CLEAR FORK VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022





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Board of Education Clear Fork Valley Local School District 211 School Street Bellville, Ohio 44813

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Clear Fork Valley Local School District, Richland County, prepared by Julian & Grube, 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.

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 Clear Fork Valley Local School District is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

February 17, 2023

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Independent Auditor's Report

Clear Fork Valley Local School District Richland County 211 School Street Bellville, Ohio 44813

To the Members of the Board of Education:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Clear Fork Valley Local School District, Richland County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Clear Fork Valley Local School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the 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 Clear Fork Valley Local 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 fiscal 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Clear Fork Valley Local 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 21 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the Clear Fork Valley Local School District. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Clear Fork Valley Local School District Richland County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

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 Clear Fork Valley Local 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.

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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 Clear Fork Valley Local 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 Clear Fork Valley Local 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.

Clear Fork Valley Local School District Richland County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, and schedules of net pension and other postemployment benefit assets and liabilities and pension and other post-employment benefit contributions, listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of 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 Clear Fork Valley Local School District's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 30, 2022 on our consideration of the Clear Fork Valley Local 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 Clear Fork Valley Local 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 Clear Fork Valley Local School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, the.

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 30, 2022

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

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2022 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$3,325,822 which represents a 20.29% increase from 2021's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$18,447,555 in revenue or 81.49% of all revenues. Program specific revenues, in the form of charges for services and sales and grants and contributions accounted for \$4,190,682 or 18.51% of total revenues of \$22,638,237.
- The District had \$19,312,415 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$4,190,682 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services and grants and contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes, restricted grants and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$18,447,555 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund, the bond retirement fund, and the capital projects fund. The general fund had \$18,679,014 in revenues and \$17,304,158 in expenditures and other financing uses. The general fund had an increase in the reserve for inventory for 2022 of \$597. During fiscal 2022, the general fund's fund balance increased \$1,374,856 from a fund balance of \$3,756,317 to \$5,131,770.
- The bond retirement fund had \$2,032,893 in revenues and other financing sources and \$1,815,358 in expenditures. During fiscal 2022, the bond retirement fund's fund balance increased \$217,535 from a fund balance of \$1,376,887 to \$1,594,422.
- The capital projects fund had \$60,000 in other financing sources and \$250,000 in other financing uses. During fiscal 2022, the capital projects fund's fund balance decreased \$190,000 from a fund balance of \$3,760,902 to \$3,570,902.

Using the Basic Financial Statements (BFS)

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

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

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

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 11. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District' most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund, the bond retirement fund, and the capital projects fund.

Governmental Funds

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

Proprietary Funds

The District maintains a proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the District's various functions. The District's internal service fund accounts for employee benefits self-insurance.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

The required supplementary information provides detailed information regarding the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset of the retirement system and a ten year schedule of the District's contributions to the retirement systems to fund pension and OPEB obligations.

The District as a Whole

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

	Net Position						
	Governmental Activities 2022	Governmental Activities 2021					
<u>Assets</u> Current and other assets Capital assets, net	\$ 23,455,128 36,964,971	\$ 21,816,694 38,046,110					
Total assets	60,420,099	59,862,804					
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u> Pension OPEB Total deferred outflows of resources	3,763,853 385,227 4,149,080	3,193,092 469,663 3,662,755					
<u>Liabilities</u> Current liabilities Long-term liabilities: Due within one year	2,475,271 1,459,223	2,214,053 1,446,343					
Due in more than one year: Net pension liability Net OPEB liability Other amounts	9,976,637 1,233,765 13,135,548	19,191,919 1,472,327 14,270,538					
Total liabilities	28,280,444	38,595,180					
Deferred Inflows of Resources Property taxes levied for next year Pension OPEB Total deferred inflows of resources	5,751,099 8,577,419 <u>2,244,145</u> 16,572,663	5,964,620 506,380 <u>2,069,129</u> 8,540,129					
<u>Net Position</u> Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted (deficit) Total net position	25,227,657 6,105,577 (11,617,162) \$ 19,716,072	25,582,804 6,013,887 (15,206,441) \$ 16,390,250					

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

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

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 liability to equal the District's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

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

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

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

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

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

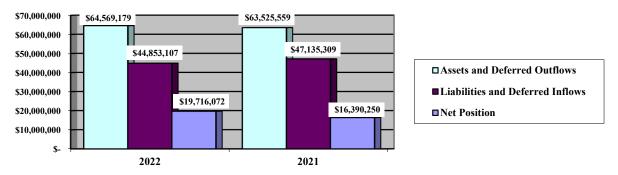
Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2022, the District's assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$19,716,072.

At year-end, capital assets represented 61.18% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2022 was \$25,227,657. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The net pension liability decreased \$9,215,282 or 48.02% and deferred inflows of resources related to pension increased \$8,071,039 or 1,593.87%. These changes were the result of changes at the pension system level for the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS). Net investment income on investments at both pension systems exceeded estimates for the fiscal year 2021 measurement that are used for the fiscal year 2022 reporting which cause a large increase in fiduciary net position.

A portion of the District's net position, \$6,105,577 represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position was a deficit of \$11,617,162.

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



Governmental Activities

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

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

	Change in No.	et Position
	Governmental Activities <u>2022</u>	Governmental Activities <u>2021</u>
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 745,347	\$ 1,595,744
Operating grants and contributions	3,355,335	3,231,156
Capital grants and contributions	90,000	423,893
General revenues:		
Property taxes	7,459,705	6,581,603
Income taxes	2,526,570	2,497,149
Grants and entitlements	8,563,431	8,180,904
Investment earnings	(124,125)	34,636
Other	21,974	9,011
Total revenues	22,638,237	22,554,096
<u>Expenses</u> Program expenses: Instruction:		
Regular	7,282,014	8,310,398
Special	3,012,548	3,052,116
Vocational	435,778	445,349
Adult/continuing		929
Other	34,334	948,405
Support services:	0 1,00 1	5.10,100
Pupil	776,756	587,574
Instructional staff	771,950	705,950
Board of education	86,475	108,161
Administration	1,279,121	1,458,514
Fiscal	432,682	477,320
Operations and maintenance	1,804,335	1,323,196
Pupil transportation	1,209,250	1,303,726
Central	58,888	44,727
Operation of non-instructional services:		
Food service operations	847,547	611,263
Other non-instructional services	682	89,966
Extracurricular activities	680,970	646,474
Interest and fiscal charges	599,085	631,230
Total expenses	19,312,415	20,745,298
Change in net position	3,325,822	1,808,798
Net position at beginning of year	16,390,250	14,581,452
Net position at end of year	<u>\$ 19,716,072</u>	\$ 16,390,250

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

Governmental Activities

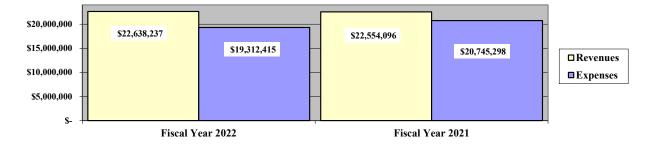
Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$3,325,822. Total governmental expenses of \$19,312,415 were offset by program revenues of \$4,190,682 and general revenues of \$18,447,555. Program revenues supported 21.70% of the total governmental expenses.

Overall, expenses of the governmental activities decreased \$1,432,883 or 6.91%. This decrease is primarily the result of a decrease in pension expense. Pension expense decreased approximately \$2,650,407. This decrease was the result of a decrease in expenses incurred at the pension system level for the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) due to an increase in net investment income on investments compared to previous years.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, income taxes, and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 81.94% of total governmental revenue.

The largest expense of the District is for instructional programs. Instruction expenses totaled \$10,764,674 or 55.74% of total governmental expenses for fiscal year 2022.

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



Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses

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

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements. The total and net costs of services for fiscal years 2022 and 2021 are presented below.

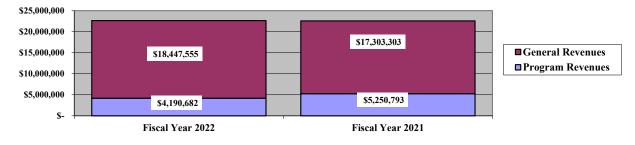
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services <u>2022</u>	Services Services		Net Cost of Services <u>2021</u>
Program expenses				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 7,282,014	\$ 6,891,932	\$ 8,310,398	\$ 6,589,392
Special	3,012,548	1,832,883	3,052,116	1,435,563
Vocational	435,778	306,571	445,349	325,790
Adult/continuing	-	-	929	(7,029)
Other	34,334	8,900	948,405	948,405
Support services:				
Pupil	776,756	249,505	587,574	587,533
Instructional staff	771,950	768,210	705,950	698,750
Board of education	86,475	86,475	108,161	108,161
Administration	1,279,121	1,158,852	1,458,514	1,442,570
Fiscal	432,682	432,682	477,320	476,710
Operations and maintenance	1,804,335	1,684,990	1,323,196	947,072
Pupil transportation	1,209,250	963,017	1,303,726	1,212,917
Central	58,888	12,411	44,727	44,727
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	847,547	(212,103)	611,263	11,786
Other non-instructional services	682	682	89,966	914
Extracurricular activities	680,970	337,641	646,474	40,014
Interest and fiscal charges	599,085	599,085	631,230	631,230
Total expenses	\$ 19,312,415	<u>\$ 15,121,733</u>	\$ 20,745,298	<u>\$ 15,494,505</u>

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 83.98% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 78.30%. The District's taxpayers and unrestricted grants and entitlements from the State are by far the primary support for District's students.

