



LOAN SERVICING OFFICE

REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

**LOAN SERVICING OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
Independent Auditor’s Report	1
Prepared by Management:	
Management’s Discussion and Analysis	5
Basic Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	12
Statement of Activities.....	13
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	14
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position.....	17
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds.....	18
Reconciliation of Change in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	20
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	21
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Ohio Public Employees Retirement System).....	48
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) (Ohio Public Employees Retirement System).....	49
Schedule of Contributions (Ohio Public Employees Retirement System)	50
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	51
Supplementary Combining Financial Statements:	
Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Funds	54
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Nonmajor Funds.....	55
Independent Auditor’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	57

This page intentionally left blank

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



88 East Broad Street, 5th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215-3506
(614) 466-3402 or (800) 443-9275
StateRegion@ohioauditor.gov

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Loan Servicing Office
77 S. High Street, 29th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215

To the Loan Servicing Office:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Loan Servicing Office (the Office, formerly the Office of Loan Administration), an office within a department of the State of Ohio, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Office's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Loan Servicing Office of the State of Ohio as of June 30, 2023, 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 Opinions

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

Emphasis of Matter

Presentation

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Loan Servicing Office of the State of Ohio are intended to present the financial position and changes in financial position of only that portion of the Governmental Activities, General Fund of the State of Ohio that is attributable to the transactions of the Loan Servicing Office. They do not purport to, and do not present the financial position of the State of Ohio as of June 30, 2023, or the changes in its financial position of the State of Ohio for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

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 Office'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 Office'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 Office's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, and schedules of net pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities and pension and other post-employment benefit contributions be presented to supplement the basic financial

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

Supplementary information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Office's basic financial statements. The financial section's combining statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining nonmajor fund financial statements 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 September 29, 2023, on our consideration of the Office'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 Office'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 Office's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

September 29, 2023

This page intentionally left blank

Loan Servicing Office
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
(Unaudited)

As management of the Loan Servicing Office (LSO) we are providing this overview of LSO's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. Please read this overview in conjunction with the LSO's basic financial statements, which follow.

LSO, formerly the Office of Loan Administration, was created as part of the Ohio Department of Development (ODOD), on July 14, 1983, by action of the State of Ohio Legislature. LSO administers the 166 Direct Loan, Loan Guarantee, and Ohio Enterprise Bond Fund programs of the ODOD under Chapter 122 and 166 of the Ohio Revised Code, as well as the Urban Redevelopment, Rural Industrial, Rural Development Initiative, Research and Development, Innovation Ohio, and Logistics and Distribution Infrastructure loan and grant programs.

The 166 Direct Loan program provides direct loans for businesses locating or expanding in Ohio that demonstrate they will create or retain new jobs for Ohio citizens. The Ohio Enterprise Bond Fund program (OEBF) provides one-stop project financing for qualifying commercial, industrial, and manufacturing businesses in the State of Ohio. OEBF project amounts may range from \$2 million to \$10 million for up to 90% of the eligible project cost. The OEBF has achieved an investment grade rating of "AA+" by Standard & Poors (S&P). As a result, ODOD can issue, on behalf of all borrowers, investment grade economic development revenue bonds. The OEBF allows large and small creditworthy, but unrated, businesses access to national capital markets which they otherwise may not be able to independently enter.

LSO is included within the State of Ohio's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report as part of the primary government. LSO uses a special revenue fund to report its financial position and results of operations. These financial statements present all activities for which LSO is financially responsible.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2023 are as follows:

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the LSO exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by approximately \$627.3 million (net position).
- The LSO's total net position decreased by approximately \$22.3 million during the fiscal year.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the LSO's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of approximately \$627.6 million, a decrease of approximately \$22.3 million in comparison with the prior year.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to LSO's basic financial statements. These basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements.

Loan Servicing Office
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
(Unaudited)

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Government-wide financial statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the LSO's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the LSO's assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of LSO is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how LSO's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash inflows or outflows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Fund financial statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The LSO, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All funds can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. All of the LSO's funds are governmental funds.

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The LSO maintains seven individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the Operating Fund, Facilities Establishment Fund, Regional Agency Fund, Innovation Ohio Fund, and Research and Development Fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other two governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

Loan Servicing Office
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
(Unaudited)

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

In addition, GASB Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting, became effective for years beginning after June 15, 2010. The objective of this Statement is to enhance the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying the existing governmental fund type definitions. This Statement establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. See Note 1.M. for further discussion of the effect of this pronouncement.

Notes to the financial statements

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

Other information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents required supplementary information concerning LSO's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension and other postemployment benefits to its employees.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds are presented immediately following the notes to the financial statements.

Loan Servicing Office
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
(Unaudited)

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE LOAN SERVICING OFFICE

Government-wide Financial Analysis

The following is a summary of LSO's net position as of June 30, 2023 compared to June 30, 2022.

	Net Position at June 30		
	2023	2022	Change
Assets			
Current and Other Non-Current Assets	\$ 673,894,839	\$ 709,586,428	\$ (35,691,589)
Capital Assets, Net	231,524	231,524	-
Total Assets	<u>674,126,363</u>	<u>709,817,952</u>	<u>(35,691,589)</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>389,779</u>	<u>122,644</u>	<u>267,135</u>
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	46,253,226	59,527,766	(13,274,540)
Long-term Liabilities	963,052	322,117	640,935
Total Liabilities	<u>47,216,278</u>	<u>59,849,883</u>	<u>(12,633,605)</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>31,252</u>	<u>481,336</u>	<u>(450,084)</u>
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	231,524	231,524	-
Restricted for Community and Economic Development	10,397,801	10,389,332	8,469
Unrestricted	616,639,287	638,988,521	(22,349,234)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 627,268,612</u>	<u>\$ 649,609,377</u>	<u>\$ (22,340,765)</u>

Current and Other Non-Current Assets decreased significantly in comparison with the prior fiscal year-end. This decrease is primarily the result of a decrease in Allocated Collateral on Lent Securities and a decrease in cash related to transfers to other offices.

Current liabilities decreased in comparison with the prior fiscal year. This decrease is primarily the result of decreases in allocated obligations under securities lending.

LSO's entire restricted net position balance represents unspent bond proceeds related to the Ohio Enterprise Bond Fund Program and the Logistics and Distribution Infrastructure Grants Program.

The net pension and net OPEB (asset)/liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources all fluctuated significantly in comparison with the prior fiscal year. These fluctuations are due to changes in the actuarial liabilities and related accruals that are passed through to LSO's financial statements. All components of pension and OPEB accruals contribute to the fluctuations in deferred outflows and net pension/net OPEB (asset)/liability are described in more detail in their respective notes.

Loan Servicing Office
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
(Unaudited)

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE LOAN SERVICING OFFICE (continued)

The following is a summary of LSO's Statement of Activities for the year ending June 30, 2023 compared to the year ending June 30, 2022.

