

**LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
MADISON COUNTY**

Regular Audit

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2023

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



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Governing Board
London Metropolitan Housing Authority
179 South Main Street
London, Ohio 43140

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the London Metropolitan Housing Authority, Madison County, prepared by Kevin L. Penn, Inc, for the audit period October 1, 2022 through September 30, 2023. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Keith Faber".

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

April 03, 2024

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**LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
MADISON, OHIO**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

London Metropolitan Housing Authority

Madison County
179 South Main Street
London, Ohio 43140

To the Board of Trustees

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

I have audited the financial statements of the business-type activities, of the London Metropolitan Housing Authority, Madison County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the London Metropolitan Housing Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities of the London Metropolitan Housing Authority, Madison County, Ohio as of September 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and, cash flows thereof and for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

I conducted my 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. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am required to be independent of the London Metropolitan Housing Authority, and to meet my other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to my audit. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the London Metropolitan Housing Authority'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

My 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 my 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*, I

- 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 London Metropolitan Housing Authority'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 my judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the London Metropolitan Housing Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

I am 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 I 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. I 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 my inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during my audit of the basic financial statements. I 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

My audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the London Metropolitan Housing Authority's basic financial statements. The Supplemental Financial Data Schedules 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 my opinion, the Supplemental Financial Data Schedules 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*, I have also issued my report dated March 21, 2024, on my consideration of the London Metropolitan Housing Authority's internal control over financial reporting and my 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 my 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 London Metropolitan Housing Authority'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 London Metropolitan Housing Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Kevin L. Penn, Inc.
Cleveland, Ohio

March 21, 2024

London Metropolitan Housing Authority
MADISON COUNTY
MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(UNAUDITED)

The London Metropolitan Housing Authority’s (“the Authority”) Management’s Discussion and Analysis is designed to (a) assist the reader in focusing on significant financial issues, (b) provide an overview of the Authority’s financial activity, (c) identify changes in the Authority’s financial position, and (d) identify individual fund issues or concerns.

Since the Management’s Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is designed to focus on the fiscal year’s activities, resulting changes and currently known facts, please read it in conjunction with the Authority’s financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Net Position was \$2,048,668 and \$2,147,417 for fiscal year ending September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Authority-wide statements reflect a decrease of \$98,749 during fiscal year 2023. This decrease is reflective of the fiscal year’s activities.
- The business-type activity revenue decreased by \$90,937 during fiscal year 2023, and was \$740,765 and \$831,702 for 2023 and 2022, respectively.
- The total expenses of all Authority programs increased by \$63,881. Total expenses were \$839,514 and \$775,633 for 2023 and 2022, respectively.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

The following graphic outlines the format of this report:

<p>MD&A ~ Management’s Discussion and Analysis ~</p>
<p>Basic Financial Statements ~ Statement of Net Position ~ ~ Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position ~ ~ Statement of Cash Flows ~ ~ Notes to the Basic Financial Statements ~</p>
<p>Other Required Supplementary Information ~ Required Supplementary Information (Pension and OPEB Schedules) ~</p>
<p>Supplementary and Other Information ~ Financial Data Schedules ~</p>

The primary focus of the Authority’s financial statements is on the Authority as a whole. The Authority operates as a single enterprise fund and this presentation allows the user to address relevant questions, broaden basis for comparison (fiscal year-to-fiscal year or Authority to Authority), and enhance the Authority’s accountability.

London Metropolitan Housing Authority
MADISON COUNTY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(UNAUDITED)

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Government-wide financial statements are designed to be corporate-like in that all business-type activities are consolidated into columns, which add to a total for the entire Authority.

These Statements include a Statement of Net Position, which is similar to a Balance Sheet. The Statement of Net Position reports all financial and capital resources for the Authority. The statement is presented in the format where assets and deferred outflows of resources, minus liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, equal "Net Position". Assets and liabilities are presented in order of liquidity, and are classified as "Current" (convertible into cash within one year), and "Non-current".

The focus of the Statement of Net Position (the "Unrestricted portion") is designed to represent the net available liquid (non-capital) assets, net of liabilities, for the entire Authority. Net Position is reported in three broad categories:

Net Investment in Capital Assets: This component of Net Position consists of all Capital Assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted: This component of Net Position consists of restricted assets, when constraints are placed on the asset by creditors (such as debt covenants), grantors, contributors, laws, regulations, etc.

Unrestricted: Consists of assets that do not meet the definition of "Net Investment in Capital Assets", or "Restricted".

The Government-wide financial statements also include a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position (similar to an Income Statement). This Statement includes Operating Revenues, such as grant revenue and rental income, Operating Expenses, such as administrative, utilities, maintenance, and depreciation, Non-Operating Revenue and Expenses, such as interest revenue, capital grants and interest expense.

The focus of the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position is the "Change in Net Position", which is similar to Net Income or Loss.

Finally, a Statement of Cash Flows is included, which discloses net cash provided by, or used for operating activities, investing activities, capital and related financing activities, and capital and financing activities.

London Metropolitan Housing Authority
MADISON COUNTY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(UNAUDITED)

THE AUTHORITY'S FUND

The Authority consists exclusively of an Enterprise Fund. The Enterprise Fund utilizes the full accrual basis of accounting. The Enterprise method of accounting is similar to accounting utilized in the private sector. The fund maintained by the Authority is required by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Business Type Activities:

Conventional Public Housing (PH) – Under the Conventional Public Housing Program, the Authority rents units that it owns to low-income households. The Conventional Public Housing Program is operated under an Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) with HUD, and HUD provides Operating Subsidy to enable the PHA to provide the housing at a rent that is based upon 30% of adjusted gross household income.