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



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

The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$12,763,579, which is higher than last year's total of \$10,928,788. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2022 and 2021.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2022	Fund Balance June 30, 2021	Change
General	\$ 5,131,770	\$ 3,756,317	\$ 1,375,453
Bond retirement	1,594,422	1,376,887	217,535
Capital projects	3,570,902	3,760,902	(190,000)
Nonmajor governmental	2,466,485	2,034,682	431,803
Total	\$ 12,763,579	\$ 10,928,788	\$ 1,834,791

General Fund

The District's general fund's fund balance increased by \$1,375,453, which includes the \$597 increase in reserve for inventory. The general fund had transfers out of \$1,102,067 of which \$950,325 was for debt service.

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

	_	2022 Amount	_	2021 Amount	Percentage Change
Revenues					
Property taxes	\$	6,216,815	\$	5,429,375	14.50 %
Income taxes		2,528,242		2,452,332	3.10 %
Intergovernmental		9,671,596		9,013,665	7.30 %
Investment earnings		(132,445)		28,846	(559.15) %
Tuition and fees		294,358		1,355,407	(78.28) %
Other revenues		100,448		40,448	148.34 %
Total	\$	18,679,014	\$	18,320,073	1.96 %
<u>Expenditures</u>					
Instruction	\$	10,296,186	\$	10,830,616	(4.93) %
Support services		5,772,356		5,666,738	1.86 %
Extracurricular activities		122,966		70,594	74.19 %
Facilities acquisition and construction		10,583		1,080	879.91 %
Total	\$	16,202,091	\$	16,569,028	(2.21) %

Overall revenues remained relatively unchanged with an increase of \$358,941 or 1.96% from the prior fiscal year. The increase in property taxes was a result of increased assessed values as shown in Note 6. The decrease in investment earnings is attributable to the fair value adjustment recorded at June 30, 2022 on the District's investments. Tuition and fees revenues decreased and intergovernmental revenue increased due to changes in the state foundation funding model. Other revenues increased due to an increase in donations, charges for services, and rental income received during fiscal year 2022 compared to 2021.

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

The overall expenditures decreased approximately 2.21%. Instructional expenditures decreased as certain expenditures previously accounted for in the general fund were paid from grant funds reported in the ESSER fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) during fiscal year 2022. Extracurricular activities expenditures increased due to decreased expenditures in fiscal year 2021 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Bond Retirement Fund

The bond retirement fund had \$2,032,893 in revenues and other financing sources and \$1,815,358 in expenditures. During fiscal 2022, the bond retirement fund's fund balance increased \$217,535 from a fund balance of \$1,376,887 to \$1,594,422.

Capital Projects Fund

The capital projects fund had a net \$190,000 in other financing sources/uses. During fiscal 2022, the capital projects fund's fund balance decreased \$190,000 from a fund balance of \$3,760,902 to \$3,570,902. This fund is to be used for the District's new elementary school projects.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2022, the general fund's original revenues and other financing sources of \$18,294,857 were \$362,171 more than final budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$17,932,686. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2022 were \$18,397,303. This represents a \$464,617 increase from final budgeted revenues.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures and other financing uses) of \$18,444,458 were \$945,018 more than final budgeted expenditures and other financing uses of \$17,499,440. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2022 totaled \$17,219,922, which was \$279,518 less than the final budget appropriations.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2022, the District had \$36,964,971 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. The entire amount is reported in governmental activities. The following table shows June 30, 2022 balances compared to June 30, 2021:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governm	ental Activities
	2022	<u>2021</u>
Land	\$ 735,639	\$ 735,639
Construction in progress	50,000	-
Land improvements	4,263,129	4,395,241
Building and improvements	27,792,749	28,543,973
Furniture and equipment	3,692,784	3,835,724
Vehicles	430,670	535,533
Total	\$ 36,964,971	\$ 38,046,110
	13	

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

Total additions to capital assets for 2022 were \$146,355 and net capital asset disposals were \$4,820. Depreciation expense for fiscal year 2022 was \$1,222,674, which resulted in an \$1,081,139 overall decrease of the District's capital assets.

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2022, the District had \$12,103,954 in general obligation bonds and \$1,170,000 in certificates of participation ("COPS") outstanding. Of these totals, \$1,389,472 is due within one year and \$11,884,482 is due in greater than one year. The following table summarizes the bonds and COPS outstanding.

Outstanding Debt, at Year End

	Governmental Activities <u>2022</u>	Governmental Activities <u>2021</u>
General obligation bonds Certificates of participation	\$ 12,103,954 1,170,000	\$ 12,680,753 1,730,000
Total	<u>\$ 13,273,954</u>	\$ 14,410,753

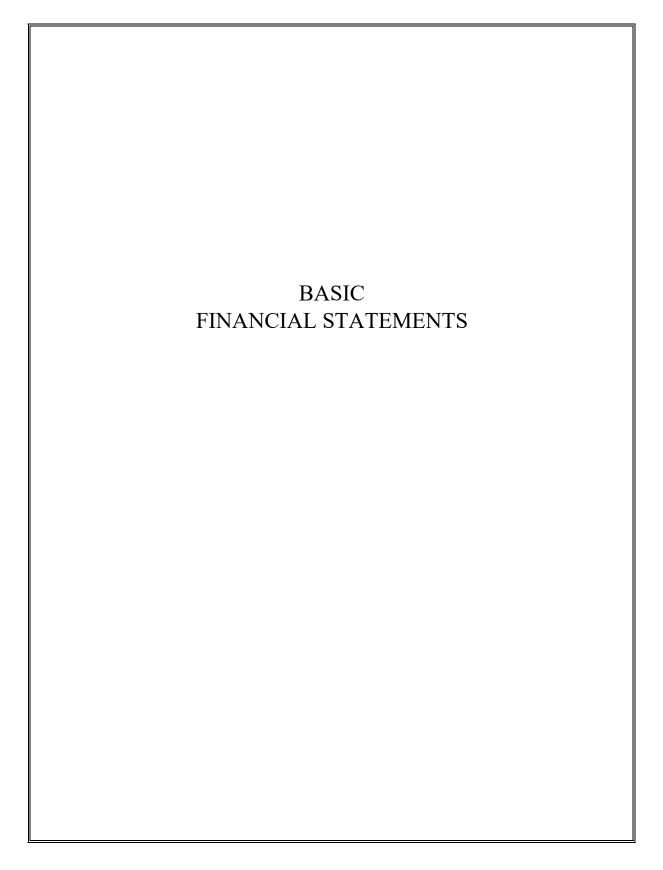
See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

Current Financial Related Activities

The District has two new K-5 Elementary Facilities, the Middle School is only 21 years old, and the High School has been kept in pristine condition. All facilities have been updated with LED lights, the roofs have all been replaced, the technology upgraded, and the athletic turf field is a couple years old. As far as facilities, the District is in good shape for the foreseeable future and should be able to focus on maintenance and upkeep. All of the general fund and permanent improvement property tax levies are permanent, and the District is currently at the 20-mill floor. In addition, the District also has a 1% income tax that is in effect until 2037. With respect to revenue, the most unpredictable variable is state foundation payments and the effects of new biennium budgets. As is the case with most Districts, expenditures are increasing at a higher rate than revenues, so carryover and savings are decreasing. The biggest increases are in Medical Insurance premiums, salaries, and benefits. The District has to be very careful in all of its expenditures and scrutinizes each request that is submitted. It is a balancing act to reduce expenses where possible and not impact student achievement; one which the Board of Education and Administration take very seriously. The general fund balance is stable for the immediate future, but District Administration must remain diligent at its goal to balance expenditures with revenues in order to keep the District solvent in the distant future. The District will have to seek additional monies or reduce staff in order to maintain a balanced the budget.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact Mr. Jon Mason, Treasurer at 211 School Street, Bellville, Ohio 44813, 419-886-3855.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2022

		vernmental Activities
Assets:	¢	10 1 (7 0 5 0
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	12,167,959
Cash with fiscal agent		1,261,123
Receivables:		7,362,813
Property taxes Income taxes		1,022,939
Accounts		1,022,939
Accrued interest		19,137
Intergovernmental		43,429
Prepayments		302,925
Materials and supplies inventory		6,048
Inventory held for resale		8,002
Net OPEB asset		1,260,639
Capital assets:		1,200,000
Nondepreciable capital assets		785,639
Depreciable capital assets, net		36,179,332
Capital assets, net		36,964,971
Total assets		60,420,099
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Pension		3,763,853
OPEB		385,227
Total deferred outflows of resources		4,149,080
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable		32,587
Accrued wages and benefits payable		1,571,254
Intergovernmental payable		85,165
Pension and postemployment benefits payable		249,540
Accrued interest payable		31,663
Claims payable		505,062
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year		1,459,223
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability		9,976,637
Net OPEB liability		1,233,765
Other amounts due in more than one year		13,135,548
Total liabilities		28,280,444
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		5,751,099
Pension		8,577,419
OPEB		2,244,145
Total deferred inflows of resources		16,572,663
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets Restricted for:		25,227,657
Capital projects		4,155,699
Classroom facilities maintenance		597,128
State funded programs		362,401
Federally funded programs		162,720
Food service operations		252,324
Extracurricular		548,786
Other purposes		26,519
Unrestricted (deficit)		(11,617,162)
Total net position	\$	19,716,072