Statement of Activity for the year ending June 30

	2023	2022	Change
Revenues			
Program Revenues:			
Community and Economic Development	\$ 3,871,254	\$ 4,270,588	\$ (399,334)
General Revenues			
Investment Income	6,765,444	1,168,444	5,597,000
Miscellaneous Revenues	5,000	112,811	(107,811)
Total General Revenues	6,770,444	1,281,255	5,489,189
Program Expenses			
Community and Economic Development	15,624,734	3,799,954	11,824,780
Transfers to and from Other Offices	(17,357,729)	5,196	(17,362,925)
Change in Net Position	(22,340,765)	1,757,085	(24,097,850)
Net Position at Beginning of Year	649,609,377	647,852,292	
Net Position at End of Year	\$ 627,268,612	\$ 649,609,377	

Investment income increased significantly in comparison with the prior fiscal year. This increase is primarily the result of rising interest rates.

Program expenses increased significantly in comparison with the prior fiscal year. This increase is primarily the result of a significant increase in bad debt expense. The significant increase in bad debt expense is the result of increases in allowances for uncollectible loans.

Transfers to other offices increased significantly in comparison with the prior fiscal year. This increase is mainly due to transfers to the Ohio Maritime Assistance fund and fund 4W10 that will not be paid back.

**Loan Servicing Office
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023
(Unaudited)**

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE LOAN SERVICING OFFICE (continued)

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

The following is a summary of LSO's fund balances as of June 30, 2023 compared to June 30, 2022.

Fund Balance at June 30

	2023	2022	Increase (Decrease)
Operating Fund	\$ 2,216,200	\$ 3,311,329	\$ (1,095,129)
Facilities Establishment Fund	419,609,593	442,387,991	(22,778,398)
Regional Agency Fund	69,613,223	68,607,823	1,005,400
Ohio Innovation Fund	59,597,159	58,230,927	1,366,232
Research and Development Fund	75,199,739	76,065,131	(865,392)

The Operating Fund fund balance decreased significantly during fiscal year 2023. This decrease represents the amount in which personnel and operating expenditures exceeded fee revenue.

The Facilities Establishment Fund fund balance decreased significantly in comparison with the prior fiscal year. This decrease is mainly due to transfers to other offices during the fiscal year that are not expected to be paid back.

The increases in the Regional Agency Fund and Ohio Innovation Fund fund balances in comparison with the previous fiscal year are mainly due to increases in investment income during the fiscal year.

The decrease in the Research and Development Fund represents the amount in which bad debt expenses exceeded fee revenue, loan interest income, and investment income.

BUDGET VARIANCES IN THE GENERAL FUND

Since LSO operates using only special revenue funds, an analysis of variations between original and final budget amounts for the General Fund has not been presented.

CAPITAL ASSETS

LSO has \$231,524 invested in net capital assets as of June 30, 2023. There were no acquisitions or dispositions during the fiscal year.

CONTACTING THE LOAN SERVICING OFFICE MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide an overview of LSO's finances and its accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Finance Division, Ohio Department of Development, Loan Servicing Office, 77 South High Street, 27th Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43216-1001.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Loan Servicing Office
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash Equity with Treasurer	\$ 250,504,316
Cash and Cash Equivalents	73,261,199
Investments	9,257,409
Allocated Collateral on Lent Securities	46,042,320
Loans Receivable, Net	294,763,349
Other Assets	40,754
Due from Other Offices	20,000
Capital Assets, Net	231,524
Net Pension Asset	5,492
Total Assets	674,126,363
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	334,134
OPEB	55,645
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	389,779
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	69,473
Accrued Liabilities	34,894
Allocated Obligations Under Securities Lending	46,042,320
Due to Other Offices	106,539
Long Term Liabilities:	
Due in One Year	52,187
Due in More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability	854,149
Net OPEB Liability	18,781
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	37,935
Total Liabilities	47,216,278
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension	21,340
OPEB	9,912
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	31,252
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	231,524
Restricted for Community and Economic Development	10,397,801
Unrestricted	616,639,287
Total Net Position	\$ 627,268,612

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

Loan Servicing Office
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

<u>Functions/Programs</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Primary Government Governmental Activities</u>
Primary Government			
Governmental Activities			
Community and Economic Development	\$ 15,624,734	\$ 3,871,254	\$ (11,753,480)
Total Governmental Activities	<u>15,624,734</u>	<u>3,871,254</u>	<u>(11,753,480)</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 15,624,734</u>	<u>\$ 3,871,254</u>	<u>\$ (11,753,480)</u>
General Revenues:			
Investment Income			6,765,444
Miscellaneous Revenue			5,000
Total General Revenues			<u>6,770,444</u>
Transfers to Other Offices			<u>(17,357,729)</u>
Change in Net Position			<u>(22,340,765)</u>
Net Position, Beginning of Year			<u>649,609,377</u>
Net Position, End of Year			<u>\$ 627,268,612</u>

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

Loan Servicing Office
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2023

	Operating Fund	Facilities Establishment Fund	Regional Agency Fund
ASSETS:			
Cash Equity with Treasurer	\$ 2,320,567	\$ 162,349,530	\$ -
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	23,061,299	49,224,632
Investments	-	9,257,409	-
Allocated Collateral on Lent Securities	426,517	29,839,602	-
Loans Receivable, Net	-	227,860,972	20,398,591
Other Assets	-	40,754	-
Due From Other Funds	-	10,000	-
Due From Other Offices	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 2,747,084	\$ 452,419,566	\$ 69,623,223
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable	\$ 69,473	\$ -	\$ -
Accrued Liabilities	34,894	-	-
Allocated Obligations Under Securities Lending	426,517	29,839,602	-
Due To Other Funds	-	2,943,233	10,000
Due To Other Offices	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	530,884	32,782,835	10,000
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable Revenue	-	27,138	-
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	-	27,138	-
FUND BALANCES:			
Restricted for Community and Economic Development	-	10,000,000	-
Committed	-	409,609,593	69,613,223
Assigned	2,216,200	-	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	2,216,200	419,609,593	69,613,223
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 2,747,084	\$ 452,419,566	\$ 69,623,223

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

Innovation Ohio Fund	Research and Development Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 53,903,453	\$ 31,532,965	\$ 397,801	\$ 250,504,316
-	-	975,268	73,261,199
-	-	-	9,257,409
9,907,374	5,795,712	73,115	46,042,320
5,791,230	40,712,556	-	294,763,349
-	-	-	40,754
-	2,954,218	-	2,964,218
20,000	-	-	20,000
<u>\$ 69,622,057</u>	<u>\$ 80,995,451</u>	<u>\$ 1,446,184</u>	<u>\$ 676,853,565</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 69,473
-	-	-	34,894
9,907,374	5,795,712	73,115	46,042,320
10,985	-	-	2,964,218
106,539	-	-	106,539
<u>10,024,898</u>	<u>5,795,712</u>	<u>73,115</u>	<u>49,217,444</u>
-	-	-	27,138
-	-	-	27,138
-	-	397,801	10,397,801
59,597,159	75,199,739	975,268	614,994,982
-	-	-	2,216,200
<u>59,597,159</u>	<u>75,199,739</u>	<u>1,373,069</u>	<u>627,608,983</u>
<u>\$ 69,622,057</u>	<u>\$ 80,995,451</u>	<u>\$ 1,446,184</u>	<u>\$ 676,853,565</u>

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

This page intentionally left blank.

