THE SEAL OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

GALLIA-VINTON EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER
GALLIA COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2022

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GALLIA COUNTY
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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

88 East Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
ContactUs@ohioauditor.gov
(800) 282-0370

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center
Gallia County
P.O. Box 178
Rio Grande, Ohio 45674

To the Governing Body:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center, Gallia County, Ohio (the Center), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Center's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center, Gallia County, Ohio as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Center's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Center'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 Center's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Center's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) - General Fund and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the 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 Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) - General Fund and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 16, 2023, on our consideration of the Center's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Center'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 Center's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 16, 2023

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center's (the Center) discussion and analysis of the annual financial report provides a review of the financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Center's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the Center's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The Center's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources at June 30, 2022 by $1,545,808.

- The Center's net position of governmental activities increased $1,906,636.

- General revenues accounted for $3,950,801 or 37 percent of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services, operating grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions accounted for $6,775,388 or 63 percent of total revenues of $10,726,189.

- The Center had $8,819,553, in expenses related to governmental activities; $6,775,388 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services and operating grants and contributions.

USING THIS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. These statements are presented so that the reader can understand the Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center's financial situation as a whole and also give a detailed view of the Center's financial activities.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the Center as a whole and present a longer-term view of the Center's 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 the amount of funds available for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the Center's most significant funds with all other non-major funds presented in total in one column.

REPORTING THE CENTER AS A WHOLE

The analysis of the Center as a whole begins with the statement of net position and the statement of activities. These reports provide information that will help the reader to determine whether the Center is financially improving or declining as a result of the year's financial activities. These statements include all assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by private sector companies.

All current year revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Center's net position and changes to that position. This change informs the reader whether the Center's financial position, as a whole, has improved or diminished. In evaluating the overall financial health, the user of these financial statements needs to take into account non-financial factors that also impact the Center's financial well-being. Some of these factors include the condition of capital assets, and required educational support services to be provided.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the Center has only one kind of activity.

- Governmental Activities. All of the Center's programs and services are reported here including support services, operation and maintenance of plant, and pupil transportation.

REPORTING THE CENTER'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the Center's funds begins on page 10. Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the Center's major fund – not the Center as a whole. Some funds are required by State law and bond covenants. Other funds may be established by the Treasurer with approval from the Board to help control, manage and report money received for a particular purpose or to show that the Center is meeting legal responsibilities for use of grants. The Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center's major fund is the General Fund.

Governmental Funds. All of the Center'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 the modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Center's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps to determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational support services. The relationship (or difference) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

THE CENTER AS A WHOLE

As stated previously, the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the Center as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the Center's net position for 2022 compared to 2021.

Table 1
Net Position
Governmental Activities

	2022	2021
Assets:		
Current and Other Assets	$ 3,718,335	$ 2,917,102
Capital Assets, Net	76,746	60,342
Net OPEB Asset	359,409	316,908
Total Assets	4,154,490	3,294,352
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Pensions and OPEB	1,716,455	1,898,578
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,716,455	1,898,578
Liabilities:		
Current and Other Liabilities	236,151	207,223
Long-Term Liabilities:		
Due Within One Year	6,787	5,735
Due in More than One Year:		
Net Pension Liabilities	2,688,239	6,378,129
Net OPEB Liabilities	269,867	686,841
Other Amounts	24,289	28,443
Total Liabilities	3,225,333	7,306,371
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Pensions and OPEB	4,191,420	1,339,003
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	4,191,420	1,339,003
Net Position:		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	76,746	60,342
Unrestricted	(1,622,554)	(3,512,786)
Total Net Position	$ (1,545,808)	$ (3,452,444)

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the Center 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 net OPEB liability is another significant liability reported by the Center at June 30, 2022 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the Center's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability (asset) 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 (Asset)*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability (asset) to equal the Center'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 Center 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. If there is a net OPEB asset, it will be reported in the asset section of the statement of net position.

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

Total net position of the Center as a whole increased $1,906,636. The increase to current and other assets is primarily due to an increase to cash, net OPEB asset, and intergovernmental receivable. Capital assets net increased due to current year additions, which was partially offset by current year depreciation. Deferred outflows of resources decreased due to pension and OPEB activity.

Current and other liabilities increased primarily due to an increase to intergovernmental payable and accrued wages and benefits. Long-term liabilities overall decreased primarily due to pension and OPEB liabilities.

Deferred inflows of resources increased due primarily to pension and OPEB activity.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 as compared with 2021.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position
Governmental Activities

	2022	2021
Revenues		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for Services	$ 6,043,348	$ 4,409,356
Operating Grants and Contributions	732,040	517,085
Total Program Revenues	6,775,388	4,926,441
General Revenues:		
Grants and Entitlements, Not Restricted to Specific Programs	3,925,592	2,725,488
Gifts and Donations, Not Restricted to Specific Programs	-	36,500
Investment Earnings	14,796	16,909
Miscellaneous	10,413	85,831
Total General Revenues	3,950,801	2,864,728
Total Revenues	10,726,189	7,791,169
Program Expenses		
Instruction		
Regular	1,543,964	1,368,458
Support Services		
Pupil	927,910	1,149,968
Instructional Staff	3,759,471	3,835,432
Board of Education	34,443	36,683
Administration	1,304,031	1,500,581
Fiscal	198,656	321,661
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	61,662	27,676
Pupil Transportation	523,574	519,728
Central	427,824	326,033
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	38,018	51,341
Total Expenses	8,819,553	9,137,561
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	1,906,636	(1,346,392)
Net Position at Beginning of Year	(3,452,444)	(2,106,052)
Net Position at End of Year	$ (1,545,808)	$ (3,452,444)

Governmental Activities

Charges for services comprised 56 percent of revenue, while operating grants and contributions comprised 7 percent of revenue for governmental activities of the Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center for fiscal year 2022. The increase in charges for services was primarily a result of increased revenue for services provided to local school districts. Operating grants and contributions increased primarily to the ESC receiving more monies for the 21st Century program. The increase to grants and entitlements, not restricted to specific programs is due to monies received from the OTES 2.0 program.

As indicated by governmental program expenses support services for the benefit of the instructional staff and administration is emphasized. Instructional staff support services and administration support services comprised 43 percent and 15 percent of governmental program expenses, respectively. Regular instruction increased partially due to an increase in TANF monies received. Support services for the benefit of pupils also decreased due to pension and OPEB activity.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for 2022 as compared with 2021. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by unrestricted State entitlements.