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

	Expenses	Charges for vices and Sales	Op	gram Revenues erating Grants I Contributions	npital Grants Contributions	Ra (N Ga	et (Expense) evenue and Changes in et Position overnmental Activities
Governmental activities:							
Instruction:							
Regular	\$ 7,282,014	\$ 135,981	\$	254,101	\$ -	\$	(6,891,932)
Special	3,012,548	158,377		1,021,288	-		(1,832,883)
Vocational	435,778	-		129,207	-		(306,571)
Other	34,334	-		25,434	-		(8,900)
Support services:							
Pupil	776,756	-		527,251	-		(249,505)
Instructional staff	771,950	-		3,740	-		(768,210)
Board of education	86,475	-		-	-		(86,475)
Administration	1,279,121	-		120,269	-		(1,158,852)
Fiscal	432,682	-		-	-		(432,682)
Operations and maintenance	1,804,335	24,370		94,975	-		(1,684,990)
Pupil transportation	1,209,250	8,682		147,551	90,000		(963,017)
Central	58,888	-		46,477	-		(12,411)
Operation of non-instructional services:							
Food service operations	847,547	80,129		979,521	-		212,103
Other non-instructional services	682	-		-	-		(682)
Extracurricular activities	680,970	337,808		5,521	-		(337,641)
Interest and fiscal charges	 599,085	 			 -		(599,085)
Totals	\$ 19,312,415	\$ 745,347	\$	3,355,335	\$ 90,000		(15,121,733)

General	revenues:	
Property	taxes levied for:	
General	l purposes	6,155,858
Debt se	ervice	960,298
Capital	outlay	237,712
Classro	oom facilities maintenance	105,837
Income ta	axes levied for:	
General	purposes	2,526,570
Grants an	nd entitlements not restricted	
to specif	fic programs	8,563,431
Investme	ent earnings	(124,125)
Miscellar	neous	21,974
Total gen	neral revenues	18,447,555
Change in	n net position	3,325,822
Net posit	tion at beginning of year	16,390,250
Net posit	tion at end of year	19,716,072

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2022

	General	R	Bond Retirement		Capital Projects	Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:	 					 		
Equity in pooled cash								
and investments	\$ 4,802,747	\$	1,419,430	\$	3,570,902	\$ 2,374,880	\$	12,167,959
Receivables:	,,		, -,		-))	,- · ,		, - ,
Property taxes	6,111,737		944,140		-	306,936		7,362,813
Income taxes	1,022,939		-		-	-		1,022,939
Accounts	114		-		-	-		114
Accrued interest	19,137		-		-	_		19,137
Intergovernmental	32,927		-		_	10,502		43,429
Prepayments	71,961		-		_	230,964		302,925
Materials and supplies inventory	5,969		_		_	79		6,048
Inventory held for resale	5,707		_		_	8,002		8,002
Due from other funds	36		-		-	8,002		36
Total assets	\$ 12,067,567	\$	2,363,570	\$	3,570,902	\$ 2,931,363	\$	20,933,402
1 otar assets	\$ 12,007,307	Э	2,303,370	¢	5,570,902	\$ 2,931,303	\$	20,933,402
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$ 7,089	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 25,498	\$	32,587
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,416,482		-		-	154,772		1,571,254
Intergovernmental payable	83,106		-		-	2,059		85,165
Pension and postemployment benefits payable	226,658		-		-	22,882		249,540
Due to other funds			-		-	36		36
Total liabilities	 1,733,335		-		-	 205,247		1,938,582
Deferred inflows of resources:	4 555 200					000 100		5 5 5 1 000
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year	4,775,398		737,508		-	238,193		5,751,099
Delinquent property tax revenue not available	195,737		31,640		-	10,936		238,313
Income tax revenue not available	210,793		-		-	-		210,793
Intergovernmental revenue not available	10,092		-		-	10,502		20,594
Accrued interest not available	 10,442		-		-	 -		10,442
Total deferred inflows of resources	 5,202,462		769,148		-	 259,631		6,231,241
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable:								
Materials and supplies inventory	5,969		-		-	79		6,048
Prepaids	71,961		-		-	230,964		302,925
Restricted:	,,							
Debt service	-		1,594,422		-	_		1,594,422
Capital improvements	-				-	573,861		573,861
Classroom facilities maintenance	_		-		_	597,128		597,128
Food service operations	_		_		_	260,982		260,982
State funded programs	-		-		-	280,275		280,982
Federally funded programs	-		-		-	23,190		23,190
Extracurricular	-		-		-			
	-		-		-	548,167		548,167
Other purposes	-		-		-	26,519		26,519
Committed:					2 570 002			2 550 000
Capital improvements	-		-		3,570,902	-		3,570,902
Assigned:								
Student and staff support	79,863		-		-	-		79,863
Subsequent year's appropriations	142,797		-		-	-		142,797
Unassigned (deficit)	 4,831,180		-		-	 (74,680)		4,756,500
Total fund balances	 5,131,770		1,594,422		3,570,902	 2,466,485		12,763,579
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$ 12,067,567	\$	2,363,570	\$	3,570,902	\$ 2,931,363	\$	20,933,402

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

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 12,763,579
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		36,964,971
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable Total	\$ 238,313 210,793 10,442 20,594	480,142
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities on the statement of net position.		756,061
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds.		(403,368)
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(31,663)
The net pension/OPEB assets & liabilities are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the assets, liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows - pension Deferred inflows - pension Net pension liability Deferred outflows - OPEB Deferred inflows - OPEB Net OPEB asset Net OPEB liability Total	3,763,853 (8,577,419) (9,976,637) 385,227 (2,244,145) 1,260,639 (1,233,765)	(16,622,247)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General obligation bonds Certificates of participation Compensated absences Total	(12,103,954) (1,170,000) (917,449)	 (14,191,403)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 19,716,072

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

	General	Bond Retirement	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
Property taxes	\$ 6,216,815	\$ 968,045	\$ -	\$ 349,338	\$ 7,534,198
Income taxes	2,528,242	-	-	-	2,528,242
Intergovernmental	9,671,596	114,523	-	2,428,639	12,214,758
Investment earnings	(132,445)) -	-	73	(132,372)
Tuition and fees	294,358	-	-	-	294,358
Extracurricular	55,904	-	-	290,587	346,491
Rental income	22,570	-	-	-	22,570
Charges for services	-	-	-	81,928	81,928
Contributions and donations	13,502	-	-	3,558	17,060
Miscellaneous	8,472			2,426	10,898
Total revenues	18,679,014	1,082,568		3,156,549	22,918,131
Expenditures: Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	7,121,591	_	-	377,052	7,498,643
Special	2,713,967	-	-	541,049	3,255,016
Vocational	443,438	-	-	2,970	446,408
Other	17,190	-	-	19,703	36,893
Support services:				,	,
Pupil	469,560	-	-	349,933	819,493
Instructional staff	781,011	-	-	3,750	784,761
Board of education	87,671	-	-	- -	87,671
Administration	1,249,542	-	-	137,908	1,387,450
Fiscal	458,503	16,560	-	6,176	481,239
Operations and maintenance	1,566,145	-	-	120,527	1,686,672
Pupil transportation	1,133,956	-	-	29,667	1,163,623
Central	25,968	-	-	36,004	61,972
Operation of non-instructional services:					
Food service operations	-	-	-	835,518	835,518
Extracurricular activities	122,966	-	-	557,394	680,360
Facilities acquisition and construction	10,583	-	-	50,000	60,583
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	-	664,564	-	-	664,564
Interest and fiscal charges	-	1,134,234		-	1,134,234
Total expenditures	16,202,091	1,815,358		3,067,651	21,085,100
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over					
(under) expenditures	2,476,923	(732,790)		88,898	1,833,031
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in	-	950,325	60,000	366,742	1,377,067
Transfers (out)	(1,102,067)) –	(250,000)	(25,000)	(1,377,067)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,102,067)	950,325	(190,000)	341,742	
Net change in fund balances	1,374,856	217,535	(190,000)	430,640	1,833,031
Fund balances at beginning of year	3,756,317	1,376,887	3,760,902	2,034,682	10,928,788
Change in reserve for inventory	597			1,163	1,760
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 5,131,770	\$ 1,594,422	\$ 3,570,902	\$ 2,466,485	\$ 12,763,579

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	1,833,031
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as		
depreciation expense. Capital asset additions \$ 146,: Current year depreciation (1,222, Total		(1,076,319)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to		(-,,,,-)
decrease net position.		(4,820)
Governmental funds report expenditures for inventory when purchased. However, in the statement of activities, they are reported as an expense when consumed.		1,760
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property taxes (74,	493)	
	672) 317	
Intergovernmental (217,		
Total		(293,429)
Repayment of principal on long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		1,410,000
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities: Decrease in accrued interest payable 1,	107	
Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds (273,2	487 201) 426	(210,288)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports		
these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension 1,350,	039	
OPEB 40,0		1,390,706
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension 364, OPEB119,- Total		484,452
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(98,030)
An internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues		(, ,,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.		(111,241)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	3,325,822