Capital Fund Program (CFP) – This is the current primary funding source for the Authority's physical and management improvements. While the formula funding methodology used for the CGP was revised for the CFP, funds are still provided by formula allocation and based on size and age of your units.

Business Activity (BA) – The Business Activity Program was set-up to separate the HUD funded programs with non-HUD activities. This program is used to account for the financial activities of the operation of a 4-unit apartment building known as South Oak Place.

Statement of Net Position

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position compared to prior fiscal year.

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London Metropolitan Housing Authority
MADISON COUNTY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(UNAUDITED)

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Current and Other Non-Current Assets	\$ 889,617	\$ 881,277
Capital Assets	<u>2,008,944</u>	<u>2,148,270</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 2,898,561</u>	<u>\$ 3,029,547</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 147,006</u>	<u>\$ 56,530</u>
Current Liabilities	\$ 90,370	\$ 102,470
Non-Current Liabilities	<u>901,591</u>	<u>678,443</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 991,961</u>	<u>\$ 780,913</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 4,938</u>	<u>\$ 157,747</u>
Net Position:		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 1,424,535	\$ 1,568,270
Unrestricted	<u>624,133</u>	<u>579,147</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 2,048,668</u>	<u>\$ 2,147,417</u>

Major Factors Affecting the Statement of Net Position

Current and other non-current assets (primarily cash and cash equivalents) increased by \$8,340 mainly due to changes in cash resulting from the current fiscal year activities.

The decrease in current liabilities of \$12,100 was due to a change in outstanding vendor payable at fiscal year-end. The increase in non-current Liabilities of \$223,148 was due to change in accrued Pension and OPEB liability at year end.

Capital assets change between fiscal years 2023 and 2022 resulted in a decrease of \$139,326. This change is the net result of the current year's additions less depreciation expense.

For further detail, see "Capital Assets and Debt Administration" starting on page 9.

While the result of operations is a significant measure of the Authority's activities, the analysis of the changes in Unrestricted and Restricted Net Position provides a clearer change in financial well-being.

London Metropolitan Housing Authority
MADISON COUNTY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(UNAUDITED)

CHANGE OF UNRESTRICTED NET POSITION

Unrestricted Net Position September 30, 2022	\$579,147
Results of Operation	(98,749)
Adjustments:	
Depreciation (1)	144,749
Amortization	1,607
Capital Outlay	(7,030)
Lease Liability, Net	<u>4,409</u>
Unrestricted Net Position September 30, 2023	<u>\$624,133</u>

(1) Depreciation is treated as an expense and reduces the results of operations but does not have an impact on Unrestricted Net Position.

CHANGE IN NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS

Net Investment in Capital Assets September 30, 2022	\$1,568,270
Results of Current Fiscal Year Activity:	
Depreciation (1)	(144,749)
Amortization	(1,607)
Capital Outlay	7,030
Lease Liability, Net	<u>(4,409)</u>
Restricted Net Position September 30, 2023	<u>\$1,424,535</u>

The following schedule compares the revenues and expenses for the current and previous fiscal year. The Authority is engaged only in Business-Type Activities.

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London Metropolitan Housing Authority
MADISON COUNTY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(UNAUDITED)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Revenues		
Total Tenant Revenues	\$ 368,148	\$ 310,164
Operating Subsidies	347,613	344,128
Capital Grants	0	164,978
Investment Income	85	28
Other Revenues	18,969	12,404
Gain from Sale of Assets	5,950	0
Total Revenues	<u>740,765</u>	<u>831,702</u>
Expenses		
Administrative	242,122	205,462
Utilities	111,910	104,396
Maintenance	262,070	256,124
Interest Expense	109	0
Amortization	1,607	1,681
General and Insurance	76,947	60,843
Depreciation	144,749	147,127
Total Expenses	<u>839,514</u>	<u>775,633</u>
Change in Net Position	(98,749)	56,069
Net Position at Beginning of Year	<u>2,147,417</u>	<u>2,091,348</u>
Net Position at End of Year	<u>\$ 2,048,668</u>	<u>\$ 2,147,417</u>

MAJOR FACTORS AFFECTING THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

Operating Grant Funds increased by \$3,485 during the fiscal year, and Capital Grant Funding decreased by \$164,978. The change in Operating Grant Funds is due to the operating subsidy received during the fiscal year. The decrease in capital grant revenue is due to not completing any capital improvement activities during the fiscal year.

Tenant revenue increased by \$57,984. The increase was primarily due to a change in family income.

London Metropolitan Housing Authority
MADISON COUNTY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(UNAUDITED)

Expenditures increased during the fiscal year by \$63,881. The increase was mainly due to the change in GASB 68 and 75 liability, otherwise the expenses remained stable in comparison with the prior year.

CAPTIAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

As of the fiscal year-end, the Authority had \$2,008,944 invested in a variety of capital assets as reflected in the following schedule, which represents a net decrease (due to depreciation) of \$139,326 from the end of last fiscal year.

CAPITAL ASSETS AT FISCAL YEAR END (NET OF DEPRECIATION)

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Land	\$ 408,948	\$ 408,948
Buildings	1,766,992	1,766,992
Furniture, Equipment and Vehicles	191,371	184,341
Intangible Right-to-Use: Leased Equipment	7,697	7,697
Leasehold Improvements	2,598,890	2,598,890
Accumulated Depreciation / Amortization	<u>(2,964,954)</u>	<u>(2,818,598)</u>
 Total	 <u>\$ 2,008,944</u>	 <u>\$ 2,148,270</u>

The following reconciliation summarizes the change in Capital Assets, which is presented in detail in Note 5 of the notes to the basic financial statements.