Table 3
Total and Net Cost of Program Services
Governmental Activities

	2022		2021	
	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services
Instruction	$1,543,964	$368,895	$1,368.458	$642,066
Support Services	7,237,571	1,667,121	7,717,762	3,547,275
Operation of Non-Instructional	38,018	8,149	51,341	21,779
Total Expenses	$8,819,553	$2,044,165	$9,137,561	$4,211,120

THE CENTER'S FUNDS

Governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of $10,710,050 and expenditures of $9,953,884.

The fund balance of the General Fund increased in the amount of $765,147. This increase was due to a increase in customer sales and services.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2022, the Center had $76,746 invested in its capital assets. Table 4 shows the fiscal year 2022 balances compared to 2021.

Table 4
Capital Assets
(Net of Accumulated Depreciation)

Governmental Activities

	2022	2021
Furniture and Equipment	$76,746	$60,342
Totals	$76,746	$60,342

Changes in capital assets from the prior year resulted from additions and depreciation. See Note 4 to the basic financial statements for more detailed information related to capital assets.

Debt

At June 30, 2022, the Center did not have any outstanding debt obligations. See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for more detailed information related to other long-term obligations.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The Center relies heavily on grants for its funding. It received the 21st Century Grant, Strategies-Students with Disabilities, Family Engagement Liaison, GEER, Summer Advantage/TANF Grant, and the OTES 2.0 Grant in fiscal year 2022. The Center is continually applying for new grants.

CONTACTING THE CENTER'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, creditors, and investors with a general overview of the Center's financial condition and to show the Center's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Jay Carter, Treasurer, Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center, P.O. Box 178, Rio Grande, Ohio 45674.

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Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS:	
Current Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 3,265,072
Intergovernmental Receivable	452,605
Prepaid Items	658
Noncurrent Assets:	
Depreciable Capital Assets, net	76,746
Net OPEB Asset	359,409
Total Assets	4,154,490
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	
Pensions and OPEB:	
State Teachers Retirement System	1,385,045
School Employees Retirement System	331,410
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,716,455
LIABILITIES:	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	20,477
Accrued Wages and Benefits	96,707
Intergovernmental Payable	118,967
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	6,787
Due in More Than One Year	
Net Pension Liability (see Note 6)	2,688,239
Net OPEB Liability (see Note 7)	269,867
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	24,289
Total Liabilities	3,225,333
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pensions and OPEB:	
State Teachers Retirement System	2,735,549
School Employees Retirement System	1,455,871
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	4,191,420
NET POSITION:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	76,746
Unrestricted	(1,622,554)
Total Net Position	$ (1,545,808)

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities				
Instruction:				
Regular	$ 1,543,964	$ 1,102,857	$ 72,212	$ (368,895)
Support Services:				
Pupil	927,910	688,240	-	(239,670)
Instructional Staff	3,759,471	2,459,027	469,561	(830,883)
Board of Education	34,443	25,825	-	(8,618)
Administration	1,304,031	904,150	95,708	(304,173)
Fiscal	198,656	140,241	10,867	(47,548)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	61,662	44,666	-	(16,996)
Pupil Transportation	523,574	360,991	41,614	(120,969)
Central	427,824	293,138	36,422	(98,264)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	38,018	24,213	5,656	(8,149)
Totals	$ 8,819,553	$ 6,043,348	$ 732,040	(2,044,165)
	General Revenues			
	Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs			3,925,592
	Investment Earnings			14,796
	Miscellaneous			10,413
	Total General Revenues			3,950,801
	Change in Net Position			1,906,636
	Net Position Beginning of Year			(3,452,444)
	Net Position End of Year			$ (1,545,808)

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2022

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS:			
Current Assets:			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 3,265,072	$ -	$ 3,265,072
Interfund Receivable	3,733	-	3,733
Intergovernmental Receivable	450,005	2,600	452,605
Prepaid Items	658	-	658
Total Assets	$ 3,719,468	$ 2,600	$ 3,722,068
LIABILITIES:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	$ 20,477	$ -	$ 20,477
Accrued Wages and Benefits	96,707	-	96,707
Interfund Payable	-	3,733	3,733
Intergovernmental Payable	111,119	7,848	118,967
Total Liabilities	228,303	11,581	239,884
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:			
Unavailable Revenue	16,139	-	16,139
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	16,139	-	16,139
FUND BALANCES:			
Nonspendable	658	-	658
Assigned	30,543	-	30,543
Unassigned	3,443,825	(8,981)	3,434,844
Total Fund Balances	3,475,026	(8,981)	3,466,045
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 3,719,468	$ 2,600	$ 3,722,068

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to

Net Position of Governmental Activities

June 30, 2022

Total Governmental Fund Balances		$ 3,466,045
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		76,746
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Intergovernmental	16,139	
Total		16,139
The net pension and OPEB liability (asset) is not due and payable (receivable) in the current period; therefore, the liability (asset) and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB	1,716,455	
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions OPEB	(4,191,420)	
Net pension liability	(2,688,239)	
Net OPEB asset	359,409	
Net OPEB liability	(269,867)	
Total		(5,073,662)
Long-term liabilities, including the long-term portion of compensated absences, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Compensated absences		(31,076)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ (1,545,808)

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:			
Intergovernmental	$ 3,925,592	$ 732,040	$ 4,657,632
Interest	14,796	-	14,796
Contract Services	186,156	-	186,156
Customer Sales and Services	5,841,053	-	5,841,053
Miscellaneous	10,413	-	10,413
Total Revenues	9,978,010	732,040	10,710,050
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Regular	1,710,710	73,098	1,783,808
Support Services:			
Pupil	997,217	-	997,217
Instructional Staff	3,628,924	475,322	4,104,246
Board of Education	39,833	-	39,833
Administration	1,356,401	96,882	1,453,283
Fiscal	269,791	11,000	280,791
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	59,570	-	59,570
Pupil Transportation	652,955	42,125	695,080
Central	402,047	36,869	438,916
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	60,416	5,725	66,141
Capital Outlay	34,999	-	34,999
Total Expenditures	9,212,863	741,021	9,953,884
Net Changes in Fund Balances	765,147	(8,981)	756,166
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	2,709,879	-	2,709,879
Fund Balances at End of Year	$ 3,475,026	$ (8,981)	$ 3,466,045