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

Original Final Actual (Negative) Revenues: Property taxes \$ 5,634,840 \$ 5,779,451 \$ 144,611 Incerpovermmental 9,051,312 $2,302,482$ $2,302,483$ $2,2493,318$ $136,835$ Intergovermmental 9,051,312 $9,289,140$ $9,658,570$ $369,430$ Investment earnings 141,221 141,221 121,911 (19,310) Tution and fees 454,736 454,736 294,308 (160,428) Extracurricular 11,276 11,452 176 11,452 176 Contributions and donations 100 100 559 459 Miscellaneous 5,000 5,000 6,868 1,868 Total revenues 18,220,857 17,858,686 18,335,007 476,321 Expenditures: Current: 18,1220,877 17,141,752 (699,653) Support services: 967,373 967,373 471,154 52,781 Pupil 524,324 524,324 471,543 52,781		Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive	
Property taxes \$ 5,53,4840 \$ 5,634,840 \$ 5,779,451 \$ 144,611 Incence taxes 2,302,482 2,302,483 2,439,318 136,835 Intergovernmental 9,651,312 9,289,140 9,658,570 369,430 Investment earnings 141,221 141,221 121,911 (19,310) Tution and fees 454,736 294,308 (160,422) Extracurricular 11,276 11,276 11,452 176 Rental income 19,890 19,890 22,570 2,680 Contributions and donations 100 100 559 459,320 Total revenues 18,220,857 17,858,666 18,335,007 476,321 Expenditures: Current: Instruction: Regular 2,607,074 2,667,373 17,190 950,183 Support services: Pupil 524,324 524,324 471,543 52,781 Instructional staff 651,538 651,538 651,538 651,538 651,538 122,586 Fiscal 1,362,134		Original	Final	Actual		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		¢ 5 (24.940	¢ 5 (24.940	¢ 5 770 451	¢ 144.C11	
Intergovernmental 9,651,312 9,289,140 9,658,570 369,430 Investment earnings 141,221 141,221 121,911 (19,310) Turtion and fees 454,736 294,308 (160,428) Extracurricular 11,276 11,452 176 Rental income 19,890 22,570 2,680 Contributions and donations 100 100 559 459 Miscellaneous 5,000 5,000 6,868 1,868 Total revenues 18,20,857 17,858,686 18,335,007 476,321 Expenditures: Current: Instruction: Regular 2,607,074 2,607,074 2,647,313 441,256 (15,123) Other 967,373 967,373 17,190 950,183 Support services: 967,373 17,190 950,183 Pupil 524,324 524,324 471,543 52,781 16 (12,578) Board of education 10,2965 12,286 15,38 651,538 451,538 452,262 13	1 9	* -))	* -))	4 -)) -	,	
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$\begin{array}{c} \mbox{Current:} \\ \mbox{Instruction:} \\ \mbox{Regular} & 7,390,078 & 6,442,099 & 7,141,752 & (699,653) \\ \mbox{Special} & 2,607,074 & 2,607,074 & 2,645,383 & (38,309) \\ \mbox{Vocational} & 426,133 & 426,133 & 441,256 & (15,123) \\ \mbox{Other} & 967,373 & 967,373 & 17,190 & 950,183 \\ \mbox{Support services:} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	l otal revenues	18,220,857	17,858,080	18,335,007	4/6,321	
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Facilities acquisition and construction $1,000$ $1,000$ $10,583$ $(9,583)$ Total expenditures $17,339,458$ $16,394,440$ $16,117,855$ $276,585$ Excess of revenues over expenditures $881,399$ $1,464,246$ $2,217,152$ $752,906$ Other financing sources (uses):Refund of prior year's expenditures $70,000$ $70,000$ $60,712$ $(9,288)$ Transfers (out) $(1,105,000)$ $(1,105,000)$ $(1,102,067)$ $2,933$ Sale of capital assets $4,000$ $4,000$ $1,584$ $(2,416)$ Total other financing sources (uses) $(149,601)$ $433,246$ $1,177,381$ $744,135$ Fund balance at beginning of year		,	,		,	
Total expenditures $17,339,458$ $16,394,440$ $16,117,855$ $276,585$ Excess of revenues over expenditures $881,399$ $1,464,246$ $2,217,152$ $752,906$ Other financing sources (uses): Refund of prior year's expenditures $70,000$ $70,000$ $60,712$ $(9,288)$ Transfers (out) $(1,105,000)$ $(1,105,000)$ $(1,102,067)$ $2,933$ Sale of capital assets $4,000$ $4,000$ $1,584$ $(2,416)$ Total other financing sources (uses) $(149,601)$ $433,246$ $1,177,381$ $744,135$ Fund balance $3,635,250$ $3,635,250$ $3,635,250$ $-$						
Excess of revenues over expenditures 881,399 1,464,246 2,217,152 752,906 Other financing sources (uses): Refund of prior year's expenditures 70,000 70,000 60,712 (9,288) Transfers (out) (1,105,000) (1,105,000) (1,102,067) 2,933 Sale of capital assets 4,000 4,000 1,584 (2,416) Total other financing sources (uses) (1,031,000) (1,031,000) (1,039,771) (8,771) Net change in fund balance (149,601) 433,246 1,177,381 744,135 Fund balance at beginning of year 3,635,250 3,635,250 3,635,250 -						
Other financing sources (uses): 70,000 70,000 60,712 (9,288) Transfers (out) (1,105,000) (1,105,000) (1,102,067) 2,933 Sale of capital assets 4,000 4,000 1,584 (2,416) Total other financing sources (uses) (1,031,000) (1,031,000) (1,039,771) (8,771) Net change in fund balance (149,601) 433,246 1,177,381 744,135 Fund balance at beginning of year 3,635,250 3,635,250 3,635,250 -	Total expenditures	17,339,458	16,394,440	16,117,855	276,585	
Refund of prior year's expenditures $70,000$ $70,000$ $60,712$ $(9,288)$ Transfers (out) $(1,105,000)$ $(1,105,000)$ $(1,102,067)$ $2,933$ Sale of capital assets $4,000$ $4,000$ $1,584$ $(2,416)$ Total other financing sources (uses) $(1,031,000)$ $(1,031,000)$ $(1,039,771)$ $(8,771)$ Net change in fund balance $(149,601)$ $433,246$ $1,177,381$ $744,135$ Fund balance at beginning of year $3,635,250$ $3,635,250$ $3,635,250$ $-$	Excess of revenues over expenditures	881,399	1,464,246	2,217,152	752,906	
Transfers (out) $(1,105,000)$ $(1,105,000)$ $(1,102,067)$ $2,933$ Sale of capital assets $4,000$ $4,000$ $1,584$ $(2,416)$ Total other financing sources (uses) $(1,031,000)$ $(1,031,000)$ $(1,039,771)$ $(8,771)$ Net change in fund balance $(149,601)$ $433,246$ $1,177,381$ $744,135$ Fund balance at beginning of year $3,635,250$ $3,635,250$ $3,635,250$ $-$						
Sale of capital assets 4,000 4,000 1,584 (2,416) Total other financing sources (uses) (1,031,000) (1,031,000) (1,039,771) (8,771) Net change in fund balance (149,601) 433,246 1,177,381 744,135 Fund balance at beginning of year 3,635,250 3,635,250 3,635,250 -		70,000	70,000		(9,288)	
Total other financing sources (uses) (1,031,000) (1,031,000) (1,039,771) (8,771) Net change in fund balance (149,601) 433,246 1,177,381 744,135 Fund balance at beginning of year 3,635,250 3,635,250 3,635,250 -	Transfers (out)	(1,105,000)	(1,105,000)	(1,102,067)	2,933	
Net change in fund balance (149,601) 433,246 1,177,381 744,135 Fund balance at beginning of year 3,635,250 3,635,250 3,635,250 -					(2,416)	
Fund balance at beginning of year 3,635,250 3,635,250 3,635,250 -	Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,031,000)	(1,031,000)	(1,039,771)	(8,771)	
	Net change in fund balance	(149,601)	433,246	1,177,381	744,135	
Fund balance at end of year \$ 3,485,649 \$ 4,068,496 \$ 4,812,631 \$ 744,135	Fund balance at beginning of year	3,635,250		3,635,250		
	Fund balance at end of year	\$ 3,485,649	\$ 4,068,496	\$ 4,812,631	\$ 744,135	

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2022

	A	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund	
Assets:			
Cash with fiscal agent	\$	1,261,123	
Total assets		1,261,123	
Liabilities:			
Claims payable		505,062	
Total liabilities		505,062	
Net position:			
Unrestricted		756,061	
Total net position	\$	756,061	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund	
Operating revenues:		
Charges for services	\$	5,035,458
Total operating revenues		5,035,458
Operating expenses:		
Other operating expenses		902
Claims expense		5,153,800
Total operating expenses		5,154,702
Operating loss		(119,244)
Nonoperating revenues:		
Interest revenue		8,003
Total nonoperating revenues		8,003
Change in net position		(111,241)
Net position at beginning of year		867,302
Net position at end of year	\$	756,061

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	A	overnmental Activities - Internal ervice Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from sales/charges for services	\$	5,035,458
Cash payments for claims		(5,134,193)
Cash payments for other expenses		(902)
Net cash used in operating activities		(99,637)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received		8,003
Net cash provided by investing activities		8,003
Net decrease in cash and cash cash equivalents		(91,634)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,352,757
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	1,261,123
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Operating loss	\$	(119,244)
Changes in liabilities: Claims payable		19,607
Net cash used in operating activities	\$	(99,637)

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

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

The District was established in 1963 through the consolidation of existing land areas and school districts. The District serves an area of approximately 108 square miles. It is located in Richland and Knox Counties, and includes the Villages of Bellville and Butler and portions of Jefferson, Worthington, Washington and Perry Townships in Richland County and portions of Pike and Brown Townships in Knox County.

The District is staffed by 69 non-certified employees, 121 certified full-time teaching personnel and 17 administrators who provide services to 1,595 students and other community members. The District currently operates 4 instructional buildings and 1 garage.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Heartland Council of Governments/North Central Ohio Computer Cooperative (the "COG")

The COG is a jointly governed organization among 16 school districts, 1 educational service center and a career center. The COG is an association of public school districts within the boundaries of Ashland, Crawford, Huron, Marion, Morrow, Richland, Seneca and Wyandot counties. The COG was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member school districts. Each member school district supports the COG based on a per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. The COG is governed by a Cooperative Assembly consisting of superintendents of the member school districts. The degree of control exercised by any school district is limited to its representation on the Cooperative Assembly. During fiscal year 2022, the District paid \$96,770 to the COG for various services. Financial information can be obtained from the Treasurer for the Pioneer Career and Technology Center, who serves as fiscal agent, at 27 Ryan Road, Shelby, Ohio 44875-0309.