CHANGE IN CAPITAL ASSETS

Beginning Balance - September 30, 2022	\$	2,148,270
Current year Additions		7,030
Current year Depreciation Expense		(144,749)
Current year Amortization		<u>(1,607)</u>
Ending Balance - September 30, 2023	\$	<u><u>2,008,944</u></u>

Current year additions are summarized as follows:

- Replacement of air condition unit	\$	<u>7,030</u>
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Total Current year additions	\$	<u><u>7,030</u></u>
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London Metropolitan Housing Authority
MADISON COUNTY
MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(UNAUDITED)

Debt Outstanding

In prior fiscal years, the Authority received a loan from Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA) totaling \$580,000 for the construction of a four-unit apartment building referred to as South Oak Place. The debt becomes due if the Authority ceases to use the South Oak Place for low-income housing, as detailed in the agreement. This has not occurred as of fiscal year end 2023. More information over Debt can be found in Note 9 in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Condensed Statement of Changes in Debt Outstanding

Beginning Balance - September 30, 2022	\$ 580,000
Current Year Debt Proceeds/Repayments	<u>-</u>
Ending Balance - September 30, 2023	<u><u>\$ 580,000</u></u>

ECONOMIC FACTORS

Significant economic factors affecting the Authority are as follows:

- Federal funding of the Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Local labor supply and demand, which can affect salary and wage rates
- Local inflationary, recessionary and employment trends, which can affect resident incomes and therefore the amount of rental income
- Inflationary pressure on utility rates, supplies and other costs
- Unknown financial and operational impacts as well as impacts to federal programs because of the COVID-19 pandemic

FINANCIAL CONTACT

The individual to be contacted regarding this report is Sal Consiglio, Executive Director of the London Metropolitan Housing Authority. Specific requests may be submitted to London Metropolitan Housing Authority, 179 S Main Street, London, OH 43140.

LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

ASSETS

Current Assets

Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unrestricted (Note 2)	\$ 850,686
Accounts Receivable - Net	3,385
Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets	<u>9,020</u>
Total Current Assets	863,091

Non-Current Assets

Restricted Cash (Note 2)	26,526
Capital Assets: (Note 4)	
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	408,948
Depreciable Capital Assets	4,564,950
Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(2,964,954)</u>
Total Capital Assets	2,008,944

Deferred Outflow of Resources

Pension	128,661
OPEB	<u>18,345</u>
Total Deferred Outflow Resources	<u>147,006</u>
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES	<u><u>\$ 3,045,567</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

LIABILITIES DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION

Current Liabilities

Accounts Payable	\$ 22,514
Accrued Wages and Payroll Taxes	8,669
Accrued Liabilities	17,378
Accrued Compensated Absences	6,940
Unearned Revenue	6,807
Lease Liability - Current	1,536
Tenant Security Deposits Payable	<u>26,526</u>
Total Current Liabilities	90,370

Non-Current Liabilities

Loan Liability	580,000
Net Pension Liability	311,352
Net OPEB Liability	6,192
Lease Liability	2,873
Accrued Compensated Absences	<u>1,174</u>
Total Non-Current Liabilities	<u>901,591</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 991,961</u>

Deferred Inflow of Resources	
OPEB	<u>4,938</u>
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources	\$ 4,938

Net Position

Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 1,424,535
Unrestricted	<u>624,133</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 2,048,668</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

Operating Revenue:

Tenant Revenue	\$ 368,148
Government Operating Grants	347,613
Other Revenue	<u>18,969</u>
Total Operating Revenue	734,730

Operating Expenses:

Administrative	242,122
Utilities	111,910
Maintenance	262,070
Depreciation Expense	144,749
Amortization Expense	1,607
General and Insurance	<u>76,947</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>839,405</u>

Operating Income (Loss)	(104,675)
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Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)

Interest Income	85
Interest Expense	(109)
Gain from Sale of Assets	<u>5,950</u>
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>5,926</u>

Change in Net Position	(98,749)
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Net Position - Beginning of Year	<u>2,147,417</u>
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Net Position - End of Year	<u><u>\$ 2,048,668</u></u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

Cash Flows From Operating Activities:	
Operating grants received	\$ 347,613
Tenant revenue received	368,332
Other revenue received	18,969
General and administrative expenses paid	<u>(693,979)</u>
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	40,935
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:	
Property and equipment purchased	(7,030)
Interest Expense	(109)
Leased Liability, net	(1,607)
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	<u>5,950</u>
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(2,796)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:	
Interest Income	<u>85</u>
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	85
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	38,224
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	<u>838,988</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	<u>\$ 877,212</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Used in Operating Activities:	
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (104,675)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Used in Operating Activities:	
Depreciation	144,749
Amortization	1,607
(Increase) decrease in:	
Accounts Receivable - net	184
Prepaid Expense	(901)
Other Assets	30,601
Deferred Outflow of Resources	(90,476)
Increase (decrease) in:	
Accounts Payable	(15,542)
Compensated Absences	1,097
Accrued Expenses	(2,544)
Accrued Pension	219,998
Net OPEB Liability	6,192
Deferred Inflow of Resources	(152,809)
Unearned Revenue	34
Tenant security deposits	<u>3,420</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>\$ 40,935</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
MADISON COUNTY
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Reporting Entity

The Authority was created under the Ohio Revised Code, Section 3735.27. The Authority contracts with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to provide low and moderate income persons with safe and sanitary housing through subsidies provided by HUD. The Authority depends on the subsidies from HUD to operate. The accompanying basic financial statements comply with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Organizations are Component Units*, and GASB Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus*, in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities and functions for which the Authority is financially accountable. This report includes all activities considered by management to be part of the Authority by virtue of Section 2100 of the Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards.