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center

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		$ 756,166
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. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital asset additions in the current period.		
Capital asset additions	34,999	
Current year depreciation	(18,595)	
Total		16,404
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Customer Sales and Services	16,139	
Total		16,139
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		517,371
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension and OPEB liability (asset) are reported as pension/OPEB expense (gain) in the statement of activities.		597,454
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Decrease in Compensated Absences		3,102
Net Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 1,906,636

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

Description of the Educational Service Center:

The Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center (the Center) is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The Center is a County Educational Service Center as defined by Section 3311.05 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Center is an administrative entity providing supervision and certain other services to the local school districts located in Gallia and Vinton Counties and two local school districts located in Jackson County. It currently operates under a Governing Board form of government consisting of three (3) members elected from Vinton County and four (4) members elected from Gallia County.

Reporting Entity:

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

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the Center is financially accountable. The Center is financially accountable for an organization if the Center appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the Center is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the Center is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the Center is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the Center is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations for which the Center approves the budget, the issuance of debt or levying of taxes. As of June 30, 2022, the Center had no component units.

The following jointly governed organizations, which perform activities within the Center's boundaries for the benefit of its residents, are excluded from the accompanying financial statements because the Center is not financially accountable for these entities nor are they fiscally dependent on the Center.

Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META) Solutions
Gallia-Jackson-Vinton Joint Vocational School District
Ohio Coalition of Equity and Adequacy of School Funding

The Center also participates in one public entity risk pool and one insurance purchasing pool:
Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program
Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority (SORSA)

These jointly governed organizations and the public entity risk pool are presented in Note 10 to the basic financial statements.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of these basic financial statements are summarized below. These policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for local governmental units prescribed in the statements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and other recognized authoritative sources.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Center's accounting policies are described below.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

A. Fund Accounting

The Center uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain Center functions or activities.

The Center's accounts are maintained on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid management by segregating transactions related to specific Center functions or activities. The operation of each fund is accounted for within a separate set of self-balancing accounts.

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 purpose for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities plus deferred inflows is reported as fund balance. The following is the Center's major governmental fund:

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

The other governmental funds of the Center account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

B. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the Center as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government.

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

***Fund Financial Statements*:**

During the year, the Center segregates transactions related to certain Center functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the Center at this more detailed level. The focus of fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. The major fund is presented in a separate column. Non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting:

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

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

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. The fund financial statements are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting for governmental funds. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of unavailable revenue, the presentation of expenses versus expenditures, the recording of deferred outflows/inflows related to net pension and other postemployment benefit liabilities (assets), and the recording of net pension and other postemployment benefit liabilities (assets).

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

Non-exchange transactions, in which the Center receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants, entitlements and donations. 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 that specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted. Eligibility requirements also include matching requirements, in which the Center must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Center on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end: interest, tuition, and grants.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources - Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position and other postemployment benefit that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditures/expenses) until then. The Center reports a deferred outflow of resources for pensions and other postemployment benefits. The deferred outflows of resources related to the pensions and other postemployment benefits are explained in Note 6 and Note 7. The Center also reports a deferred inflow of resources which represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until that time. For the Center these amounts normally would consist of intergovernmental receivables which are not collected in the available period, pensions, and other postemployment benefits. The difference between deferred inflows on the Statement of Net Position and the Balance Sheet is due to pensions and other postemployment benefits. Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and other postemployment benefits are reported on the Statement of Net Position. (See Note 6 and Note 7)

Expenses/Expenditures - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The focus of modified accrual basis 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, except for the costs of accumulated unpaid vacation, personal leave and sick leave. They are reported as fund liabilities as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash received by the Center is deposited into one bank account with individual fund balance integrity maintained. Balances of all funds are maintained in this account. All investment earnings accrue to the General Fund except those specifically related to those funds deemed appropriate according to Board policy. Each fund’s interest of the pool is presented as “Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the financial statements. Interest earned amounted to $14,796 which was recorded in the General Fund. During fiscal year 2022, the Center did not have any investments.

E. Capital Assets and Depreciation

All capital assets of the Center are general capital assets that are associated with governmental activities. General capital assets result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position, but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The Center maintains a capitalization threshold of $1,000. The Center does not possess any infrastructure.

Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset’s life are not.

All reported capital assets are depreciated. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Estimated Life
Furniture and Equipment	5-10 years

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Compensated Absences

Vacation and personal leave benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employee's rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the Center will compensate its employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The Center records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive severance benefits and the employees the Center has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The Center records an accrual for sick leave for all employees with six years or more of service. The accrual amount is based upon accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at year-end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the Center's severance policy.

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

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

G. 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, once incurred, that are paid in full and in a timely manner from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, special termination benefits that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment in the current year.

H. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, liabilities and deferred inflows/outflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings and the effect of deferred outflows and inflows related to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation adopted or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Other purposes restricted net position includes various grants and other resources restricted for various purposes. The Center's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available. Of the Center's restricted net position, none are restricted by enabling legislation.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

I. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the Center for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the Center Board.

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

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

J. Estimates

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

K. Interfund Activity

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

L. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/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.

M. Prepaid Items

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

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

State statutes classify monies held by the Center 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 Center 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 Center 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 monies may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

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

2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government Custodial 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 Custodial securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

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

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

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

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

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

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

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the Center, 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.

***Deposits**:*

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Center will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, $3,225,077 of the Center's bank balance of $3,475,077 was exposed to custodial credit risk because those deposits were uninsured and collateralized. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the Center to a successful claim by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The Center does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or be protected by:

Eligible securities pledged to the Center and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or

Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Ending Balance 6/30/2021	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance 6/30/2022
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Furniture and Equipment	$ 204,202	$ 34,999	$ (128,285)	$ 110,916
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	204,202	34,999	(128,285)	110,916
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Furniture and Equipment	(143,860)	(18,595)	128,285	$ (34,170)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(143,860)	(18,595)	128,285	(34,170)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	60,342	16,404	-	76,746
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 60,342	$ 16,404	$ -	$ 76,746

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Depreciation	
Support Services:	
Pupils	$ 10,013
Instructional Staff	4,576
Administration	1,295
Fiscal	619
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,092
Total Depreciation Expense	$ 18,595

NOTE 5 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

The Center is exposed to various risks of loss related to tort, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2022, the Center contracted with The Western Reserve Group for property insurance coverage. The policies include a $500 deductible.