Loan Servicing Office
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet
to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2023

Total Fund Balances for Governmental Funds **\$ 627,608,983**

Total net position reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position is different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in the governmental funds. 231,524

Some of LSO's revenues are collected after year-end but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's (within 60 days of year-end) expenditures, and therefore, are reported as deferred in the funds. 27,138

The net pension liability (asset) is not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the liability (asset) and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.

Deferred Outflows - Pension	334,134
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(21,340)
Net Pension Asset	5,492
Net Pension Liability	(854,149)
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	55,645
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(9,912)
Net OPEB Liability	(18,781)

Long term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.

Compensated Absences	(90,122)
----------------------	----------

Total Net Position of Governmental Activities **\$ 627,268,612**

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

Loan Servicing Office
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Operating Fund	Facilities Establishment Fund	Regional Agency Fund
REVENUES:			
Fee Revenue	\$ 44,500	\$ 559,863	\$ 18,952
Loan Interest Income	-	1,454,644	579,093
Investment Income	-	3,812,601	862,377
Miscellaneous	-	5,000	-
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>44,500</u>	<u>5,832,108</u>	<u>1,460,422</u>
EXPENDITURES:			
Personnel	861,545	-	-
Operating	278,084	82,405	411,914
Grants	-	3,187,378	-
Bad Debts	-	8,340,723	43,108
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>1,139,629</u>	<u>11,610,506</u>	<u>455,022</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	<u>(1,095,129)</u>	<u>(5,778,398)</u>	<u>1,005,400</u>
OTHER FINANCING USES:			
Transfers to Other Offices	-	(17,000,000)	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING USES	<u>-</u>	<u>(17,000,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(1,095,129)	(22,778,398)	1,005,400
FUND BALANCES, JULY 1	<u>3,311,329</u>	<u>442,387,991</u>	<u>68,607,823</u>
FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30	<u>\$ 2,216,200</u>	<u>\$ 419,609,593</u>	<u>\$ 69,613,223</u>

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

Innovation Ohio Fund	Research and Development Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
\$ 382,297	\$ 33,514	\$ -	\$ 1,039,126
564,573	233,818	-	2,832,128
1,146,875	896,305	45,826	6,763,984
-	-	-	5,000
<u>2,093,745</u>	<u>1,163,637</u>	<u>45,826</u>	<u>10,640,238</u>
-	-	-	861,545
14,750	-	-	787,153
-	-	-	3,187,378
355,034	2,029,029	-	10,767,894
<u>369,784</u>	<u>2,029,029</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,603,970</u>
1,723,961	(865,392)	45,826	(4,963,732)
(357,729)	-	-	(17,357,729)
<u>(357,729)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(17,357,729)</u>
1,366,232	(865,392)	45,826	(22,321,461)
58,230,927	76,065,131	1,327,243	649,930,444
<u>\$ 59,597,159</u>	<u>\$ 75,199,739</u>	<u>\$ 1,373,069</u>	<u>\$ 627,608,983</u>

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

Loan Servicing Office
Reconciliation of Change in Fund Balances of
Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds **\$ (22,321,461)**

The change in net position reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities is different because:

Some of LSO's revenues are collected after year-end but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's (within 60 days of year-end) expenditures, and therefore, are deferred in the funds.

Accrued Interest Receivable 1,460

Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.

44,761

Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension asset and net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.

(71,911)

Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net OPEB asset and net OPEB liability are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.

23,274

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

Change in Compensated Absences (16,888)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities **\$ (22,340,765)**

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

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements of the Loan Servicing Office (LSO), as of June 30, 2023, and for the year then ended, conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to governments. The LSO is considered a single purpose governmental entity established to promote Community and Economic Development. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The GASB's *Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards* documents these principles. LSO's significant accounting policies are as follows:

A. Reporting Entity

The Loan Servicing Office, formerly the Office of Loan Administration, was created as part of the Ohio Department of Development (ODOD), on July 14, 1983, by action of the State of Ohio Legislature. LSO administers the 166 Direct Loan, Loan Guarantee, and Ohio Enterprise Bond Fund (OEBF) programs of the ODOD under Chapter 122 and 166 of the Ohio Revised Code, as well as the Urban Redevelopment, Rural Industrial, Rural Development Initiative, Family Farm, Research and Development, Innovation Ohio, and Logistics and Distribution Infrastructure loan and grant programs. These programs loan money to qualified businesses throughout the state for the purpose of stimulating jobs and business within the state. The financial statements present only the financial position and results of operations of the transactions attributable to LSO, which is a part of the primary reporting entity of the State of Ohio, and they are not intended to present the financial position or the results of operations of the ODOD taken as a whole. The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the State of Ohio provides more extensive disclosure of the significant accounting policies of the State as a whole. Budgetary statements are not required since the budgetary level of control lies with the ODOD and not with the LSO.

B. Basis of Presentation

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about LSO. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government and eliminations have been made for interfund transfers.

The Statement of Net Position reports all financial and capital resources using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. LSO presents the statement in a format that displays assets less liabilities equal net position. Net Position are displayed in three components:

- The *Net Investment in Capital Assets* component consists of land that LSO acquired.
- The *Restricted Net Position* component represents net position with constraints placed on its use that are either 1.) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or 2.) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- The *Unrestricted Net Position* component consists of net position that does not meet the definition of the preceding two components.

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

B. Basis of Presentation (continued)

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of LSO's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular program or function. Centralized expenses have been included in direct expenses. Indirect expenses have not been allocated to the programs or functions reported in the Statement of Activities. Generally, LSO does not incur expenses for which it has the option of first applying restricted or unrestricted resources for their payment.

Program revenues include loan interest income and fee revenue. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues include all unrestricted investment income and miscellaneous revenue.

The fund financial statements provide information about LSO's funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. The remaining governmental fund is reported as non-major. The funds maintained by LSO are all governmental special revenue fund types. Each accounts for specific revenues that are legally restricted or committed to expenditure for designated purposes.

1. Major Governmental Funds

Operating Fund (OAKS Fund 4510) – Accounts for operating activities related to the administration of several ODOD programs, including operating activities related to loans and loan guarantees made pursuant to Revised Code Sections 122.39 to 122.62 and Chapter 166. Operations are primarily funded through transfers from the Facilities Establishment Fund.

Facilities Establishment Fund (OAKS Funds 7037 and 4Z60) – Accounts for proceeds deposited by the Treasurer of the State of Ohio with LSO from bond sales, fee income, interest income, loan receipts and disbursements for loans made pursuant to Chapter 166 of the Code. In addition, this fund accounts for the Rural Industrial Park and Urban Redevelopment loan programs. Finally, this Fund provides a reserve for the Ohio Enterprise Bond Fund in the event of bondholder default.

Development Enterprise Bond Reserve Account - This account is used to account for the accumulation of payments made on type 166 loans. Funds are held in the account for a six month period to provide a secondary reserve in the event the OEBF Program Reserve Account exceeds the \$10,000,000 available balance.