Knox County Career Center

The Knox County Career Center is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the participating school districts' elected Boards, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. Financial information may be obtained from the Treasurer for Knox County Career Center, at 306 Martinsburg Road, Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050.

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

Jefferson Health Plan (JHP) Health Benefits Program

The District is a participant with several other school districts in an insurance purchasing pool operated through the Jefferson Health Plan (JHP). The JHP Health Benefits Program was formed for the purpose of providing a cooperative program to administer medical, prescription, vision, and dental benefits for employees and dependents of participating entities. JHP is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of the superintendents of the member school districts. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the Board.

Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The District participates in a group rating plan for worker's compensation as established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (GRP) was established through the Ohio School Boards Association (OSBA) as an insurance purchasing pool.

The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by a three member Board of Directors consisting of the President, the President-Elect, and the Immediate Past President of the OSBA. The Executive Director of the OSBA, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the GRP. Each year, the participants pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

B. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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

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

<u>Bond retirement fund</u> – The bond retirement fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

<u>Capital projects fund</u> - The capital projects fund is used to account for the set aside requirement for the District's new elementary school construction projects.

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

PROPRIETARY FUND

Proprietary funds are used to account for the District's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector. The District has no enterprise funds. The following is a description of the District's internal service fund:

<u>Internal service fund</u> - The internal service fund is used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the District, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The only internal service fund of the District accounts for a self-insurance program which provides medical/surgical, prescription drug, dental and vision benefits to employees.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and custodial funds. Trust funds are distinguished from custodial funds by the existence of a trust agreement or equivalent arrangements that have certain characteristics. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund. The District has no fiduciary funds.

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

<u>Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government. Internal service fund operating activity is eliminated to avoid overstatement of revenues and expenses.

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

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

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

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

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column and all nonmajor funds are aggregated into one column. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements.

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

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenue of the District's internal service fund is charges for services. Operating expenses for the internal service fund includes claims and other expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, income 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) and revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned (See Note 7).

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

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

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. See Notes 14 and 15 for deferred outflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively.

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

For the District, see Notes 14 and 15 for deferred inflows of resources related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. These deferred inflows of resources are only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

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

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

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

E. Budgets

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

- 1. Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.
- 2. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with the Richland County Budget Commission for tax rate determination.
- 3. Prior to April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as a basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year as reported by the District Treasurer. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the amounts set forth in the original and final certificates of estimated resources issued for fiscal year 2022.
- 4. By July 1, the annual appropriation resolution is legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. State statute permits a temporary appropriation to be effective until no later than October 1 of each year. Resolution appropriations by fund must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures may not exceed the appropriation totals. Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures, the District has elected to present the general fund budgetary statement comparison at the fund and function level.
- 5. Any revisions that alter the total of any fund appropriation must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds consistent with the general obligation bond indenture and other statutory provisions. All funds completed the year within the amount of their legally authorized cash basis appropriation.
- 7. Appropriations amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education through the year by supplemental appropriations, which either reallocated or increased the original, appropriated amounts. All supplemental appropriations were legally enacted by the Board prior to June 30, 2022. The budget figures, as shown in the accompanying budgetary statement, reflect the original and final appropriation amounts including all amendments and modifications.
- 8. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

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

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

F. Cash and Investments

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

During fiscal year 2022, investments were limited to Federal Agency Securities, commercial paper, negotiable certificates of deposit (CD), First American Treasury Obligation and State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).

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

For 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 \$100 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$250 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$250 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund, unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund or by policy of the Board of Education. Investment earnings are assigned to the general fund, the food service special revenue fund, the endowment fund special revenue fund, and the employee benefits self-insurance internal service fund. The food service special revenue fund receives interest earnings based upon federal mandate. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2022 amounted to a deficit of \$132,445, which includes a deficit of \$88,208 assigned from other District funds.

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

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

G. Inventory

On government-wide and fund financial statements, inventories held at resale are presented at the lower of cost or market and donated commodities are presented at their entitlement value. Inventories are recorded on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the purchase method on the fund statements and using the consumption method on the government-wide statements.

On the fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

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

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

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

H. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary fund. 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 values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$3,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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:

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	20 - 50 years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	4 - 10 years

I. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund loans receivables/payables." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column on the statement of net position. Interfund loans that are used to cover negative cash balances are classified as "due to/from other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column on the statement of net position.

J. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences of the District consist of vacation leave and sick leave liability to the extent that payments to the employee for these absences are attributable to services already rendered and are not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the District and the employee.

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "<u>Accounting for Compensated Absences</u>", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for severance is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2022, by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for sick leave on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees with at least 20 years of current service with the District, or 15 years of service and 45 years of age, or 5 years of service and 50 of age were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2022 and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

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

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

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

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported.

K. Issuance Costs/Bond Premium and Discount/Accounting Gain or Loss

On government-wide and fund financial statements, issuance costs are expensed in the year they occur.

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

For bond refunds resulting in the defeasance of the debt reported in the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as a deferred outflow of resources or deferred inflow of resources.

On the governmental fund financial statements bond premiums are recognized in the current period. A reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 10.A.

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, net pension liabilities, net OPEB liabilities and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

M. Fund Balance

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

<u>Nonspendable</u> - The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. This includes amounts for materials and supplies inventory as well as prepaids.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N. Net Position

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

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

O. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

On the fund financial statements, reported prepayments is equally offset by nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

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

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

P. Estimates

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

Q. 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 and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in proprietary fund. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic financial statements.

R. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

S. 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.

T. Fair Value

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 87 and GASB Implementation Guide 2019-3 enhance the relevance and consistency of information of the government's leasing activities. It establishes requirements for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. A lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right to use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

B. Deficit Fund Balances

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

<u>Nonmajor funds</u>	Deficit				
Vocational Education Enhancement	\$	36			
IDEA, Part B	3	3,403			
Title I, Disadvantaged Children	3	34,822			
Supporting Effective Instruction		6,098			

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use, but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the 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, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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

Protection of the 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.

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

A. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year end 2022, the District had \$30 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the District as part of "equity in pooled cash and investments".

B. Cash with Fiscal Agent

The District is self-insured through a fiscal agent. The money held by the fiscal agent cannot be identified as an investment or deposit, since it is held in a pool made up of numerous participants. The amount held by the fiscal agent at June 30, 2022 was \$1,261,123. This amount is not included in the "deposits" or "investments" reported below.

C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2022, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$1,638,035. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of June 30, 2022, \$1,790,854 of the District's bank balance of \$2,040,881 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$250,027 was covered by the FDIC.

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

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

D. Investments

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

			Investment Maturities																																	
Measurement/	М			Measurement																				Measurement		Measurement		months or		7 to 12		13 to 18		19 to 24	-	reater than
Investment type		Value	_	less	months		months		months		24 months																									
Fair Value:																																				
FHLB	\$	760,016	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	254,685	\$	505,331																								
FHLMC		563,941		-		-		288,887		-		275,054																								
Negotiable CD's		4,316,023		736,795		993,326		-		1,363,860		1,222,042																								
Commercial Paper		4,856,681		3,485,286		1,371,395		-		-		-																								
First American Treasury Obligation		7,329		7,329		-		-		-		-																								
Amortized Cost:																																				
STAR Ohio		25,904		25,904		-		-		-		-																								
Total	\$	10,529,894	\$	4,255,314	\$	2,364,721	\$	288,887	\$	1,618,545	\$	2,002,427																								

The weighted average maturity of investments is 1.11 years.

The District's investments in First American Treasury Obligations are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). The District's investments in federal agency securities (FHLB, FHLMC), commercial paper, and negotiable CD's are valued using quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk: As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the District's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: The District's investments in federal agency securities were rated AA+ through AAA and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The District's investments in commercial paper were rated P-1 by Moody's Investor Services and A-1+ through A- by Standard & Poor's. Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating. Ohio Law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The District's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code. The District's investments in negotiable CD's and First American Treasury Obligations are not rated.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The federal agency securities are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent, but not in the District's name.

The District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the District at June 30, 2022:

Measurement/	Measurement						
Investment type		Value	<u>% to Total</u>				
Fair Value:							
FHLB	\$	760,016	7.22				
FHLMC		563,941	5.35				
Negotiable CD's		4,316,023	40.99				
Commercial Paper		4,856,681	46.12				
First American Treasury Obligation		7,329	0.07				
Amortized Cost:							
STAR Ohio		25,904	0.25				
Total	\$	10,529,894	100.00				

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

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

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 1,638,035
Investments	10,529,894
Cash on hand	30
Cash with fiscal agent	 1,261,123
Total	\$ 13,429,082
Cash and investments per statement of net position	
Governmental activities	\$ 13,429,082

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

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

Transfers from the general fund to:		Amount
Bond retirement fund	\$	700,325
Capital projects fund		35,000
Nonmajor governmental funds		366,742
Transfers from capital project fund to:		
Bond retirement fund		250,000
Transfers from nonmajor governmental funds to:		
Capital projects fund	_	25,000
Total	\$	1,377,067

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and to use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. The District transferred \$250,000 from the Capital Projects fund to the bond retirement fund in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.14(B). The District transferred \$25,000 from nonmajor governmental funds to the Capital Projects fund in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.13(C).

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

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

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amou	<u>ınt</u>
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$	36

These consist of short-term loans to cover a deficit cash balance in various nonmajor governmental funds. The loans will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received, which is expected to be within one year. Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements; therefore, no internal balances are reported on the statement of net position.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

The District receives property taxes from Richland County and Knox County. The County Auditors periodically advance to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2022, are available to finance fiscal year 2023 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2022 was \$1,140,602 in the general fund, \$174,992 in the bond retirement fund and \$57,807 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). These amounts are recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2021 was \$703,238 in the general fund, \$101,432 in the bond retirement fund and \$45,983 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

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.