Professional and general liability is protected by the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority with a $15,000,000 single occurrence limit with a $17,000,000 aggregate and no deductible.

The Center pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per $100 salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

The Center has had no significant reductions in any of its insurance coverage from that maintained in prior years. Additionally, there have been no insurance settlements that have exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three years.

NOTE 5 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

B. Workers Compensation

For the fiscal year 2022, the Center participates in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), a public entity risk pool (Note 10). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the Center by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers compensation experience of the participants is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all participants in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall saving percentage of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Pooling Fund". This "equity pooling" arrangement ensures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to participants that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

C. Employee Medical Benefits

The Center provides health, major medical and prescription drug for all eligible employees through Medical Mutual Insurance Company. The Center provides dental insurance for all eligible employees through Oasis Dental Trust Insurance Company. The Center pays monthly premiums of $1,004.20 for individual coverage and $2,512.25 for family coverage. Premiums are paid from the same funds that pay the employees' salaries. Employees who choose family coverage must pay any amount exceeding an annual cap.

The Center provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to some employees through Anthem in the amount of $30,000 for classified employees, $30,000 for certified employees, and twice the salary amount for each administrator with a maximum coverage of $181,000.

NOTE 6 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

The net pension liability and the net OPEB liability (asset) reported on the statement of net position represent liabilities 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 and 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 and OPEB are 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 Center’s proportionate share of each pension and OPEB plan’s collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension and 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 Center’s obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The Center cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions and OPEB are financed; however, the Center does receive the benefit of employees’ services in exchange for compensation including pension and OPEB.

NOTE 6 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

GASB Statements No. 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 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/OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in intergovernmental payable on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 7 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

NOTE 6 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the Center is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, 14.0% was designated to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B. There was no amount allocated to the Health Care Fund for fiscal year 2022.

The Center's contractually required contribution to SERS was $93,879 for fiscal year 2022. Of this amount $1,564 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 27 years of service, or 30 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60. Eligibility changes for DB Plan members who retire with actuarially reduced benefits will be phased in until Aug. 1, 2026 when retirement eligibility will be five years of qualifying service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit at any age.

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

NOTE 6 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) (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 or later.

New members who choose the DC Plan or Combined Plan will have another opportunity to reselect a permanent plan during their fifth year of membership. Members may remain in the same plan or transfer to another STRS Ohio 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 Ohio 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. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. New members on or after July 1, 2013, must have at least 10 years of qualifying service credit to apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. 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 Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The statutory employer rate is 14% and the statutory member rate is 14% of covered payroll. The Center was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2022 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The Center's contractually required contribution to STRS Ohio was $398,720 for fiscal year 2022. Of this amount $100,057 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

The net pension liability reported as of June 30, 2022 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 Center's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Center's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Current Year	0.0137872%	0.017046368%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Prior Year	0.0304660%	0.018031760%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.0166788%	-0.000985392%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	$508,708	$2,179,531	$2,688,239
Pension Expense (Gain)	($342,558)	($132,006)	($474,564)

NOTE 6 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Net Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

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

Deferred Outflows of Resources	**SERS**	**STRS**	**Total**
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$49	$67,337	$67,386
Difference from a change in proportion and differences between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	27,741	244,746	272,487
Changes of assumptions	10,712	604,641	615,353
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	93,879	398,720	492,599
Total	$132,381	$1,315,444	$1,447,825

Deferred Inflows of Resources	**SERS**	**STRS**	**Total**
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$13,193	$13,661	$26,854
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	262,000	1,878,339	2,140,339
Difference from a change in proportion and differences between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	623,299	403,020	1,026,319
Total	$898,492	$2,295,020	$3,193,512

$492,599 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Center contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the 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	($428,781)	($456,879)	($885,660)
2024	(288,497)	(200,767)	(489,264)
2025	(62,294)	(305,309)	(367,603)
2026	(80,418)	(415,341)	(495,759)
Total	($859,990)	($1,378,296)	($2,238,286)

NOTE 6 - 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, compared with June 30, 2020, are presented below:

	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Inflation	2.4 percent	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.0 percent, on or after April 1, 2018, COLAs for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement	2.5 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent net of System expenses	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

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

Mortality rates for 2020 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 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

NOTE 6 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS (Continued)

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

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 for 2021 was calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent. The discount rate for 2020 was 7.5 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.00 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

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

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$846,365	$508,708	$223,947

Assumptions and Benefit Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date – There were no changes in assumptions or benefits since the prior measurement date.

NOTE 6 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the June 30, 2021, actuarial valuation compared to those used in the June 30, 2020, actuarial valuation are presented below:

	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.50 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent	7.45 percent
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent	0.0 percent,

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

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

NOTE 6 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$4,081,447	$2,179,531	$572,417

Changes Between the Measurement Date and the Reporting date In February 2022, the Board approved changes to demographic measures that will impact the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation. These demographic measures include retirement, salary increase, disability/termination and mortality assumptions. In March 2022, the STRS Board approved benefit plan changes to take effect on July 1, 2022. These changes include a one-time three percent cost-of-living increase (COLA) to be paid to eligible benefit recipients and the elimination of the age 60 requirement for retirement age and service eligibility that was set to take effect in 2026. The effect on the net pension liability is unknown.

Social Security System

Effective July 1, 1991, all employees not otherwise covered by the School Employees Retirement System or the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio have an option to choose Social Security or the School Employees Retirement System. As of June 30, 2022, none of the Center's members of the Board of Education has elected Social Security. The contribution rate is 6.2 percent of wages.