OEBF Program Reserve Account - This reserve account was initially created from net proceeds of the 1988-1 State of Ohio bond issuance. The account is used to ensure adequate funds are available to repay Ohio Enterprise Bond Fund (OEBF) bondholders when due. The \$10,000,000 OEBF fund balance reserve will remain for OEBF bondholders within the Facilities Establishment Fund.

Regional Agency Fund – Reports funds deposited with the regional agencies from fee income, interest income, loan receipts, and loans disbursements made pursuant to Chapter 166 of the Code and transfers of funds from the Facilities Establishment Fund.

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

B. Basis of Presentation (continued)

Innovation Ohio Loan Fund (OAKS Fund 7009) – Created to assist existing Ohio companies develop next generation products within certain Targeted Industry Sectors by financing the acquisition, construction and related costs of technology, facilities and equipment.

Research and Development Investment Loan Fund (OAKS Fund 7010) – Created to position Ohio to compete aggressively for private-sector research and development investments that will create high wage jobs.

2. Non-major Governmental Funds

Loan Guarantee Fund - Records funds deposited with the Treasurer of the State of Ohio and accounts for payments made by LSO due to the default on contractual loan terms by borrowers on loans guaranteed pursuant to Chapter 166 of the Code. No payments were made during the fiscal year.

Logistics and Distribution Infrastructure Fund (OAKS Fund 7008) – Created to provide loans for eligible transportation, logistics, and infrastructure projects in the State of Ohio. Loans will be made on favorable terms, including interest at or below market rates, opportunities to earn forgiveness of principal and accrued interest based on attainment of defined performance measures and use of loan proceeds for construction financing.

- C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting** – The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the statement of net position and the statement of activities) are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. For revenues arising from exchange transactions (i.e., charges for goods or services), LSO defers revenue recognition when resources are received in advance of the exchange.

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, LSO considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, expenditures related to compensated absences are recorded only when payment is due.

Significant revenue sources subject to accrual under the modified accrual basis of accounting include investment income (including net increase or decrease in the fair value of investments), loan interest income (including net increase or decrease in allowance for doubtful loans), and fee revenue.

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- D. Estimates** – The preparation of the 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 in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.
- E. Deposits and Investments** – LSO’s investments are stated at fair value in the accompanying statement of net position and the change in the fair value of the investments is recorded as Investment Income in the Statement of Activities.

During fiscal year 2023, LSO invested in STAR Ohio. STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer’s Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*. LSO measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For the fiscal year 2023, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$100 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$250 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$250 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by LSO are presented on the financial statements as Cash and Cash Equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as Investments.

- F. Securities Lending** – In accordance with GASB Statement No. 28, “Accounting and Financial Reporting for Securities Lending Transactions” (“GASB 28”), LSO reports cash received as collateral on securities lending transactions and any investments made with that cash as assets in the accompanying balance sheet. Liabilities to return the collateral to the borrower are also recognized. Securities received as collateral in connection with securities lending activities are not recorded as assets and liabilities of LSO, because LSO does not have the ability to pledge or sell the securities without borrower default.
- G. Loans Receivable, Net and Allowance for Uncollectible Loans** – Loans receivable includes amounts due to LSO for loans and loan guarantees entered into as part of its loan programs. Loans receivable is reported net of the allowance for uncollectible loans (See Note 4), which applies the following allowance methodology:
- 80% of loans certified to the Office of the Attorney General,
 - 5% of loans outstanding within the Innovation Ohio Fund,
 - 3% of loans outstanding 166 Direct loans within the Facilities Establishment Fund,

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

G. Loans Receivable, Net and Allowance for Uncollectible Loans (continued)

- 3% of loans outstanding within the Research and Development Fund,
- 2% of loans outstanding within the Regional Agency Fund,
- 2% of Rural Industrial Park loans outstanding within the Facilities Establishment Fund,
- 0% of Urban Redevelopment loans outstanding within the Facilities Establishment Fund, and
- Varying percentages on specific loan balances as deemed necessary.

Direct loan write-offs are reported upon notification from the Attorney General that an account is uncollectible. Direct loan write-offs are charged against the allowance.

H. Other Assets – Other assets represents accrued interest receivable. Total other assets at fiscal year-end were \$40,754.

I. Accrued Liabilities – Accrued liabilities include wages and benefits payable of \$34,894 as of June 30, 2023.

J. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources – In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the LSO, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 6 and 7.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For LSO, deferred inflows of resources include unavailable revenue, pension and OPEB. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For LSO, unavailable revenue includes accrued interest receivable. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 6 and 7).

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

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- L. Compensated Absences** – The State of Ohio, which governs employee leave benefits and policies, pays compensation to separated employees for leave balances accumulated during the employee’s term of service. In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*, LSO calculated the compensated absences liability on employees’ fiscal year-end balances for vacation, sick, and compensatory leaves. The total compensated absences balance for the period ending June 30, 2023 was \$90,122.
- M. Fund Balance/Net Position** – GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting* became effective for years beginning after June 15, 2010. The objective of this Statement is to enhance the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying the existing governmental fund type definitions. This Statement establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds.

In accordance with this guidance, LSO classifies its fund balance based on the purpose for which the resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. LSO may use the following categories:

Nonspendable – resources that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form; or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – resources with constraints that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – resources with constraints imposed by formal action (House or Senate Bill) of LSO’s highest level of decision making authority (General Assembly).

Assigned – resources that are provided at the discretion of the Director of the Ohio Office of Budget and Management, as authorized by the General Assembly, but are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned – resources that are available for further appropriation and expenditure for general government purposes.

LSO applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available. LSO considers committed and assigned balances, respectively, to be spent when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

None of LSO’s restricted net position at June 30, 2023 was due to enabling legislation.

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- N. Investment and Loan Interest Income** – Investment income includes investment earnings from investments and the quarterly allocation of investment earnings from cash equity with treasurer and corresponding interest receivables. Loan interest income includes interest earned from the repayment of loans.
- O. Fee Revenue and Miscellaneous Revenue** – Fees include service fees for the administration of the loan processing and commitment and application fees paid by the borrower.
- P. Personnel and Operating Expenditures/Expenses** – Personnel expenditures/expenses include all payroll and fringe benefit costs paid by the LSO. Operating expenditures/expenses include various supplies and maintenance expenditures, equipment purchases, and regional agency trustee and administrative fees.
- Q. Grant Expenditures/Expenses** – The Facilities Establishment Fund provides loans with opportunities to earn forgiveness of principal and accrued interest based on attainment of defined performance measures and use of loan proceeds for construction financing. LSO reported these disbursements as grants based on the high probability of forgiveness.
- R. Interfund Transfers and Transfers from Other Offices** –Transfers from Other Offices represent transfers from the State’s General Fund. These and other transfers are authorized by the General Assembly and require Controlling Board approval. Since the financial statements present only the financial information of LSO and do not present the consolidated financial information of the State of Ohio, taken as a whole, the total transfers to other offices would not reflect offsetting disbursements from state agencies. Transfers to other offices during the fiscal year totaled \$17,357,729.
- S. Self-Insurance** – The State of Ohio serves as the LSO’s primary government and is self-insured for claims covered under its traditional healthcare plan, vehicle liability, public fidelity blanket bonds, property losses, and tort liability. Additionally, the State of Ohio participates in a public entity risk pool which covers liabilities associated with claims submitted to the Bureau of Workers’ Compensation.