Section 2100 indicates that the reporting entity consists of a) the primary government, b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The definition of the reporting entity is based primarily on the notion of financial accountability. A primary government is financially accountable for the organizations that make up its legal entity.

It is also financially accountable for legally separate organizations if its officials appoint a voting majority of an organization's government body and either it is able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. A primary government may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations that are fiscally dependent on it.

A primary government has the ability to impose its will on an organization if it can significantly influence the programs, projects, or activities of, or the level of services performed or provided by, the organization. A financial benefit or burden relationship exists if the primary government a) is entitled to the organization's resources; b) is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the

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NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES — (CONTINUED)

obligation to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or c) is obligated in some manner for the debt of the organization.

Management believes the financial statements included in this report represent all of the funds over which the Authority is financially accountable.

Excluded Entity

The following entity is excluded from the Reporting Entity; because there were no activities conducted during the fiscal year. In addition, the Madison Housing Development Corporation has no assets or liabilities.

Madison Housing Development Corporation (MHDC) - This organization was formed as an instrumentality of the Authority to assist in the development and financing of housing projects. MHDC is legally separate from the Authority however, the Board of the organization consists of the Board members of the Authority.

The Madison Housing Development Corporation was created in June of 2010 and received its 501(c)(3) status letter on August 21, 2011. The responsibility of the Authority was to make application to the State of Ohio to establish the organization and to obtain section 501(c)(3) non-profit exemption status. For fiscal year-end 2023, Madison Housing Development Corporation has no assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures. It has been excluded from reporting because it has no assets or liabilities.

Fund Accounting

The Authority uses the proprietary fund to report on its financial position and the results of its operations for the HUD programs. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

Proprietary Fund Type:

Proprietary funds are used to account for the Authority's ongoing activities which are similar to those found in the private sector. The following is the proprietary fund type:

Enterprise Fund - The Authority accounts for and reports all receipts on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets, deferred outflow of resources, liabilities and deferred inflow of resources associated with the operation of the Authority are included on the statement of net position. The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position presents increases (i.e. revenues) and decreases (i.e. expenses) in total net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the Authority finances and meets cash flow needs.

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NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES — (CONTINUED)

The Authority accounts for and reports all operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises – where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

Accounting and Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions

The Authority accounts for nonexchange transactions in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 33, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions*. Nonexchange transactions occur when the Authority receives (or gives) value without directly giving (or receiving) equal value in return.

In conformity with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 33, the Authority has recognized grant funds expended for capitalizable capital assets acquired after September 30, 2000 as revenues and the related depreciation thereon, as expenses in the accompanying Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are stated at cost and depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the assets. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs, that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset life, are not capitalized. The capitalization threshold used by the Authority is \$1,000. The following are the useful lives used for depreciation purposes:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Lives - Years</u>
Building & Improvements	15 - 40
Leasehold Improvements	5 - 15
Furniture, Equipment & Vehicles	5 - 7

Total depreciation expense for the 2023 fiscal year was \$144,749.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less.

Unearned Revenues

Unearned revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria has been satisfied. Grants associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as a receivable or revenue, or unearned revenue of the current fiscal year.

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NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES — (CONTINUED)

Estimate

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities and deferred outflow and inflow of resources and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the basic financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Accounts Receivable

Management considers all accounts receivable (excluding the tenant accounts receivable) to be collected in full.

Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit beyond fiscal year-end are reported as prepaid items via the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of purchase and an expense is reported in the fiscal year which services are consumed.

Compensated Absences

The Authority accounts for compensated absences in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16. Sick leave and other compensated absences with similar characteristics are accrued as a liability based on the sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments. All employees who meet the termination policy of the Authority for years of service are included in the calculation of the compensated absences accrual amount.

Vacation leave and other compensated absences with similar characteristics are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned by the employees if both of the following conditions are met: (1) the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and are not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the employer and employee, (2) It is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement. In the proprietary fund, the compensated absences are expensed when earned with the amount reported as a fund liability.

Deferred Outflows / Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then.

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NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES — (CONTINUED)

For the Authority, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Note 7 and 8.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the Authority, deferred inflows of resources are reported on the statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 7 and 8.

Pensions / Other Post-Employment Benefits

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB 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.

Capital Grants

This represents contributions made available by HUD with respect to all federally aided projects under an annual contribution contract.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciations, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Authority or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. When an expense is incurred for purposes which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available, the Authority first applies restricted resources. The authority did not have net position restricted by enabling legislature at September 30, 2023.

Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted assets when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments or imposed by enabling legislation. The Authority had restricted assets for Tenant Security Deposits of \$26,526.

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NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES — (CONTINUED)

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues and expenses are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activities of the proprietary fund and expenses incurred for the day-to-day operation. For the Authority, operating revenues are tenant rent charges, operating subsidy from HUD and other miscellaneous revenue.

NOTE 2: CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

For fiscal year 2023, the London Metropolitan Housing Authority implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, and GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*.

GASB 91 clarifies the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. The Authority did not have any debt that met the definition of conduit debt.

GASB Statement 94 improves financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). This Statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs). The Authority did not have any arrangements that met the GASB 94 definition of a PPP or an APA.