NOTE 7 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Net Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) Liability (Asset)

See Note 6 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

School Employees Retirement System

Health Care Plan Description - The Center contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 75 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. SERS' Health Care Plan provides healthcare benefits to eligible individuals receiving retirement, disability, and survivor benefits, and to their eligible dependents. Members who retire after June 1, 1986, need 10 years of service credit, exclusive of most types of purchased credit, to qualify to participate in SERS' health care coverage. The following types of credit purchased after January 29, 1981 do not count toward health care coverage eligibility: military, federal, out-of-state, municipal, private school, exempted, and early retirement incentive

NOTE 7 – POSTEMPLOYMEN BENEFITS (Continued)

School Employees Retirement System (Continued)

credit. In addition to age and service retirees, disability benefit recipients and beneficiaries who are receiving monthly benefits due to the death of a member or retiree, are eligible for SERS' health care coverage. Most retirees and dependents choosing SERS' health care coverage are over the age of 65 and therefore enrolled in a fully insured Medicare Advantage plan; however, SERS maintains a traditional, self-insured preferred provider organization for its non-Medicare retiree population. For both groups, SERS offers a self-insured prescription drug program. Health care is a benefit that is permitted, not mandated, by statute. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2022, no allocation of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2022, this amount was $25,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2022, the Center's surcharge obligation was $24,772.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. No portion of covered payroll was allocated to the Health Care Fund in 2022. The Center's contractually required contribution to SERS was $24,772 for fiscal year 2022. Of this amount, $11,825 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

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

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. All health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

NOTE 7 – POSTEMPLOYMEN BENEFITS (Continued)

Net Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB Liability (Asset)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset) Liability - Current Year	0.0142592%	0.017046368%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset) Liability - Prior Year	0.0316032%	0.018031760%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.0173440%	-0.000985392%	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	$269,867	$0	$269,867
Proportion of the Net OPEB (Asset)	$0	($359,409)	($359,409)
OPEB Expense (Gain)	($79,825)	($43,065)	($122,890)

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

Deferred Outflows of Resources	**SERS**	**STRS**	**Total**
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$2,877	$12,797	$15,674
Difference from a change in proportion and differences between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	129,044	33,847	162,891
Changes of assumptions	42,336	22,957	65,293
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	24,772	-	24,772
Total	$199,029	$69,601	$268,630

Deferred Inflows of Resources	**SERS**	**STRS**	**Total**
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$134,406	$65,850	$200,256
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	5,863	99,622	105,485
Changes of assumptions	36,956	214,413	251,369
Difference from a change in proportion and differences between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	380,154	60,644	440,798
Total	$557,379	$440,529	$997,908

NOTE 7 – POSTEMPLOYMEN BENEFITS (Continued)

Net Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB Liability (Asset) (Continued)

$24,772 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from Center contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability (adjustment to net OPEB asset) in the year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2023	($62,928)	($116,131)	($179,059)
2024	(62,970)	(118,889)	(181,859)
2025	(66,729)	(87,270)	(153,999)
2026	(81,393)	(34,759)	(116,152)
2027	(99,434)	(14,122)	(113,556)
Thereafter	(9,668)	243	(9,425)
Total	($383,122)	($370,928)	($754,050)

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.

NOTE 7 – POSTEMPLOYMEN BENEFITS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (Continued)

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation are presented below:

	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Inflation	2.40 percent	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation		
Wage Increases	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent net of investment expense, including inflation	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Muncipal Bond Index Rate:		
Measurement Date	1.92 percent	2.45 percent
Prior Measurement Date	2.45 percent	3.13 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation		
Measurement Date	2.27 percent	2.63 percent
Prior Measurement Date	2.63 percent	3.22 percent
Medical Trend Assumption		
Medicare	5.125 to 4.40 percent	5.25 to 4.75 percent
Pre-Medicare	6.75 to 4.40 percent	7.00 to 4.75 percent

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

For 2020, mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates and 110 percent of female rates. RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates set back five years.

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

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

NOTE 7 – POSTEMPLOYMEN BENEFITS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (Continued)

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

Sensitivity of the Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (1.27%) and higher (3.27%) than the current discount rate (2.27%).

	1% Decrease (1.27%)	Current Discount Rate (2.27%)	1% Increase (3.27%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$334,398	$269,867	$218,315

The following table presents the OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.00% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.00% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate (7.00% decreasing to 4.75%).

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase in Trend Rates
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$207,776	$269,867	$352,802

NOTE 7 – POSTEMPLOYMEN BENEFITS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the June 30, 2021, actuarial valuation and the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation are presented below:

	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent	3 percent
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent	7.45 percent
Health Care Cost Trends		
Medical		
Pre-Medicare	5.00 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate	5.00 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	-16.18 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate	-6.69 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	6.50 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate	6.50 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	29.98 initial, 4 percent ultimate	11.87 initial, 4 percent ultimate

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

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

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.

The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2022 from 2.055 percent to 2.1 percent per year of service. 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 CY 2022. The Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

NOTE 7 – POSTEMPLOYMEN BENEFITS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (Continued)

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

Discount Rate — The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.00% as of June 30, 2021 and was 7.45% as of June 30, 2020. 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 Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset) Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The following table represents the net OPEB liability (asset) as of June 30, 2021, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00%, as well as what the net OEPB (asset) 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. Also shown is the net OPEB (asset) liability as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (8.00%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) liability	($303,285)	($359,409)	($406,291)

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase in Trend Rates
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) liability	($404,392)	($359,409)	($303,783)

Changes Between the Measurement Date and the Reporting date In February 2022, the Board approved changes to demographic measures that will impact the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation. The effect on the net OPEB liability is unknown.

NOTE 8 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees and administrators who are contracted to work 260 days per year earn ten to twenty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees upon termination of employment. Teachers and administrators who work less than 260 days per year do not earn vacation time. Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month and may accumulate up to 15 days per year. Upon retirement, after ten (10) years of service, any employee will receive payment for one-fourth of accrued sick leave up to a maximum of fifty (50) days.

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Balance Outstanding At June 30, 2021	Additions	Deletions	Balance Outstanding At June 30, 2022	Amount Due in One Year
Net Pension Liability:					
STRS	$4,363,044	$0	$2,183,513	$2,179,531	$0
SERS	2,015,085	0	1,506,377	508,708	0
Total Net Pension Liability	6,378,129	0	3,689,890	2,688,239	0
OPEB Liability:					
STRS	0	0	0	0*	$0
SERS	686,841	0	416,974	269,867	0
Total OPEB Liability	686,841	0	416,974	269,867	0
Compensated Absences	34,178	157,333	160,435	31,076	6,787
Total Long-Term Liabilities	$7,099,148	$157,333	$4,267,299	$2,989,182	$6,787

* OPEB for STRS has a Net OPEB asset in the amount of $359,409 as of June 30, 2022.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid with the General Fund being the primary fund to make such payments.