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

	2021 Seco Half Collect		2022 Firs Half Collecti				
	 Amount	Percent	 Amount	Percent			
Agricultural/residential and other real estate Public utility personal	\$ 218,183,300 40,308,890	84.41 15.59	\$ 220,824,600 44,671,120	83.17 16.83			
Total	\$ 258,492,190	100.00	\$ 265,495,720	100.00			
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$49.05		\$49.05				

NOTE 7 - INCOME TAX

The District has authorized, through voter approval in August 2012, an annual 1.00 percent earned income school district income tax levied on the income of individuals and estates for a period of five years. The tax went into effect on January 1, 2013. In March of 2016, the voters approved a 20 year renewal. The tax is to be used for normal operating expenses of the District and is credited to the general fund. The income tax revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2022 was \$2,528,242.

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2022 consisted of property taxes, income taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), accrued interest, and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds.

A summary of receivables reported on the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:	
Property taxes	\$ 7,362,813
Income taxes	1,022,939
Accounts	114
Accrued interest	19,137
Intergovernmental	 43,429
Total	\$ 8,448,432

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

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

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance			Balance		
	June 30, 2021	Additions	Disposals	June 30, 2022		
<i>Capital assets, not being depreciated:</i> Land Construction in progress	\$ 735,639	\$ - 50,000	\$	\$		
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	735,639	50,000		785,639		
Capital assets, being depreciated: Land improvements Building and improvements Furniture and equipment Vehicles	5,612,550 37,762,555 5,702,237 1,747,630	13,101 83,254	(55,069) (246,108)	5,612,550 37,775,656 5,730,422 1,501,522		
Total capital assets, being depreciated	50,824,972	96,355	(301,177)	50,620,150		
Less: accumulated depreciation:						
Land improvements Building and improvements Furniture and equipment Vehicles	(1,217,309) (9,218,582) (1,866,513) (1,212,097)	(764,325)	50,249 246,108	(1,349,421) (9,982,907) (2,037,638) (1,070,852)		
Total accumulated depreciation	(13,514,501)	(1,222,674)	296,357	(14,440,818)		
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 38,046,110	<u>\$ (1,076,319)</u>	<u>\$ (4,820)</u>	\$ 36,964,971		

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:		
Regular	\$	624,658
Special		22,473
Vocational		29,570
Support services:		
Pupil		4,621
Instructional staff		49,045
Administration		25,330
Operations and maintenance		234,283
Pupil transportation		112,353
Operation of non-instructional		682
Extracurricular		64,707
Food service operations		54,952
Total depreciation expense	<u>\$</u>	1,222,674

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. During the fiscal year 2022, the following changes occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations:

	Balance Outstanding June 30, 2021		Additions		Reductions	Balance Outstanding June 30, 2022			Amounts Due in <u>One Year</u>	
General obligation bonds	\$ 12,680,753	\$	273,201	\$	(850,000)	\$	12,103,954	\$	814,472	
Certificates of participation	1,730,000		-		(560,000)		1,170,000		575,000	
Net pension liability	19,191,919		-		(9,215,282)		9,976,637		-	
Net OPEB liability	1,472,327		-		(238,562)		1,233,765		-	
Compensated absences	 841,332		198,692		(122,575)		917,449		69,751	
Total governmental activities	\$ 35,916,331	\$	471,893	<u>\$</u> ((10,986,419)		25,401,805	\$	1,459,223	
Add: Unamortized premium							403,368			
Total on statement of net position						\$	25,805,173			

<u>Net Pension Liability</u>: The District's net pension liability is described in Note 14. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their services.

<u>Net OPEB Liability/Asset</u>: The District's net OPEB liability/asset is described in Note 15. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefiting from their services.

<u>Compensated absences</u>: Compensated absences will be paid from the fund which the employee's salaries are paid which, for the District is primarily the general fund and the food service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

B. <u>Series 1998 School Improvement Bonds</u> - During fiscal year 1998, the District issued general obligation bonds to provide funds for various District building projects. These bonds are general obligations of the District for which the full faith and credit of the District is pledged for repayment.

Accordingly, such unmatured obligations of the District are accounted for in the statement of net position. Payments of principal and interest relating to this bond are recorded as an expenditure in the bond retirement fund.

This remaining issue is comprised of capital appreciation bonds, par value \$153,510. The capital appreciation bonds mature on December 1, 2021 (effective interest 12.518%), December 1, 2022 (effective interest 12.518%) and December 1, 2023 (effective interest 12.518%) and December 1, 2024 (effective interest 12.518%) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for capital appreciation bonds is \$3,230,000. Total accreted interest of \$1,940,008 has been included in the statement of net position at June 30, 2022.

Series 2015 Refunding Bonds - Direct Placement

During fiscal year 2016, the District issued \$4,130,000 in general obligation bonds to refund \$4,130,000 of the Series 2005 Refunding Bonds. This issuance was a direct placement with JP Morgan Chase Bank. The bonds are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. The issuance proceeds were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased (in-substance) and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net position. The call date on the refunded bonds was September 2, 2015.

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value \$4,130,000. The average interest rate on the current interest bonds is 1.71%.

Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2024. The debt will be retired through the bond retirement fund.

The net carrying amount of the old debt exceeded the reacquisition price by \$5,040. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which had a final maturity date of December 1, 2020.

Series 2016 General Obligation Bonds

On August 25, 2016, the District issued Series 2016 General Obligation Bonds. Proceeds of \$9,900,000 from the issuance were used to finance part of the District's portion of its Ohio Facilities Construction Commission project. Interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 2.0% to 4.0% with interest payments due on June 1 and December 1 of each year until final maturity at December 1, 2036. The debt will be retired through the bond retirement fund.

Series 2016 Certificates of Participation

On September 1, 2016, the District issued certificates of participation in the amount of \$3,850,000 to finance part of the District's portion of its Ohio Facilities Construction Commission project. Interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 2.0% to 4.0% with interest payments due on June 1 and December 1 of each year until final maturity at December 1, 2023. The debt will be retired through the bond retirement fund.

The following is a schedule of activity for the general obligation bonds:

	Balance				Balance]	Due In	
	June 30, 2021		Additions	Reductions		June 30, 2022		0	ne Year
Series 1998, capital appreciation bonds	\$	153,510	\$-	\$	(44,564)	\$	108,946	\$	39,853
Series 1998, capital appreciation bonds accreted interest		2,412,243	273,201		(745,436)		1.940.008		709,619
Series 2015, current		2,412,243	275,201		(743,430)		1,940,008		/09,019
interest bonds		235,000	-		(55,000)		180,000		60,000
Series 2016, current									
interest bonds		9,880,000			(5,000)		9,875,000		5,000
Total general obligation bonds	\$	12,680,753	\$ 273,201	\$	(850,000)	\$ 1	2,103,954	\$	814,472

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

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the general obligation bonds, including mandatory sinking fund deposits:

Fiscal Year	Cu	Current Interest Bonds Capital Appr					Capital Appreciation Bonds				
Ending June 30,	Principal		Interest	_	Total	Principal		Interest		Total	
2023	\$ 65,000	\$	332,590	\$	397,590	\$ 39,853	\$	755,147	\$	795,000	
2024	70,000		331,421		401,421	35,640		764,360		800,000	
2025	660,000		318,245		978,245	33,453		811,547		845,000	
2026	630,000		293,075		923,075	-		-		-	
2027	655,000		267,375		922,375	-		-		-	
2028 - 2032	3,675,000		952,288		4,627,288	-		-		-	
2033 - 2037	4,300,000		329,999		4,629,999			-		-	
Total	\$ 10,055,000	\$	2,824,993	\$1	2,879,993	\$108,946	\$ 2	2,331,054	\$	2,440,000	

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the certificates of participation:

Fiscal Year	Certificates of Participation				<u>on</u>
Ending June 30,	 Principal		Interest		Total
2023 2024	\$ 575,000 595,000	\$	35,300 11,900	\$	610,300 606,900
Total	\$ 1,170,000	\$	47,200	\$	1,217,200

C. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2022, are a voted debt margin of \$15,325,091 (including available funds of \$1,594,422) and an unvoted debt margin of \$265,496.

NOTE 11 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn 10 to 25 days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 260 days for all certified employees and up to 250 days for classified employees. Upon retirement, payment is made for a 30% of accrued, but unused sick leave credit, to a maximum of 75 days for classified and 25% of accrued, but unused sick leave credit, to a maximum of 65 days for certified employees.

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

NOTE 12 – RETIREMENT INCENTIVE PLAN

During fiscal year 2021, the District implemented a retirement incentive plan for certified employees. Certified employees who are eligible to retire under the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio) either by attaining 30 year of service or by reaching 60 years of age and elects to retire, shall receive an incentive of \$5,000. Certified employees who wish to participate in this option must notify the District of their intent in writing by February 28th in the year of eligibility, with 45 days notice of retiring or of working through the end of the school year. This incentive benefit plan option is in addition to the severance pay. There was no early retirement incentive liability at June 30, 2022.

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

The District maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with private carriers for liability, real property, building contents, boiler/machinery and vehicles. Vehicle policies include liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage. In addition, real property contents are 100% coinsured. The following is a description of the District's insurance coverage:

Coverage	Insurer	Limits of Coverage	Deductible
General liability:			
Each occurrence	Ohio School	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 0
Aggregate	Plan	7,000,000	0
Fleet:			
Comprehensive	Ohio School	ACV	1,000
Collision	Plan	ACV	1,000
Violence	Ohio School Plan	1,000,000	0

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There was no significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

B. Workers' Compensation

The District participates in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (the "Plan"), an insurance purchasing pool (See Note 2.A.). The Plan's business and affairs are conducted by a threemember board of directors consisting of the President, the President-Elect and the Immediate Past President of the Ohio School Boards Association. The Executive Director of the OSBA, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the program. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the Plan to cover the costs of administering the program.