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

State statutes classify monies held by LSO into three categories.

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet the current demands on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the State 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 LSO has identified as not required for use within the current two-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.

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

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

- Bonds, notes, or other obligations of or guaranteed by the United States, or those for which the faith of the United States is pledged for the payment of principal and interest;
- Bonds, notes, debentures, or other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency, or the Export-Import Bank of Washington;
- Repurchase agreements in the securities enumerated above;
- Interim deposits in the eligible institutions applying for interim moneys;
- Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- The Treasurer of State's investment pool;
- Linked deposits, reduced-rate deposits at financial institutions that provide reduced-rate loans to small businesses, as authorized under Section 135.63, Ohio Revised Code;
- Agricultural linked deposits, reduced-rate deposits at financial institutions that provide reduced-rate loans to agricultural businesses, as authorized under Section 135.74, Ohio Revised Code;
- Reverse repurchase agreements with any eligible financial institution that is a member of the Federal Reserve System or federal home loan bank, or any recognized U.S. government securities dealer;
- Securities lending agreements with any eligible financial institution that is a member of the federal reserve system or federal home loan bank, or any recognized U.S. government securities dealer;
- Commercial paper, rated in one of the two highest rating categories by two nationally recognized rating agencies and not exceeding five percent of the investment portfolio;
- Bankers' acceptances maturing in 270 days or less and not exceeding 10 percent of the investment portfolio;
- Debt of domestic corporations and foreign nations diplomatically recognized by the United States, rated investment grade by nationally recognized rating agencies and, in the aggregate, not exceeding five percent of the investment portfolio; and
- No-load money market funds consisting of U.S. government and agency obligations and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations.

Deposits – The primary government's deposits must be held in insured depositories approved by the State Board of Deposit. At fiscal year-end, the bank balance of LSO's deposits was \$18,850,256.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits – In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, LSO's deposits may not be returned to it. LSO maintains cash on deposit in two custodial accounts with the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer's office administers the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS) that allows eligible financial institutions to pool collateral to secure Ohio's public deposits. The total market value of pledged securities is 102 percent of all uninsured public deposits or at a percentage determined by the Treasurer's rules. At year end, LSO's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Investments – At fiscal year-end, the fair values of LSO’s investments were as follows:

	Measurement Value	Percentage of Total	Credit Rating	Investment Maturities (in Years)		
				less than 1	1 - 3	greater than 3
Star Ohio	\$ 21,042,937	33%	AAAm	\$21,042,937	\$ -	\$ -
FFCB Bonds	456,813	1%	AA	-	456,813	-
FHLB Bonds	1,272,712	2%	AA	-	465,204	807,508
FHLMC Bonds	230,047	0%	AAA	-	230,047	-
FNMA Bonds	455,012	1%	AA	-	455,012	-
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	2,001,183	3%	NR	741,428	1,259,755	-
US Treasury	1,432,266	2%	NR	-	481,641	950,625
Money Market Fund	33,368,007	53%	NR	33,368,007	-	-
Municipal Bonds	1,123,337	2%	A	298,757	824,580	-
Municipal Bonds	2,186,625	3%	AA	281,876	1,562,770	341,979
Municipal Bonds	99,413	0%	AAA	99,413	-	-
Total Investments	<u>\$ 63,668,352</u>	<u>100%</u>		<u>\$55,832,418</u>	<u>\$ 5,735,822</u>	<u>\$ 2,100,112</u>

LSO categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above table identifies LSO’s recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2023. LSO’s investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored which could require the need to acquire further market data (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that an interest rate change could adversely affect an investment’s fair value. The reporting of effective duration in the table below quantifies, to the fullest extent possible, the interest rate risk of LSO’s fixed income assets.

Credit Risk – Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or counterparty to an investment will be unable to fulfill its obligations. STAR Ohio is an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer. It is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Ohio law requires STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of June 30, 2023, is 39 days.

Concentration of Credit Risk – Concentration of credit risk is the risk of inability to recover the value of deposits, investments, or collateral securities in the possession of an outside party caused by a lack of diversification.

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments – For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, LSO will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. LSO’s investments were not exposed to custodial credit risk at year end because all investments were registered in the LSO’s name.

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Foreign Currency Risk – Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates between the U.S. Dollar and foreign currencies could adversely affect an investment’s fair value. LSO had no exposure to foreign currency risk at fiscal year-end.

NOTE 3 – SECURITIES LENDING TRANSACTIONS

LSO through the Treasurer of State’s Investment Department participates in a securities lending program for securities included in the “Equity in State of Ohio common cash and investments”. The State’s lending programs, authorized under Sections 135.143, 135.45 and 135.47, Ohio Revised Code, are administered by custodial agent banks, whereby certain securities are transferred to independent broker-dealers (borrowers) in exchange for collateral. LSO has minimized its exposure to credit risk due to borrower default by requiring the custodial agent to ensure that the lent securities are collateralized at no less than 102 percent of the market value at the time of the loan. At no point in time can the value of the collateral be less than 100 percent of the value of the underlying securities on loan. The market value of loaned securities shall not represent more than fifty percent (50%) of the Total Average Portfolio (TAP). TAP excludes all certificates of deposit and is equal to the numerical average of the five highest end-of-business day balances, based on market value, within the 12 month period immediately preceding the calculation date.

During the fiscal year, the State Treasurer lent Corporate Bonds and Notes and U.S. government and agency obligations. LSO cannot sell securities received as collateral unless the borrower defaults. At fiscal year-end, the collateral LSO had received for securities lent consisted entirely of cash. For State funds, the State Treasurer invests cash collateral in short-term obligations. At fiscal year-end, the weighted average maturity of all loans was 11.62 days while the weighted maturity of all collateral was 9.74 days.

For State funds, the securities lending agent shall indemnify the Treasurer of State for any losses resulting from the insolvency default of the lending counterparty. There were no recoveries during the fiscal year due to prior-period losses.

For the State funds lending program, since the lender owes the borrower more than the borrower owes the lender, there is no credit risk to the lender at year-end. The State’s Office of Budget and Management allocates the State’s pooled cash collateral to various funds within the State’s Ohio Administrative Knowledge System (OAKS) based on cash balances at year-end. As a result, LSO’s Allocated Collateral on Lent Securities and related Allocated Obligations Under Securities Lending at year-end was \$46,042,320.