NOTE 10 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS & PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOL

A. Jointly Governed Organizations

Metropolitan Educational Technology Association Solutions –META Solutions is an educational solutions partner providing services across Ohio. META provides cost-effective fiscal, network, technology and student services, a purchasing cooperative, and other individual services based on each client's needs.

The governing board of META consists of a president, vice president and six board members who represent the members of META. The board works with META's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, and Chief Financial Officer to manage operations and ensure the continued progress of the organization's mission, vision, and values. The Board exercises total control over the operations of the Council including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Each member's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. The Center paid META $7,118 for services provided during the fiscal year. Financial information can be obtained from Ashley Widby, who serves as Chief Financial Officer, at 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

NOTE 10 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS & PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOL (Continued)

A. Jointly Governed Organizations (Continued)

Gallia-Jackson-Vinton Joint Vocational School District – Gallia-Jackson-Vinton Joint Vocational School is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board comprised of eleven members appointed by the participating schools, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information write to the Gallia-Jackson-Vinton Joint Vocational School, Stephanie Rife, who serves as Treasurer, at 351 Buckeye Hills Road, Rio Grande, Ohio 45674.

Ohio Coalition of Equity and Adequacy of School Funding – The Ohio Coalition of Equity and Adequacy of School Funding is organized as a council of governments pursuant to Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Coalition was organized in 1990 to challenge the constitutionally of the Ohio school funding system. The Coalition is governed by a Steering Committee of 90 school district representatives. Though most of the members are superintendents, some treasurers, board members, and administrators also serve. Several persons serve as ex officio members. The membership of the coalition includes over 500 school districts throughout the State of Ohio. The Committee exercises total control over budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and the designation of management. Member school districts and joint vocational schools pay dues of $.05 per pupil. School districts and joint vocational schools may also pay supplemental dues in the amount of $.50 per pupil for K-12 districts and educational service center pay dues of $.05 per pupil. The Coalition is not dependent on the continued participation of the Center and the Center does not maintain an equity interest or financial responsibility for the Coalition. During fiscal year 2022, the Center paid $973 to the Coalition. To obtain financial information write to Ohio Coalition of Equity and Adequacy of School Funding at 100 South Third Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

B. Public Entity Risk Pool and Insurance Purchasing Pool

Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program – The Center participates in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), a public entity risk 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 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 GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority - The Center participates in the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority (SORSA), a risk sharing insurance pool. The pool consists of 105 school districts, joint vocational schools, and educational service centers throughout Ohio who pool risk for property, crime, liability, boiler and machinery, and public official liability coverage. SORSA is governed by a board of trustees elected by members. The Center pays an annual premium to SORSA for this coverage. Reinsurance is purchased to cover claims exceeding this amount and for all claims related to equipment breakdown coverage.

NOTE 11 - CONTINGENCIES

Grants:

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

Litigation:

The Center is not currently party to any legal proceedings

NOTE 12 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2022, consisted of intergovernmental receivables. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current fiscal year guarantee of federal funds. A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Amount
Major Fund:	
General Fund	$450,005
Nonmajor Fund:	
Governor's Emergency Education Relief	2,600
	$452,605

NOTE 13 – FUND BALANCES

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

Fund Balances	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable			
Prepaid Items	$ 658	$ -	$ 658
Assigned to			
Other Purposes	30,543	-	30,543
Unassigned	3,443,825	(8,981)	3,434,844
Total Fund Balances	$ 3,475,026	$ (8,981)	$ 3,466,045

NOTE 14 – NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

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

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

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 Center.

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 Center.

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 Center.

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 Center.

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 Center.

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 Center.

NOTE 15 – OTHER MATTERS OF POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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 Center received COVID-19 funding. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the Center. The impact on the Center's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

Additional funding has been made available through the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, passed by Congress on December 21, 2020, and/or the American Rescue Plan Act, passed by Congress on March 11, 2021.

NOTE 16 – ACCOUNTABILITY

At June 30, 2022, the Family Engagement Liaison Fund had a fund balance deficits of $8,981 which was created by the application of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The General Fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Nine Years (1)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Center's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0137872%	0.0304660%	0.0284049%	0.0247352%	0.0232212%	0.0254933%	0.0131821%	0.0112320%	0.0039200%
Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 508,708	$ 2,015,085	$ 1,699,515	$ 1,416,631	$ 1,387,415	$ 1,865,874	$ 752,183	$ 568,445	$ 233,110
Center's covered payroll	$ 475,900	$ 1,068,071	$ 974,459	$ 799,481	$ 775,114	$ 791,729	$ 377,367	$ 346,684	$ 115,224
Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	106.89%	188.67%	174.41%	177.19%	178.99%	235.67%	199.32%	163.97%	202.31%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	82.86%	68.55%	70.85%	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.
Amounts presented as of the Center's measurement
date which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Center's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Nine Years (1)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Center's proportion of the net pension liability	0.017046368%	0.01803176%	0.01756998%	0.01541368%	0.01478220%	0.01871859%	0.00705723%	0.00820762%	0.00820762%
Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 2,179,531	$ 4,363,044	$ 3,885,495	$ 3,389,122	$ 3,511,543	$ 6,265,676	$ 1,950,412	$ 1,996,377	$ 2,378,071
Center's covered payroll	$ 2,410,907	$ 2,176,150	$ 2,062,786	$ 1,752,279	$ 1,625,121	$ 1,969,557	$ 736,307	$ 903,100	$ 699,054
Center's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	90.40%	200.49%	188.36%	193.41%	216.08%	318.13%	264.89%	221.06%	340.18%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	87.78%	75.48%	77.40%	77.31%	75.29%	66.78%	72.09%	74.71%	69.30%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available. Amounts presented as of the Center's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Center Pension Contributions
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Years

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually required contribution	$ 93,879	$ 66,626	$ 149,530	$ 131,552	$ 107,930	$ 108,516	$ 110,842	$ 52,303	$ 45,693	$ 15,947
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(93,879)	(66,626)	(149,530)	(131,552)	(107,930)	(108,516)	(110,842)	(52,303)	(45,693)	(15,947)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Center's covered payroll	$ 670,564	$ 475,900	$ 1,068,071	$ 974,459	$ 799,481	$ 775,114	$ 791,729	$ 377,367	$ 346,684	$ 115,224
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.86%	13.18%	13.84%