The intent of the Plan is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the Plan. The worker's compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the Plan. Participation in the Plan is limited to school districts that can meet the Plan's selection criteria. The firm of Sedgwick provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the Plan.

C. Life Insurance

The District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through One America Life Insurance Company.

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

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

D. Employee Group Medical/Surgical, Dental and Vision Insurance

Medical/surgical, dental and vision insurance is offered to employees through a self-insurance internal service fund. The District is a member of the JHP Health Benefits Program, a claims servicing pool, in which monthly premiums are paid to the fiscal agent who in turn pays the claims on the District's behalf. The claims liability of \$505,062 reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2022 is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues", as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "Risk Financing Omnibus", which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims.

Changes in claims activity for the past two fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal	Balance at	Current Year	Claim	Balance at
Year	Beginning of Year	Claims	Payments	End of Year
2022	\$ 485,455	\$ 5,153,800	\$ (5,134,193)	\$ 505,062
2021	367,259	5,361,688	(5,243,492)	485,455

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 15 for the required OPEB disclosures.

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$329,296 for fiscal year 2022. Of this amount, \$27,972 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,020,743 for fiscal year 2022. Of this amount, \$170,004 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

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

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0.	065443300%	0.	061427880%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0.	<u>063198900</u> %	0.	<u>059790723</u> %	
Change in proportionate share	-0.	002244400%	-0.	001637157%	
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	2,331,856	\$	7,644,781	\$ 9,976,637
Pension expense	\$	(131,188)	\$	(233,777)	\$ (364,965)

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

	SERS		STRS			Total
Deferred outflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	226	\$	236,184	\$	236,410
Changes of assumptions	4	49,102	2	2,120,799	2	2,169,901
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		-		7,503		7,503
Contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date	32	29,296	1	1,020,743	1	,350,039
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 3'</u>	78,624	\$ 3	3,385,229	\$ 3	3,763,853
	SI	ERS		STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	60,475	\$	47,920	\$	108,395
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,2	200,975		6,588,338		7,789,313
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		90,176		589,535		679,711
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 1,3	51,626	\$	7,225,793	\$	8,577,419

\$1,350,039 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.

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

	SERS		 STRS	 Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:				
2023	\$	(352,641)	\$ (1,264,422)	\$ (1,617,063)
2024		(295,481)	(1,101,371)	(1,396,852)
2025		(285,549)	(1,110,900)	(1,396,449)
2026		(368,627)	 (1,384,614)	 (1,753,241)
Total	\$	(1,302,298)	\$ (4,861,307)	\$ (6,163,605)

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

				Current		
	1%	1% Decrease		count Rate	19	% Increase
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	3,879,636	\$	2,331,856	\$	1,026,546
		55				

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	14,315,814	\$	7,644,781	\$	2,007,773

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

See Note 14 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description - The District contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for noncertificated 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 <u>www.ohsers.org</u> under Employers/Audit Resources.

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2022, this amount was \$25,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2022, the District's surcharge obligation was \$40,667.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$40,667 for fiscal year 2022. Of this amount, \$40,667 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset prior measurement date	0.0	067745300%	0	.061427880%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0.0	065189500%	0	.059790723%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.</u>	002555800%	-0	<u>.001637157</u> %	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	1,233,765	\$	-	\$ 1,233,765
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(1,260,639)	\$ (1,260,639)
OPEB expense	\$	(30,732)	\$	(88,755)	\$ (119,487)

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred outflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	13,150	\$	44,888	\$	58,038
Changes of assumptions		193,549		80,524		274,073
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		7,573		4,876		12,449
Contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		40,667		-		40,667
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	254,939	\$	130,288	\$	385,227
		SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources		SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources Differences between expected and		SERS		STRS		Total
	\$	SERS 614,468	\$	STRS 230,974	\$	<u>Total</u> 845,442
Differences between expected and	\$		\$		\$	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$		\$		\$	
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and	\$	614,468	\$	230,974	\$	845,442
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	\$	614,468 26,802	\$	230,974 349,426	\$	845,442 376,228
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Changes of assumptions Difference between employer contributions	\$	614,468 26,802	\$	230,974 349,426	\$	845,442 376,228

\$40,667 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

	 SERS	STRS		 Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:				
2023	\$ (156,230)	\$	(345,041)	\$ (501,271)
2024	(156,418)		(336,297)	(492,715)
2025	(152,589)		(331,434)	(484,023)
2026	(126,859)		(148,488)	(275,347)
2027	(68,962)		(49,968)	(118,930)
Thereafter	 (28,297)		998	 (27,299)
Total	\$ (689,355)	\$	(1,210,230)	\$ (1,899,585)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

				Current		
			Discount Rate		1% Increase	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability			\$	1,233,765	\$	998,082
	1%	6 Decrease	T	Current rend Rate	1%	6 Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	949,898	\$	1,233,765	\$	1,612,924

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

	June 30, 2021		June 3	0, 2020		
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%			
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20) to	12.50% at age 20 to			
	2.50% at age 65		2.50% at age 65			
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of inv expenses, include		7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation			
Payroll increases	3.00%		3.00%			
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%		0.00%			
Discount rate of return	7.00%		7.45%			
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		N/A			
Health care cost trends						
	Initial	Ultimate	Initial	Ultimate		
Medical						
Pre-Medicare	5.00%	4.00%	5.00%	4.00%		
Medicare	-16.18%	4.00%	-6.69%	4.00%		
Prescription Drug						
Pre-Medicare	6.50%	4.00%	6.50%	4.00%		
Medicare	29.98%	4.00%	11.87%	4.00%		

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

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

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

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

NOTE 15 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

				Current		
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	1,063,784	\$	1,260,639	\$	1,425,081
	1% Decrease		Current Trend Rate		1% Increase	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	1,418,418	\$	1,260,639	\$	1,065,530

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

NOTE 16 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

	G	eneral fund
Budget basis	\$	1,177,381
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		286,612
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(53,605)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(62,296)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		18,420
Adjustment for encumbrances	_	8,344
GAAP basis	\$	1,374,856

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 adult education fund, district agency fund, and the public school support fund.

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

NOTE 17 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The District receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal, State and local agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the District. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on the financial position of the District.

B. Litigation

The District is a party to legal proceedings. However, the outcome of any legal action is unknown at this time and the District is not able to estimate the financial impact, if any, on the financial condition of the District.

NOTE 18 - SET-ASIDES

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

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

	Capital			
	<u>Im</u>	Improvements		
Set-aside balance June 30, 2021	\$	-		
Current year set-aside requirement		288,136		
Current year offsets		(377,855)		
Total	\$	(89,719)		
Set-aside balance June 30, 2022	\$	-		

In fiscal year 2017, the District issued \$13,750,000 in capital related bonds and certificates of participation. These proceeds may be used to reduce the capital improvement set-asides for future years. The amount presented for prior year offsets from bond proceeds is limited to the amount needed to reduce the set-aside balance to \$0.

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

NOTE 19 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

	Ye	ar - End
Fund		
General fund	\$	5,942
Nonmajor governmental funds		8,873
Total	\$	14,815

NOTE 20 - TAX ABATEMENT AGREEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Other governments entered into property tax abatement agreements with property owners under the Community Urban Redevelopment program and the Ohio Community Reinvestment Area ("CRA") program with the taxing districts of the District. The Community Urban Redevelopment and CRA programs are directive incentive tax exemption programs benefiting property owners who renovate or construct new buildings. Under these programs, the other governments designated areas to encourage revitalization of the existing housing stock and the development of new structures. Within the taxing districts of the District, the Village of Bellville and Worthington Township have entered into such agreements. Under these agreements, the District's property taxes were reduced by \$12,150 through the Village of Bellville's CRA program. The District is not receiving any amounts from these other governments in association with the forgone property tax revenue.

NOTE 21 - COVID-19

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

NOTE 22 - SUBSEQUENT EVENT

At the August 18, 2022 meeting of the Board of Education, the Board approved the contract with Mr. Jon Mason to serve as the District's Treasurer effective August 1, 2022 through July 31, 2025.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST NINE FISCAL YEARS

	2022			2021		2020	2019		
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.06319890%		().06544330%	().06539610%	0.06688190%		
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	2,331,856	\$	4,328,558	\$	3,912,763	\$	3,830,450	
District's covered payroll	\$	2,132,993	\$	2,258,971	\$	2,211,637	\$	2,215,674	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		109.32%		191.62%		176.92%		172.88%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		82.86%		68.55%		70.85%		71.36%	

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

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

 2018		2017	2016			2015	2014		
0.06700380%	().06985200%	().06932120%	0	0.07071800%	0	0.07071800%	
\$ 4,003,329	\$	5,112,522	\$	3,955,535	\$	3,578,998	\$	4,205,372	
\$ 2,118,893	\$	2,216,900	\$	2,086,927	\$	2,054,921	\$	2,047,052	
188.93%		230.62%		189.54%		174.17%		205.44%	
69.50%		62.98%		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST NINE FISCAL YEARS

	2022			2021	 2020		2019	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.059790723%			0.06142788%	0.06229898%	0.06391627%		
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	7,644,781	\$	14,863,361	\$ 13,777,045	\$	14,053,753	
District's covered payroll	\$	7,444,643	\$	7,303,293	\$ 7,317,750	\$	7,444,943	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		102.69%		203.52%	188.27%		188.77%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		87.78%		75.48%	77.40%		77.31%	