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 4 – LOAN PROGRAM ACTIVITY

The following table summarizes loan repayments and new loan activity of the various funds during the fiscal year:

Fund	Beginning Balance	Loan Additions	Loan Reductions	Ending Balance
Facilities Establishment	\$ 225,561,235	\$ 38,855,117	\$ (10,421,994)	\$ 253,994,358
Regional Agency	18,659,516	5,214,357	(3,058,984)	20,814,889
Innovation Ohio	26,865,636	1,615,439	(2,352,742)	26,128,333
Research and Development	18,982,923	35,000,000	(8,238,916)	45,744,007
Grand Total	<u>\$ 290,069,310</u>	<u>\$ 80,684,913</u>	<u>\$ (24,072,636)</u>	<u>\$ 346,681,587</u>

The allowance for loan losses is the result of management's review of loans, with consideration given to collateral values, borrower's financial condition and current economic environment. The allowance is maintained at the level management estimates adequately provide for potential loan losses. The total allowance for loan losses at fiscal year-end was \$51,918,238 (Facilities Establishment Fund was \$26,133,386; Regional Agency Fund was \$416,298; Innovation Ohio Fund was \$20,337,103; and Research and Development Fund was \$5,031,451).

NOTE 5 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A. Ohio Enterprise Bond Fund - Loans

Ohio Enterprise Bond Fund (OEBF) bonds are issued through the Treasurer of State for the purpose of financing “eligible projects” of private industry organizations, such as a company’s purchase of manufacturing equipment. The actual bonds are sold through private placement. At June 30, 2023, outstanding loan balances under this program aggregated \$156,275,000 with original terms up to 25 years at interest ranging from 2.0% to 10.0%. According to the Ohio Enterprise Bond Fund’s official bond statement, the bonds are not general obligations of the State of Ohio or of any political subdivision and are not payable from any tax source, therefore, the rights of holders of the bonds to payments of amounts due there under are limited solely to the Ohio Enterprise Bond Fund Accounts. The scheduled payment of the bonds is, however, guaranteed through LSO. LSO only monitors OEBF activities and does not include the financial transactions within its financial statements.

All 17 Ohio Enterprise Bond Fund loans with outstanding principal balances were current in their repayment as of fiscal year-end.

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 5 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

B. Loan Commitments

These commitments primarily represent Chapter 166 loan commitments that were approved but not yet closed before fiscal year-end. Prior to September 24, 2012, these commitments were approved by the Development Financing Advisory Council (DFAC) and State’s Controlling Board. After September 24, 2012, these commitments are approved by the ODOD Director and JobsOhio as part of the terms of services covered under the services agreement. Below is a summary of LSO’s loan commitments outstanding at fiscal year-end:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Commitment</u>
Facilities Establishment	\$ 119,275,032
Research and Development	4,375,000
Grand Total	<u>\$ 123,650,032</u>

The encumbrances do not include each individual agency’s pollution prevention program. These programs are administered by the local agencies on behalf of LSO.

C. Loan Guarantees

Under the Chapter 166 Loan Guarantee Program, LSO guarantees up to 75% of certain qualifying loans made by various financial institutions. The bonds issued by the State of Ohio to fund the loan and loan guarantee programs under 166 of the Code are to be repaid initially from revenue of the State. Repayment would come from the Facilities Establishment Fund only if such revenues were inadequate to service the debt. At fiscal year-end, LSO had no Chapter 166 loan guarantees outstanding.

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

The employees of LSO are covered by the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System. The State of Ohio accounts for the activities of the retirement systems and the amounts of these funds are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

Net Pension (Asset)/Liability

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

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (continued)

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

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

GASB 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term net pension liability on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year would be included in intergovernmental payable on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting. LSO had no such liability at fiscal year-end.

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description - LSO employees participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with defined contribution features.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional plan. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about OPERS' fiduciary net position that may be obtained by visiting <https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml>, by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 800-222-7377. Senate Bill (SB) 343 was enacted into law with an effective date of January 7, 2013. In the legislation, members were categorized into three groups with varying provisions of the law applicable to each group.

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (continued)

The following table provides age and service requirements for retirement and the retirement formula applied to final average salary (FAS) for the three member groups under the traditional plan as per the reduced benefits adopted by SB 343 (see OPERS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report referenced above for additional information including requirements for reduced and unreduced benefits):

Group A	Group B	Group C
Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local	State and Local	State and Local
Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 5 years of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 5 years of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit
Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35

Final average salary (FAS) represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over a member's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earnings over a member's career.

Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount.

When a benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA) is provided. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those retiring prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a 3 percent. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent. A death benefit of \$500 to \$2,500 determined by the number of years of service credit of the retiree, is paid to the beneficiary of a deceased retiree or disability benefit recipient.

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (continued)

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code (ORC) provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions as follows:

2023 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	14.0	%
Employee	10.0	%
2023 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer		
Pension	14.0	%
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.0	
Total Employer	14.0	%
Employee	10.0	%

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. LSO’s contractually required pension contribution was \$80,989 for 2023. The entire amount was used to fund pension benefits.

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

The net pension asset and net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2022, and the total pension asset and liability used to calculate the net pension asset and net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. LSO’s proportion of the net pension asset and net pension liability was based on LSO’s share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	OPERS Traditional Plan	OPERS Combined Plan	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension (Asset)/Liability	\$854,149	(\$5,492)	\$848,657
2022 Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	0.002891%	0.002330%	
2021 Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	0.002861%	0.002288%	
2022 Change in Proportionate Share	0.000030%	0.000042%	
Pension Expense	\$71,301	\$610	\$71,911

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (continued)

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

	OPERS Traditional Plan	OPERS Combined Plan	Total
	<u>Plan</u>	<u>Plan</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$28,366	\$337	\$28,703
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	243,473	1,999	245,472
Changes of assumptions	9,016	365	9,381
Changes in proportionate share	3,263	2,554	5,817
LSO contributions subsequent to the measurement date	43,781	980	44,761
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$327,899</u>	<u>\$6,235</u>	<u>\$334,134</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$0	\$788	\$788
Changes in proportionate share	19,649	903	20,552
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$19,649</u>	<u>\$1,691</u>	<u>\$21,340</u>

LSO contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$44,761 are reported as deferred outflows of resources. The contributions will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	OPERS Traditional Plan	OPERS Combined Plan	Total
	<u>Plan</u>	<u>Plan</u>	<u>Total</u>
2024	\$ 15,658	\$ 623	\$ 16,281
2025	57,919	916	58,835
2026	71,649	796	72,445
2027	119,243	1,021	120,264
2028	-	(18)	(18)
Thereafter	-	226	226
Total	<u>\$ 264,469</u>	<u>\$ 3,564</u>	<u>\$ 268,033</u>

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the values of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification 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. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2022, using the following actuarial assumptions and methods applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Wage Inflation	2.75 percent
Projected Salary Increases	2.75 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation at 2.75 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	Pre-1/7/13 Retirees: 3% Simple; Post 1/7/13 Retirees: 3% Simple through 2023, then 2.05% Simple
Investment Rate of Return	6.90 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age normal

The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021, using the following actuarial assumptions and methods applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Wage Inflation	2.75 percent
Projected Salary Increases	2.75 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation at 2.75 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	Pre-1/7/13 Retirees: 3% Simple; Post 1/7/13 Retirees: 3% Simple through 2022, then 2.05% Simple
Investment Rate of Return	6.90 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age normal

The most recent experience study was for the 5-year period ended December 31, 2020.