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually required contribution	$ 398,720	$ 337,527	$ 304,661	$ 288,790	$ 245,319	$ 227,517	$ 275,738	$ 103,083	$ 117,403	$ 90,877
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(398,720)	(337,527)	(304,661)	(288,790)	(245,319)	(227,517)	(275,738)	(103,083)	(117,403)	(90,877)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Center covered payroll	$ 2,848,000	$ 2,410,907	$ 2,176,150	$ 2,062,786	$ 1,752,279	$ 1,625,121	$ 1,969,557	$ 736,307	$ 903,100	$ 699,054
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Six Years (1)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Center's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.01425920%	0.03160320%	0.02902100%	0.02499000%	0.02348040%	0.02561110%
Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 269,867	$ 686,841	$ 729,817	$ 693,290	$ 630,152	$ 730,011
Center's covered payroll	$ 475,900	$ 1,068,071	$ 974,459	$ 799,481	$ 775,114	$ 791,729
Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	56.71%	64.31%	74.89%	86.72%	81.30%	92.20%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	24.08%	18.17%	15.57%	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.
Amounts presented as of the Center's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Center's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Six Years (1)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Center's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.017046368%	0.01803176%	0.01756998%	0.01541368%	0.01478220%	0.01871859%
Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	$ (359,409)	$ (316,908)	$ (291,001)	$ (247,682)	$ 576,747	$ 1,001,075
Center's covered payroll	$ 2,410,907	$ 2,176,150	$ 2,062,786	$ 1,752,279	$ 1,625,121	$ 1,969,557
Center's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	-14.91%	-14.56%	-14.11%	-14.13%	35.49%	50.83%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	174.73%	182.13%	174.74%	176.00%	47.11%	37.33%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.
Amounts presented as of the Center's measurement
date which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Center Contributions for OPEB
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Years

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually required contribution	$ 24,772	$ 21,880	$ 20,249	$ 39,468	$ 17,035	$ 12,410	$ 12,000	$ 3,377	$ 2,558	$ 879
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(24,772)	(21,880)	(20,249)	(39,468)	(17,035)	(12,410)	(12,000)	(3,377)	(2,558)	(879)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Center's covered payroll	$ 670,564	$ 475,900	$ 1,068,071	$ 974,459	$ 799,481	$ 775,114	$ 791,729	$ 377,367	$ 346,684	$ 115,224
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	3.69%	4.60%	1.90%	4.05%	2.13%	1.60%	1.52%	0.89%	0.74%	0.76%

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Center Contributions for OPEB
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Years

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually required contribution	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,852	$ 6,596
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,852)	(6,596)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Center covered payroll	$ 2,848,000	$ 2,410,907	$ 2,176,150	$ 2,062,786	$ 1,752,279	$ 1,625,121	$ 1,969,557	$ 736,307	$ 903,100	$ 699,054
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.90%

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Pension

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Changes in benefit terms

2020-2022: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for this fiscal year.

2019: With the authority granted the Board under Senate Bill 8, the Board has enacted a three-year COLA delay for future benefit recipients commencing benefits on or after April 1, 2018.

2018: SERS changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) based on the changed in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%.

2014-2017: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for these fiscal years.

Changes in assumptions

2022: The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.00% to 2.40%, the assumed real wage growth was increased from 0.50% to 0.85%, the cost-of-living adjustments were reduced from 2.50% to 2.00%, the discount rate was reduced from 7.50% to 7.00%, the rates of withdrawal, compensation, participation, spouse coverage assumption, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, and mortality among active members, service retirees and beneficiaries and disabled members were updated.

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

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

(1) The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%,
(2) Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%,
(3) Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%,
(4) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience,
(5) 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,
(6) 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,
(7) 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
(8) The discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%.

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

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Changes in benefit terms

2019-2022: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for these fiscal years.

2018: STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero.

2014-2017: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for these fiscal years.

Pension (continued)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS) (continued)

Changes in assumptions

2019-2022: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for these fiscal years.

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

(1) The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%,
(2) The inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%,
(3) The payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%,
(4) 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,
(5) The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016, and
(6) Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

2014-2017: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for these fiscal years.

OPEB

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Changes in benefit terms

2017-2022: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for these fiscal years.

Changes in assumptions

2022 Amounts reported for the fiscal year incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

(1) The discount rate was changed from 2.63% to 2.27%
(2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:
  Prior Measurement Date 2.45%
  Measurement Date 1.92%
(3) Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:
  Prior Measurement Date 2.63%
  Measurement Date 2.27%

2021: Amounts reported for the fiscal year incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

(1) The discount rate was changed from 3.22% to 2.63%
(2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:
  Prior Measurement Date 3.13%
  Measurement Date 2.45%

2020: The discount rate was changed from 3.70% to 3.22%

OPEB (continued)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS) (continued)

Changes in assumptions (continued)

2019: Amounts reported for the fiscal year incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

(1) The discount rate was changed from 3.63% to 3.70%
(2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:
  Prior Measurement Date 3.56%
  Measurement Date 3.62%
(3) Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:
  Prior Measurement Date 3.63%
  Measurement Date 3.70%

2018: Amounts reported for the fiscal year incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

(1) Discount Rate:
  Fiscal Year 2018 3.63%
  Fiscal Year 2017 2.98%
(2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:
  Fiscal Year 2018 3.56%
  Fiscal Year 2017 2.92%
(3) Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:
  Fiscal Year 2018 3.63%
  Fiscal Year 2017 2.98%

2017: The following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

(1) The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%,
(2) Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%,
(3) Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%,
(4) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience,
(5) 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,
(6) 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, and
(7) 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.

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Changes in benefit terms

2022: There was no change to the claims costs process. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2022 from 2.055 percent to 2.1 percent per year of service. 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 CY 2022. The Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

OPEB (continued)

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) (Continued)

Changes in benefit terms (continued)

2021: There was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were updated to reflect the projected FYE 2021 premium based on June 30, 2020 enrollment distribution. 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.