GASB Statement 96 provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). These changes were incorporated in the Authority's 2023 financial statements. The Authority did not have any long-term contracts that met the GASB 96 definition of a SBITA, other than short-term SBITAs.

GASB Statement 99 addresses various issues including items related to leases, PPPs, and SBITAs. The related to PPPs and SBITAs were incorporated with the corresponding GASB 94 and GASB 96 changes identified above.

NOTE 3: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Funds are deposited into non-interest bearing checking accounts or interest bearing savings accounts. All monies are deposited into banks as determined by the Authority. Security shall be furnished for all accounts in the Authority's name.

Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to the Authority and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

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NOTE 3: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS - (CONTINUED)

OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

At the fiscal year-end, the carrying amount of the Authority's deposits was \$877,087 and the bank balance was \$893,092. In addition, \$125 was maintained in petty cash funds which is included in cash and cash equivalents presented on the statement of net position. Federal deposit insurance covered \$250,000 of the bank balance and \$643,092 was uninsured. Of the uninsured bank balance, the Authority was exposed to custodial risk as follows:

Uninsured and collateralized with pledged securities held in Huntington National Bank	<u>\$643,092</u>
Total Balance	<u><u>\$643,092</u></u>

NOTE 4: RESTRICTED CASH

The Authority had \$26,526 in restricted cash as of September 30, 2023. Restricted cash is the tenant security deposit held in the bank.

NOTE 5: INSURANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Authority participates in the State Housing Authorities Risk Pool (SHARP), a public entity risk plan that operates as a common risk management and insurance program for housing authorities. The Authority pays insurance premiums directly to SHARP.

The Authority also participates in Wayne County's health insurance program through a commercial insurance carrier. Premiums are paid monthly. The Authority also pays unemployment claims to the State of Ohio as incurred.

The Authority continues to carry commercial insurance for other risks of loss. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from coverage in the prior fiscal year. In addition, settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

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NOTE 6: CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of capital assets on September 30, 2023:

	Balance 9/30/2022	Additions	Disposal	Balance 9/30/2023
Capital Assets Not Depreciated				
Land	\$408,948	\$0	\$0	\$408,948
Total Capital Assets Not Depreciated	408,948	0	0	408,948
Capital Assets Depreciated				
Buildings	1,766,992	0	0	1,766,992
Furniture, Equipment and Vehicles	184,341	7,030	0	191,371
Leasehold Improvements	2,598,890	0	0	2,598,890
Intangible Right-To Use: Lease Equipment	7,697	0	0	7,697
Total Capital Assets Depreciated / Amortized	4,557,920	7,030	0	4,564,950
Accumulated Depreciation / Amortized:				
Buildings	(1,282,154)	(18,381)	0	(1,300,535)
Furniture, Equipment and Vehicles	(161,236)	(7,101)	0	(168,337)
Leasehold Improvements	(1,373,527)	(119,267)	0	(1,492,794)
Intangible Right-To Use: Lease Equipment	(1,681)	(1,607)	0	(3,288)
Total Accumulated Depreciation / Amortized	(2,818,598)	(146,356)	0	(2,964,954)
Total Capital Assets Depreciated, Net	1,739,322	(139,326)	0	1,599,996
Total Capital Assets, Net	\$2,148,270	(\$139,326)	\$0	\$2,008,944

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability - The net pension liability reported on the statement of net position represents a 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.

The net pension liability represents the Authority’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.

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NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (CONTINUED)

The net pension 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 the Authority's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The Authority cannot control benefit terms or the way pensions are financed; however, the Authority 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 fiscal year is included in *accrued wages and payroll taxes* on the accrual basis of accounting.

Plan Description - Authority 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. While members (e.g. Authority employees) may elect the member-directed plan and combined plan, substantially all employees are in the OPERS' traditional plan; therefore the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

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 OPERS, 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.

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NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (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 ACFR referenced above for additional information):

Group A Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	Group B 20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Group C 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 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months 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 members' 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 traditional plan 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 simple annual COLA. 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.

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

	State and Local
2023 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14%
Employee	10%

With the assistance of the System's actuary and Board approval, a portion of each employer contribution to OPERS may be set aside for the funding of post-employment health care coverage. The portion of the Traditional Pension Plan employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.0 percent for 2023.

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NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (CONTINUED)

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Authority's contractually required contribution for the traditional plan was \$24,183 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023. Of this amount \$1,859 was included in the accrued wages and payroll taxes.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Authority'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:

	Traditional Plan
Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability	\$ 311,352
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	
Prior Measurement Date	0.001050%
Current Measurement Date	0.001054%
Change in Proportion from Prior	0.000004%
Pension Expense (Income)	\$ 31,909

On September 30, 2023, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Traditional Plan
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Net Difference between projected and actual earning on pension plan investments	\$88,745
Assumption Changes	3,289
Difference between expected and actual experience	10,342
Change in proportionate share and difference between Employer contribution and proportionate share of contribution	8,623
Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date	17,662
	17,662
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$128,661

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NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (CONTINUED)

\$17,662 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from the Authority’s contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending September 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Traditional Plan
Fiscal Year Ending September 30:	
2024	\$20,543
2025	20,860
2026	26,122
2027	43,474
Total	\$110,999

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, 2021, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67. Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, are presented below:

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NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Information	Traditional Plan
Measurement and Valuation Date	December 31, 2022
Experience Study	5-year ended 12/31/2020
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age
Actuarial Assumption:	
Investment Rate of Return	6.9%
Wage Inflation	2.75%
Future Salary Increases, including inflation 2.75%	2.75 - 10.75 %
Cost-of-Living Adjustment	Pre 01/07/13 Retirees: 3% Simple Post 01/07/13 Retirees: 3.0% Simple through 2023, then 2.05% Simple

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all of the above described tables.