For 2022 and 2023, pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130 percent of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables for males and females. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115 percent of the Pub-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables for males and females. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables for males and females. For all of the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales for males and females to these tables.

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (continued)

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension (asset)/liability was 6.9 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the statutorily required rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the OPERS Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The long-term expected rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic rates of return were provided by the Board’s investment consultant. For each major asset class that is included in the Defined Benefit portfolio’s target asset allocation as of December 31, 2022, these best estimates are summaries in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Geometric)
Fixed Income	22.00 %	2.62 %
Domestic Equities	22.00	4.60
Real Estate	13.00	3.27
Private Equity	15.00	7.53
International Equities	21.00	5.51
Risk Parity	2.00	4.37
Other investments	5.00	3.27
Total	100.00 %	

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (continued)

Sensitivity of LSO’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension (Asset)/Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents LSO’s proportionate share of the net pension (asset)/liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 6.9 percent, as well as what LSO’s proportionate share of the net pension (asset)/liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.9 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (7.9 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.90%)	Current Discount Rate (6.90%)	1% Increase (7.90%)
LSO's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)			
Traditional Plan	\$ 1,279,268	\$ 854,149	\$ 500,259
Combined Plan	(2,866)	(5,492)	(7,573)

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN

The employees of LSO are covered by the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System. The State of Ohio accounts for the activities of the retirement systems and the amounts of these funds are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

Net OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability reported on the statement of net position represents an asset for employees for other post-employment benefits (OPEB). OPEB is a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. OPEB are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period. The obligation to sacrifice resources for OPEB is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

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

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

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN (continued)

GASB 75 assumes the asset is solely the right of the employer, because they benefit from employee services. OPEB contributions come from these employers and health care plan enrollees which pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. The Ohio revised Code permits but does not require the retirement system to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB liability. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement system may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The proportionate share of the plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a net OPEB liability on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year would be included in accrued liabilities on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting. LSO had no such liability at fiscal year-end.

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Health Care Plan Description - The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit plan with defined contribution features.

OPERS maintains one health care trust, the 115 Health Care Trust (115 Trust), which was established in 2014.

The OPERS health care plans are reported as other post-employment benefit plans (OPEB) based on the criteria established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Periodically, OPERS modifies the health care program design to improve the ongoing solvency of the plans. Eligibility requirements for access to the OPERS health care options have changed over the history of the program for Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan members. Prior to January 1, 2015, 10 or more years of service were required to qualify for health care coverage. Beginning January 1, 2015, generally, members must be at least age 60 with 20 years of qualifying service credit to qualify for health care coverage or 30 years of qualifying service at any age.

Beginning with January 2016 premiums, Medicare-enrolled retirees could select supplemental coverage through the OPERS Medicare Connector (Connector), and may be eligible for monthly allowances deposited to an HRA to be used for reimbursement of eligible health care expenses.

The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, OPERS to provide OPEB benefits to its eligible benefit recipients. Authority to establish and amend health care coverage is provided in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting <https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml#CAFR>, by writing OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans.

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN (continued)

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In fiscal year 2023, LSO contributed at a rate of 14 percent of earnable salary. The Ohio Revised Code currently limits the employer contribution rate not to exceed 14 percent of covered payroll. A portion of each employer contribution may be set aside for the funding of post-employment health care coverage. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was zero for 2023.

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

The net OPEB liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2022, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. LSO’s proportion of the net OPEB asset was based on LSO’s share of contributions to the retirement system relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	OPERS Health Care Plan
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$18,781
2022 Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.002979%
2021 Proportion of the Net OPEB Asset	0.002986%
2022 Change in Proportionate Share	-0.000007%
OPEB Expense	(\$23,274)

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN (continued)

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

	OPERS Health Care Plan
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$37,299
Changes of assumptions	18,346
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$55,645
 Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$4,685
Changes of assumptions	1,509
Changes in proportionate share	3,718
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$9,912

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

		OPERS Health Care Plan
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:		
2024	\$	2,440
2025		13,641
2026		11,631
2027		18,021
Total	\$	45,733

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the values of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of health care costs 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 coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between the System and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2022.

The actuarial valuation used the following key actuarial assumptions and methods applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Wage Inflation	2.75 percent	2.75 percent
Projected Salary Increases,	2.75 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation at 2.75 percent	2.75 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation at 2.75 percent
Single Discount Rate	5.22 percent	6.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	6.00 percent	6.00 percent
Municipal Bond Rate	4.05 percent	1.84 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.50 percent, initial 3.50 percent, ultimate in 2036	5.50 percent, initial 3.50 percent, ultimate in 2034
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal	Individual Entry Age Normal

For 2022 and 2023, pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130 percent of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables for males and females. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115 percent of PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables for males and females. Post-retirement mortality rates for disables retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disables Retiree Mortality Tables for males and females. For all of the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying MP-2020 mortality improvement scales for males and females to all of these tables.

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN (continued)

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 5.22 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2022. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). The single discount rate was based on the actuarial assumed rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00 percent and a municipal bond rate of 4.05 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through the year 2054. As a result, the actuarial assumed long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2054, the duration of the projected period through which projected health care payments are fully funded.

The allocation of investment assets within the OPERS Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. The System’s primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic rates of return were provided by the Board’s investment consultant.

For each major asset class that is included in the Health Care portfolio’s target asset allocation as of December 31, 2022, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Geometric)</u>
Fixed Income	34.00 %	2.56 %
Domestic Equities	26.00	4.60
REITs	7.00	4.70
International Equities	25.00	5.51
Risk Parity	2.00	4.37
Other investments	6.00	1.84
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLAN (continued)

Sensitivity of LSO’s Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents LSO’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) calculated using the single discount rate of 5.22 percent, and the expected net OPEB liability (asset) if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.0 percent lower or 1.0 percent higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (4.22%)	Single Discount Rate (5.22%)	1% Increase (6.22%)
LSO's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ 63,929	\$ 18,781	\$ (18,470)

Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB liability. The following table presents the net OPEB asset calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.0 percent lower or 1.0 percent higher than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Health Care Cost Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
LSO's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 17,606	\$ 18,781	\$ 20,108

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption with changes over several years built into that assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2023 is 5.50 percent. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is the health care cost trend will decrease at a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50 percent in the most recent valuation.

NOTE 8 – LONG TERM LIABILITIES

Long term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2023 is as follows:

Type	Beginning Balance	Increase	Decrease	Ending Balance	Amount Due in One Year
Compensated Absences	\$ 73,234	\$ 107,139	\$ (90,251)	\$ 90,122	\$ 52,187
Net Pension Liability	248,883	605,266	-	854,149	-
Net OPEB Liability	-	18,781	-	18,781	-
Total Long Term Liabilities	\$ 322,117	\$ 731,186	\$ (90,251)	\$ 963,052	\$ 52,187

The compensated absences and pension liability will be paid from the operating fund.