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

2019: The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.900% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020. The Board is extending the current Medicare Part B partial reimbursement program for one year. Under this program, benefit recipients currently enrolled in the STRS Ohio Health Care Program and Medicare Part B receive $29.90 per month to reimburse a portion of the Medicare Part B premium. The reimbursement was set to be reduced to $0 beginning January 1, 2020. This impacts about 85,000 benefit recipients.

2018: The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2019.

2017: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for this fiscal year.

Changes in assumptions

2022: The discount rate was reduced from 7.45% in the prior year to 7.00% in the current year.

2020-2021: There were no changes in assumptions since the prior measurement date of June 30, 2019.

2019: 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). Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated.

2018: The discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB) and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

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

Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budget Amounts			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget Over/(Under)
REVENUES:				
Intergovernmental	$ 3,103,996	$ 3,103,996	$ 3,493,739	$ 389,743
Interest	13,145	13,145	14,796	1,651
Contract Services	596,304	596,304	671,177	74,873
Customer Sales and Services	4,770,302	4,770,302	5,369,269	598,967
Miscellaneous	26,412	26,412	29,728	3,316
Total Revenues	8,510,159	8,510,159	9,578,709	1,068,550
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	1,559,400	1,559,400	1,723,215	(163,815)
Support Services:				
Pupil	903,493	903,493	998,405	(94,912)
Instructional Staff	3,302,087	3,302,087	3,648,971	(346,884)
Board of Education	36,255	36,255	40,064	(3,809)
Administration	1,195,449	1,195,449	1,321,030	(125,581)
Fiscal	246,687	246,687	272,602	(25,915)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	53,907	53,907	59,570	(5,663)
Pupil Transportation	629,400	629,400	695,518	(66,118)
Central	364,100	364,100	402,349	(38,249)
Operation of Non-instructional Services	54,694	54,694	60,440	(5,746)
Total Expenditures	8,345,472	8,345,472	9,222,164	(876,692)
Net Change in Fund Balance	164,687	164,687	356,545	191,858
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	2,501,681	2,501,681	2,501,681	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	380,036	380,036	380,036	-
Fund Balance at End of Year	$ 3,046,404	$ 3,046,404	$ 3,238,262	$ 191,858

See accompanying notes to supplementary information.

Note 1 – Budgetary Process

The Center is no longer required under State statute to file budgetary information with the State Department of Education. However, the Center's Board does follow the budgetary process for control purposes.

The Center's Governing Board budgets for resources estimated to be received during the fiscal year. The estimated revenues may be amended during the fiscal year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary schedules reflect the amounts of estimated revenues when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary schedules reflect the amounts of the estimated revenues in effect at the time final appropriations were passed by the Governing Board.

The Center's Board adopts an annual appropriation resolution, which is the Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the Governing Board. The level of control has been established by the Governing Board at the fund level for all funds. The Treasurer has been authorized to allocate appropriations to the function and object level within all funds.

Throughout the fiscal year, appropriations may be amended or supplemented as circumstances warrant. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary schedules reflect the amounts on the first appropriation resolution for that fund that covered the entire fiscal year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior fiscal years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary schedules represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Governing Board during the fiscal year.

Note 2 – Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the Center is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), the budgetary basis is based upon the accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) – for the General Fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget.

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

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).

2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).

3. Advances In and Advances Out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).

4. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as a restriction, commitment or assignment of fund balance (GAAP basis).

Note 2 – Budgetary Basis of Accounting *(Continued)*

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

Net Changes in Fund Balances

	General
GAAP Basis	$ 765,147
Adjustments:	
Revenue Accruals	(399,301)
Expenditure Accruals	21,242
Encumbrances	(30,543)
Budget Basis	$ 356,545

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GALLIA-VINTON EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER
GALLIA COUNTY

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR *Pass Through Grantor* Program / Cluster Title	Federal AL Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education			
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	84.287C	2022	$347,368
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	2022	32,955
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund			
COVID-19 Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	84.425D	2022	29,400
COVID-19 Extended Learning and Recovery	84.425D	2022	175,000
COVID-19 Governor's Emergency Reflief Fund	84.425C	2022	72,318
Total COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund			276,718
Total U.S. Department of Education			**657,041**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Passed Through Gallia County Department of Job and Family Services			
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	G-FFY21-001	2,592,253
		G-FFY22-001	158,382
Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families			2,750,635
Child Support Enforcement Research	93.564	G-FFY21-002	100,239
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	G-FFY21-0003	14,307
		G-SY22-0002	20,000
Passed Through Jackson County Department of Job and Family Services			
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	N/A	25,000
Total Social Services Block Grant			59,307
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			**2,910,181**
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			**$3,567,222**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Schedule.

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

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center (the Center) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2022. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Center, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Center

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

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

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

88 East Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
ContactUs@ohioauditor.gov
(800) 282-0370

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

Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center
Gallia County
P.O. Box 178
Rio Grande, Ohio 45674

To the Governing Board:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States *(Government Auditing Standards)*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center, Gallia County, Ohio (the Center), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Center's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 16, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Center'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 opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Center's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Center'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 Center'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 Center’s financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of This Report

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

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 16, 2023

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

88 East Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
ContactUs@ohioauditor.gov
(800) 282-0370

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

Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center
Gallia County
P.O. Box 178
Rio Grande, Ohio 45674

To the Governing Body:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center's, Gallia County, Ohio (the Center), 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 Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022. Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center's major federal programs are identified in the *Summary of Auditor's Results* section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings.

In our opinion, Gallia-Vinton Educational Service Center complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on each Major Federal Program

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

We are required to be independent of the Center 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 Center's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the Center'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 Center'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 Center'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 Center'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 Center's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 16, 2023

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GALLIA-VINTON EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER
GALLIA COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
JUNE 30, 2022

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	**Type of Financial Statement Opinion**	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	**Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?**	No
(d)(1)(ii)	**Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?**	No
(d)(1)(iii)	**Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?**	No
(d)(1)(iv)	**Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?**	No
(d)(1)(iv)	**Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?**	No
(d)(1)(v)	**Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion**	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	**Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?**	No
(d)(1)(vii)	**Major Programs (list):** • Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Assistance Listing #93.558 • Education Stabilization Fund Assistance Listing #84.425C and D	
(d)(1)(viii)	**Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs**	Type A: > $ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	**Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?**	**Yes**

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

None.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None.

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

GALLIA/VINTON EDUCATIONAL SERVICE CENTER

GALLIA 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 3/28/2023

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