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

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

 2018 2017		2017		2016	2015	2014			
0.06370341%		0.06363250%	1	0.06222308%	1	0.06073681%		0.06073681%	
\$ 15,132,882	\$	21,299,716	\$	17,196,639	\$	14,773,294	\$	17,597,851	
\$ 6,799,207	\$	7,157,014	\$	6,491,936	\$	6,205,623	\$	6,528,054	
222.57%		297.61%		264.89%		238.06%		269.57%	
75.30%		66.80%		72.10%		74.70%		69.30%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2022			2021	 2020	2019		
Contractually required contribution	\$	329,296	\$	298,619	\$ 316,256	\$	298,571	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(329,296)		(298,619)	 (316,256)		(298,571)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
District's covered payroll	\$	2,352,114	\$	2,132,993	\$ 2,258,971	\$	2,211,637	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%		14.00%	14.00%		13.50%	

 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014	2013			
\$ 299,116	\$ 296,645	\$ 310,366	\$ 275,057	\$ 284,812	\$	283,312		
 (299,116)	 (296,645)	 (310,366)	 (275,057)	 (284,812)		(283,312)		
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$	-		
\$ 2,215,674	\$ 2,118,893	\$ 2,216,900	\$ 2,086,927	\$ 2,054,921	\$	2,047,052		
13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%		13.84%		

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2022			2021	 2020	2019		
Contractually required contribution	\$	1,020,743	\$	1,042,250	\$ 1,022,461	\$	1,024,485	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(1,020,743)		(1,042,250)	 (1,022,461)		(1,024,485)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
District's covered payroll	\$	7,291,021	\$	7,444,643	\$ 7,303,293	\$	7,317,750	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%			14.00%	14.00%		14.00%	

 2018 2017			 2016	 2015	 2014	2013			
\$ 1,042,292	\$	951,889	\$ 1,001,982	\$ 908,871	\$ 806,731	\$	848,647		
 (1,042,292)		(951,889)	 (1,001,982)	 (908,871)	 (806,731)		(848,647)		
\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$			
\$ 7,444,943	\$	6,799,207	\$ 7,157,014	\$ 6,491,936	\$ 6,205,623	\$	6,528,054		
14.00%		14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%		13.00%		

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

	 2022	2021		2020		2019		2018		2017	
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.06518950%		0.06774530%	(0.06698200%	(0.06787410%		0.06803900%	(0.07063314%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 1,233,765	\$	1,472,327	\$	1,684,456	\$	1,883,011	\$	1,825,988	\$	2,013,306
District's covered payroll	\$ 2,132,993	\$	2,258,971	\$	2,211,637	\$	2,215,674	\$	2,118,893	\$	2,216,900
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	57.84%		65.18%		76.16%		84.99%		86.18%		90.82%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	24.08%		18.17%		15.57%		13.57%		12.46%		11.49%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

		2022	 2021		2020		2019		2018		2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0	.059790723%	0.06142788%		0.06229898%		0.06391627%		0.06370341%		0.06363250%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$	(1,260,639)	\$ (1,079,595)	\$	(1,031,820)	\$	(1,027,069)	\$	2,485,472	\$	3,403,083
District's covered payroll	\$	7,444,643	\$ 7,303,293	\$	7,317,750	\$	7,444,943	\$	6,799,207	\$	7,157,014
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll		16.93%	14.78%		14.10%		13.80%		36.56%		47.55%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset		174.73%	182.10%		174.70%		176.00%		47.10%		37.30%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2022			2021	 2020	2019		
Contractually required contribution	\$	40,667	\$	41,986	\$ 42,740	\$	51,772	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(40,667)		(41,986)	 (42,740)		(51,772)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$ 	\$		
District's covered payroll	\$	2,352,114	\$	2,132,993	\$ 2,258,971	\$	2,211,637	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		1.73%		1.97%	1.89%		2.34%	

2018		2017		2016		2015			2014	2013		
\$	47,846	\$	37,294	294 \$ 35,079 \$ 52,466 \$ 38,021		\$ 52,466		\$ 52,466		38,021	\$	44,348
	(47,846)		(37,294)		(35,079)		(52,466)		(38,021)		(44,348)	
\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$		\$		\$		
\$	2,215,674	\$	2,118,893	\$	2,216,900	\$	2,086,927	\$	2,054,921	\$	2,047,052	
	2.16%		1.76%		1.58%		2.51%		1.85%		2.17%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2022	 2021	 2020	 2019
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 	 	 	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 7,291,021	\$ 7,444,643	\$ 7,303,293	\$ 7,317,750
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 63,819	\$ 65,281
 -	 -	 	 	 (63,819)	 (65,281)
\$ _	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 7,444,943	\$ 6,799,207	\$ 7,157,014	\$ 6,491,936	\$ 6,205,623	\$ 6,528,054
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.03%	1.00%

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

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms :

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

Changes in assumptions :

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms :

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

(Continued)

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

PENSION (CONTINUED)

Changes in assumptions :

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms :

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

Changes in assumptions :

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

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms :

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

Changes in assumptions :

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CLEAR FORK VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT RICHLAND COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

PASS THROUGH GRANTOR/ LISTING ADDITIONAL AWARD TOTAL PROGRAM/CLUSTER TITLE NUMBER IDENTIFICATION EXPE	NDITURES
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	
Passed Through the Ohio Department of Education	
Child Nutrition Cluster	101 271
School Breakfast Program 10.553 2022	191,371
COVID-19 - National School Lunch Program 10.555 COVID-19, 2022	5,235
National School Lunch Program10.5552022	561,857
National School Lunch Program - Food Donation10.552022	51,442
Total National School Lunch Program	618,534
Total Child Nutrition Cluster	809,905
COVID-19 - State Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (P-EBT) Administrative Costs Grant 10.649 COVID-19, 2022	614
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture	810,519
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	
Passed Through the Ohio Department of Education	
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies84.010A84.010A, 2021Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies84.010A84.010A, 2022	11,057 201,632
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies - Expanding Opportunities for Each Child Non-Competitive Grant 84.010A 84.010A, 2022	7,999
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	220,688
Special Education Cluster (IDEA)	18.074
Special Education-Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)84.027A84.027A, 2021Special Education-Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)84.027A84.027A, 2022	18,974 232,403
COVID-19 - Special Education-Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) - ARP 84.027X COVID-19, 84.027X, 2022	529
Total Special Education-Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	251,906
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Special Education-Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool) 84.173A 84.173A, 2022	5,088
COVID-19 - Special Education-Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool) - ARP 84.173X COVID-19, 84.173X, 2022	3,427
Total Special Education-Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool)	8,515
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)	260,421
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants 84.367A, 2021	7,759
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants 84.367A 84.367A, 2022	38,870
Total Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	46,629
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program 84.424A, 2022	15,373
COVID-19 - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER II) Fund 84.425D COVID-19, 84.425D, 2022	342,915
COVID-19 - American Rescue Plan - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ARP ESSER) Fund 84.425U COVID-19, 84.425U, 2022	355,177
Total Education Stabilization Fund (ESF)	698,092
Total U.S. Department of Education	1,241,203
Total Federal Expenditures	2,051,722

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

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

NOTE 1 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION & SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the Clear Fork Valley Local School District under programs of the federal government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 and is prepared in accordance with the cash basis of accounting. 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 Clear Fork Valley Local School District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Clear Fork Valley Local School District. Such expenditures are recognized following cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be limited to as to reimbursement.

NOTE 2 – DE MINIMIS COST RATE

CFR Section 200.414 of the Uniform Guidance allows a non-federal entity that has never received a negotiated indirect cost rate to charge a de minimis rate of 10% of modified total direct costs to indirect costs. The Clear Fork Valley Local School District has not elected to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE 3 - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE 4 – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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



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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*

Clear Fork Valley Local School District Richland County 211 School Street Bellville, Ohio 44813

To the Members of the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Clear Fork Valley Local School District, Richland County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Clear Fork Valley Local School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 30, 2022, wherein we noted as described in Note 21 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Clear Fork Valley Local 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 Clear Fork Valley Local School District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Clear Fork Valley Local 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 Clear Fork Valley Local School District's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Clear Fork Valley Local 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*.

Clear Fork Valley Local School District Richland County

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

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 Clear Fork Valley Local School District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Clear Fork Valley Local School District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Sube, the.

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 30, 2022



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Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Clear Fork Valley Local School District Richland County 211 School Street Bellville, Ohio 44813

To the Members of the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Clear Fork Valley Local School District's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Clear Fork Valley Local School District's major federal programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The Clear Fork Valley Local School District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings.

In our opinion, the Clear Fork Valley Local School District complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

We are required to be independent of the Clear Fork Valley Local 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 opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Clear Fork Valley Local School District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Clear Fork Valley Local School District Richland County Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance Page 2

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 Clear Fork Valley Local 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 Clear Fork Valley Local 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 Clear Fork Valley Local 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 Clear Fork Valley Local 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 Clear Fork Valley Local 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.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

Clear Fork Valley Local School District Richland County Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Page 3

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

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

Julian & Trube, the.

Julian & Grube, Inc. December 30, 2022

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2022

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS								
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified						
<i>(d)(1)(</i> ii)	Were there any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No						
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any other significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No						
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No						
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weaknesses reported for major federal programs?	No						
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No						
(d)(1)(v)	<i>Type of Major Program's Compliance</i> <i>Opinion</i>	Unmodified						
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR §200.516(a)?	No						
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Program (listed):	Child Nutrition Cluster						
(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 BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None



CLEAR FORK VALLEY LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

RICHLAND COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 3/2/2023

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