The long-term rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real 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 real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

OPERS manages investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefits portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio includes the investment assets of the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan, and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investments expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was a loss of 12.1 percent for 2022.

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NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – (CONTINUED)

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the 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 real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. The best estimates of geometric real rates of return were provided by the Board’s investment consultant. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2022 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Asset Class	Target Allocation as of December 31, 2022	Weighted Average Long- Term Expected Real Rate of Return
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%	

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.9 percent, post-experience study results. 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.

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following table presents the Authority’s proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 6.9 percent, as well as what the Authority’s proportionate share of the net pension 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:

LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
MADISON COUNTY
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(CONTINUED)

NOTE 8: POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

	1% Decrease (5.9%)	Current Discount Rate (6.9%)	1% Increase (7.9%)
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability			
- Traditional Pension Plan	\$466,395	\$311,352	\$182,384

Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)

The net OPEB liability/(Asset) reported on the statement of net position represents a liability/(asset) to employees for 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/(Asset) represents the Authority’s proportionate share of each 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/(Asset) calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting these estimates annually.

Ohio Revised Code limits the Authority’s obligation for this liability/(asset) to annually required payments. The Authority cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which OPEB are financed; however, the Authority does receive the benefit of employees’ services in exchange for compensation including OPEB. GASB 75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation 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 systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB liability/(asset). Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability/(asset) 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 OPEB liability/(asset) on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually required OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is included in accrued wages and payroll taxes on the accrual basis of accounting.

LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
MADISON COUNTY
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(CONTINUED)

NOTE 8: POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - (CONTINUED)

Plan Description – OPERS

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate plans: the traditional pension plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the member-directed plan, a defined contribution plan; and the combined plan, a cost-sharing, multiple- employer defined benefit plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan. Effective January 1, 2022 the combined plan is no longer available for member selection.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment health care trust, which funds multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage and deposits to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement (HRA) to qualifying benefit recipients of both the traditional pension and the combined plans. Currently, Medicare-eligible retirees can select medical and prescription drug plans from a range of options and may elect optional vision and dental plans. Retirees and eligible dependents enrolled in Medicare Parts A and B have the option to enroll in a Medicare supplemental plan with the assistance of the OPERS Medicare Connector. The OPERS Medicare Connector is a relationship with a vendor selected by OPERS to assist retirees, spouses, and dependents with selecting a medical and pharmacy plan. Monthly allowances, based on years of service and the age at which the retiree first enrolled in OPERS coverage, are deposited into an HRA. Effective January 1, 2022, eligible non-Medicare retirees are part of a Connector program and may be eligible for monthly allowances deposited to an HRA, like Medicare-enrolled retirees. Additional details on health care coverage can be found in the Plan Statement in the annual report.

Medicare-eligible retirees who choose to become re-employed or survivors who become employed in an OPERS covered position are prohibited from participating in an HRA. For this group of retirees, OPERS sponsors secondary coverage through a professionally managed self-insured program. Retirees who enroll in this plan are provided with a monthly allowance to offset a portion of the monthly premium. Medicare-eligible spouses and dependents can also enroll in this plan as long as the retiree is enrolled.

The health care trust is also used to fund health care for member-directed plan participants, in the form of a Retiree Medical Account (RMA). At retirement or separation, member directed plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

To qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with a minimum age of 60. Members in Group A are eligible for coverage at any age with 30 or more years of qualifying service. Members in Group B are eligible at any age with 32 years of qualifying service, or at age 52 with 31 years of qualifying service. Members in Group C are eligible for coverage with 32 years of qualifying service and a minimum age of 55. Current retirees eligible (or who became eligible prior to January 1, 2022) to participate in the OPERS health care program will continue to be eligible after January 1, 2022. Eligibility requirements change for those retiring after January 1, 2022, with differing eligibility requirements for Medicare retirees and non-Medicare retirees. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 75. See OPERS' Annual Comprehensive Financial Report referenced later for additional information.

LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
MADISON COUNTY
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(CONTINUED)

NOTE 8: POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - (CONTINUED)

The Ohio Revised Code permits but does not require OPERS to provide health care to its eligible benefit recipients. Authority to establish and amend health care coverage is provided to the Board in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Disclosures for the health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting <https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml>, by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by OPERS Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans. Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2022, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care. Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan was 0 percent during calendar year 2022. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care beginning January 1, 2023 remained at 0 percent for both plans. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for retirees or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2022 was 4.0 percent. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Authority's contractually required contribution was \$0 for the year ending September 30, 2023.

