County, Ohio

Corrective Action Plan
2 CFR Section 200.511(c)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Finding Number	Planned Corrective Action	Anticipated Completion Date	Responsible Contact Person
2022-001	The School District will implement internal controls to ensure that all contractors working on federally funded projects for which wage rate requirements apply, are notified and the School District will obtain neces-	02/28/2023	Financial – Amy Spears, Treasurer
	sary documentation to verify compliance. In addition, the School District will implement internal controls to ensure the necessary language is included in all future solicitations for quotes or bids for which prevailing wage requirements apply.		Buildings & Grounds – Andy Reeves, Asst Supt.
	Additionally, the issue has been addressed in current ESSER Building contract language for Wellness Clinic project.		

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205 Scio Road S.W. Carrollton, Ohio 44615 P: (330) 627-2181 F: (330) 627-5210

Acting Superintendent: Mr. David Davis
Treasurer: Mrs. Amy Spears





# CARROLLTON EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

#### **CARROLL 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 4/11/2023

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