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 9 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, LSO has implemented GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, GASB Statement No. 93 paragraph 11b, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*, GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Available Payment Arrangements*, GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, and certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*.

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

GASB Statement No. 93 paragraph 11b replaces or amends the interbank offered rate with other reference rates by either changing the reference rate or adding or changing fallback provisions related to the reference rate upon which variable payments depend. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 93 paragraph 11b did not have an effect on the financial statements of LSO.

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

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

GASB Statement No. 99 enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and improves 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 certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 99 that relate to extension of LIBOR, accounting for SNAP distributions, disclosures of nonmonetary transactions, and pledges of future revenues by pledging governments, did not have an effect on the financial statements of LSO.

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY
INFORMATION**

**Loan Servicing Office
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System**

Last Ten Years

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Proportion of the Net Pension (Asset)/Liability										
Traditional Plan	0.002891%	0.002861%	0.003414%	0.002861%	0.001936%	0.004575%	0.007213%	0.008662%	0.007377%	0.007377%
Combined Plan	0.002330%	0.002288%	0.002735%	0.002683%	0.001528%	0.003491%	0.005667%	0.011535%	0.011078%	0.011078%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension (Asset)/Liability										
Traditional Plan	\$ 854,149	\$ 248,883	\$ 505,568	\$ 565,514	\$ 530,304	\$ 717,698	\$ 1,638,013	\$ 1,500,406	\$ 889,725	\$ 869,629
Combined Plan	\$ (5,492)	\$ (9,015)	\$ (7,894)	\$ (5,594)	\$ (1,709)	\$ (4,752)	\$ (3,154)	\$ (5,613)	\$ (4,265)	\$ (1,162)
Covered Payroll	\$ 495,770	\$ 465,628	\$ 555,727	\$ 466,910	\$ 307,282	\$ 712,866	\$ 1,112,664	\$ 1,291,037	\$ 1,078,762	\$ 1,239,977
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension (Asset)/Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	171.18%	51.51%	89.55%	119.92%	172.02%	100.01%	146.93%	115.78%	82.08%	70.04%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension (Asset)/Liability										
Traditional Plan	75.74%	92.62%	86.88%	82.17%	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%
Combined Plan	137.14%	169.88%	157.67%	145.28%	126.64%	137.28%	116.55%	116.90%	114.83%	104.56%

Amounts presented as of LSO's measurement date, which is December 31.

**Loan Servicing Office
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System**

Last Seven Years (1)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Proportion of the Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability Health Care Plan	0.002979%	0.002986%	0.003627%	0.003090%	0.002118%	0.005033%	0.008051%
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability Health Care Plan	\$ 18,781	\$ (93,525)	\$ (64,624)	\$ 426,878	\$ 276,201	\$ 546,531	\$ 813,227
Covered Payroll	\$ 495,770	\$ 465,628	\$ 555,727	\$ 466,910	\$ 307,282	\$ 712,866	\$ 1,112,664
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	3.79%	-20.09%	-11.63%	91.43%	89.89%	76.67%	73.09%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB (Asset)/Liability Health Care Plan	94.79%	128.23%	115.57%	47.80%	46.33%	54.14%	68.52%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

Amounts presented as of LSO's measurement date, which is December 31.

**Loan Servicing Office
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Contributions
Ohio Public Employees System**

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Contractually Required Contribution										
Pension	\$ 80,989	\$ 66,500	\$ 71,177	\$ 77,879	\$ 42,755	\$ 62,554	\$ 111,063	\$ 150,749	\$ 151,055	\$ 132,496
OPEB	-	-	-	-	-	2,317	13,328	25,125	25,176	15,900
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(80,989)</u>	<u>(66,500)</u>	<u>(71,177)</u>	<u>(77,879)</u>	<u>(42,755)</u>	<u>(64,871)</u>	<u>(124,391)</u>	<u>(175,874)</u>	<u>(176,231)</u>	<u>(148,396)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 578,490	\$ 475,002	\$ 508,404	\$ 556,409	\$ 305,395	\$ 463,363	\$ 888,501	\$ 1,256,238	\$ 1,258,788	\$ 1,059,968
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll										
Pension	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.50%	12.50%	12.00%	12.00%	12.50%
OPEB	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	1.50%	2.00%	2.00%	1.50%

Loan Servicing Office
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Net Pension Liability – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Changes of benefit terms - There were no significant changes of benefit terms in 2023.

Changes of assumptions - There were no significant changes of assumptions in 2023.

Net OPEB Liability – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Changes of benefit terms - There were no significant changes of benefit terms in 2023.

Changes of assumptions - Amounts reported in 2023 reflect changes in both demographic and economic assumptions. The following reflects the changes made during 2023.

- Single Discount Rate: 6.00 percent in 2022 decreased to 5.22 percent in 2023
- Municipal Bond Rate: 1.84 percent in 2022 increased to 4.05 percent in 2023

This page intentionally left blank

**SUPPLEMENTARY COMBINING
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Loan Servicing Office
Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Funds
June 30, 2023

	Loan Guarantee Fund	Logistics and Distribution Infrastructure Fund	Totals
ASSETS:			
Cash Equity with Treasurer	\$ -	\$ 397,801	\$ 397,801
Cash and Cash Equivalents	975,268	-	975,268
Allocated Collateral on Lent Securities	-	73,115	73,115
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 975,268</u>	<u>\$ 470,916</u>	<u>\$ 1,446,184</u>
LIABILITIES:			
Allocated Obligations Under Securities Lending	\$ -	\$ 73,115	\$ 73,115
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>-</u>	<u>73,115</u>	<u>73,115</u>
FUND BALANCES:			
Restricted for Community and Economic Development	-	397,801	397,801
Committed	975,268	-	975,268
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u>975,268</u>	<u>397,801</u>	<u>1,373,069</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	<u>\$ 975,268</u>	<u>\$ 470,916</u>	<u>\$ 1,446,184</u>

Loan Servicing Office
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Loan Guarantee Fund	Logistics and Distribution Infrastructure Fund	Totals
REVENUES:			
Investment Income	\$ 37,357	\$ 8,469	\$ 45,826
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>37,357</u>	<u>8,469</u>	<u>45,826</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	37,357	8,469	45,826
FUND BALANCES, JULY 1	<u>937,911</u>	<u>389,332</u>	<u>1,327,243</u>
FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30	<u>\$ 975,268</u>	<u>\$ 397,801</u>	<u>\$ 1,373,069</u>

This page intentionally left blank

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



88 East Broad Street, 5th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215-3506
(614) 466-3402 or (800) 443-9275
StateRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

Loan Servicing Office
77 S. High Street, 29th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215

To the Loan Servicing Office:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Loan Servicing Office (the Office, formerly known as the Office of Loan Administration), an office within a department of the State of Ohio, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Office's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 29, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Office'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 Office'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 Office's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

September 29, 2023

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



LOAN SERVICING OFFICE

FRANKLIN 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 10/24/2023

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

This report is a matter of public record and is available online at
www.ohioauditor.gov