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

The net OPEB liability/(asset) and total OPEB liability/(asset) were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2022, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. The Authority's proportion of the net OPEB liability/(asset) was based on the Authority's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
MADISON COUNTY
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(CONTINUED)

NOTE 8: POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - (CONTINUED)

	Health Care Plan
Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$ 6,192
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	
Prior Measurement Date	0.000977%
Current Measurement Date	0.000982%
Change in Proportion from Prior	0.000005%
OPEB Expense (Revenue)	\$(18,403)

On September 30, 2023, The Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Health Care Plan</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Net Difference between projected and actual earning on pension plan investments	\$12,297
Assumption Changes	<u>6,048</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u><u>\$18,345</u></u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Assumption Changes	\$498
Difference between expected and actual experience	1,544
Change in proportionate share and difference between Employer contribution and proportionate share of contribution	<u>2,896</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u><u>\$4,938</u></u>

LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
MADISON COUNTY
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(CONTINUED)

NOTE 8: POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - (CONTINUED)

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

	Health Care Plan
Fiscal Year Ending September 30:	
2024	(\$775)
2025	4,407
2026	3,835
2027	5,940
Total	\$13,407

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 and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability/(asset) 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 actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

Actuarial Information	
Actuarial Valuation Date	December 31, 2021
Rolled-Forward Measurement Date	December 31, 2022
Experience Study	5-Year Period Ended December 31, 2020
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age
Actuarial Assumptions	
Single Discount Rate - Current Measurement Period	5.22%
Single Discount Rate - Prior Measurement Period	6.00%
Investment Rate of Return	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	1.84%
Wage Inflation	2.75%
Future Salary Increases, including inflation 2.75%	2.75 - 10.75%
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.5% initial, 3.5% ultimate in 2036

LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
MADISON COUNTY
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(CONTINUED)

NOTE 8: POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - (CONTINUED)

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130% of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170% of the Pub-2010 Safety Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for the Public Safety and Law Enforcement Divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115% of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. For all 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 (males and females) to all these tables.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ending December 31, 2020.

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 real 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 weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

OPERS manages investments in three investment portfolios: The Defined Benefits portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is the same for all plans within the portfolio.

The allocation of investment assets with the Health Care portfolio is approved by the 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 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. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2022 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
MADISON COUNTY
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(CONTINUED)

NOTE 8: POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - (CONTINUED)

Asset Class	Target Allocation as of December 31, 2022	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
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	100.00%	

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 5.22 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability/asset on the measurement date of December 31, 2022. A single discount rate of 6.00 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability/asset on the measurement date of December 31, 2021. 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). This single discount rate was based on an expected 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 this 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 2054. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2054, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following table presents the Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset) calculated using the single discount rate of 5.22 percent, as well as what the Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (4.22 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (6.22 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (4.22%)	Single Discount Rate (5.22%)	1% Increase (6.22%)
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$21,074	\$6,192	\$6,088

LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
MADISON COUNTY
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(CONTINUED)

NOTE 8: POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB liability/(Asset). The following table presents the net OPEB liability/(Asset) calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability/(asset) 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.

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2023 is 5.5 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 that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to 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.

	1% Decrease	Current Health Care Cost Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$5,804	\$6,192	\$6,629

NOTE 9: COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Employees earn annual vacation and sick leave per anniversary year, based on years of service. Annual vacation leave may be carried forward to the next fiscal year and paid upon termination or retirement. Employees are not paid out accumulated sick leave upon retirement. As of September 30, 2023, the accrual for compensated absences totaled \$8,114 and has been included in the accompanying Statement of Net Position.

LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
MADISON COUNTY
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(CONTINUED)

NOTE 10: LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt and compensated absence for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023:

Description	Balance 10/01/22	Additions	Deletions	Balance 09/30/23	Due Within One Year
Promissory Note - OHFA	\$580,000	\$0	\$0	\$580,000	\$0
Compensated Absence Payable	7,017	19,531	(18,434)	8,114	6,940
Lease Liability	6,016	0	(1,607)	4,409	1,536
Net Pension Liability	91,354	219,998	0	311,352	0
Net OPEB Liability	0	6,192	0	6,192	0
Total	\$684,387	\$245,721	(\$20,041)	\$910,067	\$8,476

On February 2, 2011, the Authority entered into a promissory note with the Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA) in the amount of \$580,000 to build 4-unit apartment building (known as South Oak Place). The project was complete as of September 30, 2013. The note accrues interest at a rate of two percent per annum. The note shall become due if the Authority ceases to use the South Oak Place for low-income housing, as detailed in the agreement; as of September 30, 2023, the Authority continues to use the property to provide low-income housing, therefore the events have not occurred or are anticipated to occur which would result in repayment of the note. Therefore, no amortization schedules are provided.

NOTE 11: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A. Grants

Amounts grantor agencies pay to the Authority are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor, principally the federal government. Grantors may require refunding any disallowed costs. Management cannot presently determine amounts grantors may disallow. However, based on prior experience, management believes any such disallowed claims could have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the Authority at September 30, 2023.

B. Litigation

The Authority is unaware of any outstanding lawsuits or other contingencies.

LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
MADISON COUNTY
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(CONTINUED)

NOTE 12: LEASES

The Authority has entered into a lease agreement for the use of the right to use equipment. The right to use equipment lease is for the copier with a lease end date in fiscal year 2026. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement 87, the Authority reports intangible capital assets and corresponding liabilities for the future scheduled payments under the lease. future lease payments were discounted based on the interest rate implicit in the lease or using the Authority's incremental borrowing rate. A summary of the principal and interest amounts for the remaining leases is as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending	Principle	Interest	Total
September 30, 2024	\$1,536	\$180	\$1,716
September 30, 2025	1,469	247	1,716
September 30, 2026	1,404	312	1,716
Total	<u>\$4,409</u>	<u>\$739</u>	<u>\$5,148</u>

NOTE 13: COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Authority. The investments of the pension and other employee benefit plan in which the Authority participates have incurred a significant decline in fair value, consistent with the general decline in financial markets. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the Authority's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

NOTE 14: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Generally accepted accounting principles define subsequent events as events or transactions that occur after the statement of financial position date, but before the financial statements as issued or are available to be issued. Management has evaluated subsequent events through March 21, 2024, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.

**LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
MADISON COUNTY
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE AUTHORITY
PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
LAST TEN 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>
Authority's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.001054%	0.00105%	0.00818%	0.00931%	0.00872%	0.00916%	0.00975%	0.01052%	0.01039%	0.01039%
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 311,352	\$ 91,354	\$ 121,128	\$ 184,018	\$ 238,823	\$ 143,703	\$ 221,405	\$ 182,219	\$ 125,315	\$ 122,485
Authority's Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 163,379	\$ 152,331	\$ 113,562	\$ 131,003	\$ 117,715	\$ 121,029	\$ 124,871	\$ 130,875	\$ 131,708	\$ 130,360
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	190.57%	59.97%	106.66%	140.47%	202.88%	118.73%	177.31%	139.23%	95.15%	93.96%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of the total Pension Liability	75.74%	92.62%	86.88%	82.17%	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%

1) The amount presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the calendar year-end occurring within the fiscal year.

See notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

**LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
MADISON COUNTY
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE AUTHORITY
PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSETS)
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR AVAILABLE**

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Authority's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.000982%	0.000977%	0.007620%	0.000867%	0.000812%	0.000850%	0.091000%
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 6,162	\$ (30,601)	\$ (13,576)	\$ 119,755	\$ 105,866	\$ 92,304	\$ 85,853
Authority's Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 163,379	\$ 152,331	\$ 113,562	\$ 131,003	\$ 117,715	\$ 121,029	\$ 124,871
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	3.77%	-20.09%	-11.95%	91.41%	89.93%	76.27%	68.75%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of the total Pension Liability	94.79%	128.23%	115.57%	47.80%	43.33%	54.14%	68.52%

1) The amount presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the calendar year-end occurring within the fiscal year.

2) Information prior to 2017 is not available. This schedule is intended to show ten years of information, additional years will be displayed as it become available.

See notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

**LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
MADISON COUNTY
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE AUTHORITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION
LAST TEN 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 employer contribution										
Pension	\$ 24,056	\$ 22,133	\$ 20,249	\$ 15,804	\$ 17,751	\$ 16,013	\$15,931	\$15,705	\$15,805	\$ 16,295
Contributions in relation to the										
contractually required contribution	\$ (24,056)	\$ (22,133)	\$(20,249)	\$(15,804)	\$(17,751)	\$(16,013)	\$(15,931)	\$(15,705)	\$(15,805)	\$(16,295)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Authority covered-employee payroll	\$ 171,830	\$ 158,095	\$144,636	\$112,886	\$126,792	\$116,263	\$124,871	\$130,171	\$131,871	\$130,360
Contribution as a percentage of										
covered-employee payroll										
Pension	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.48%	13.48%	13.48%	12.52%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%

See notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

**LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
MADISON COUNTY
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE AUTHORITY'S CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB
LAST TEN 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 employer contribution										
OPEB	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 264	\$ 1,551	\$ 2,519	\$ 2,517	\$ 1,955
Contributions in relation to the										
contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (264)	\$ (1,551)	\$ (2,519)	\$ (2,517)	\$ (1,955)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Authority covered-employee payroll	\$171,830	\$ 158,095	\$144,636	\$112,886	\$126,792	\$ 116,263	\$124,871	\$130,171	\$131,871	\$130,360
Contribution as a percentage of										
covered-employee payroll										
OPEB	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.23%	1.24%	1.94%	1.92%	1.50%

See notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

**LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
MADISON COUNTY
NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2023**

Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System

Net Pension Liability

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2015-2023.

Changes in assumptions:

There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2015-2016 and 2023.

For 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the expected investment return was reduced from 8.00% to 7.50%, (b) the expected long-term average wage inflation rate was reduced from 3.75% to 3.25%, (c) the expected long-term average price inflation rate was reduced from 3.00% to 2.50%, (d) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality rates were updated to the RP-2014 Health Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observant period base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015 (f) mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were updated to the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality tables, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation base year of 2006 and a base year of 2015 for males and 2010 for females (g) Mortality rates for a particular calendar year for both healthy and disabled retiree mortality tables are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to the above described tables.

For 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation changed from 3.75% to 3.25% (b) future salary increases changed from 4.25% - 10.05% to 3.25% - 10.75%.

For 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: the expected investment return was reduced from 7.50% to 7.20%.

For 2020, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the cost-of-living adjustments for post-1/7/2013 retirees were reduced from 3.00% simple through 2018, then 2.15% simple to 1.40% simple through 2020, then 2.15% simple.

For 2021, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the cost-of-living adjustments for post-1/7/2013 retirees was reduced from 1.40% simple though 2020, then 2.15% simple to 0.50% simple through 2021 then 2.15% simple.

For 2022, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation changed from 3.25% to 2.75% (b) future salary increases changed from 3.25% - 10.75% to 2.75% - 10.75% (c) the cost-of-living adjustments for post-1/7/2013 retirees was increase from 0.5% simple though 2021, then 2.15% simple to 3.0% simple through 2022 then 2.05% simple (d) Amounts reported beginning in 2022 use pre-retirement mortality rates based on 130 percent of the Pub- 2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170 percent of the Pub-2010 Safety Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for the Public Safety and Law Enforcement divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115 percent of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. For all 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 (males and females) to all these tables.

**LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
MADISON COUNTY
NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2023**

Net OPEB liability/asset

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for 2018-2020 and 2022-2023.

The 2021, the following change was reflected: on January 15, 2020, the Board approved several changes to the health care plan offered to Medicare and non-Medicare retirees in efforts to decrease costs and increase the solvency of the health care plan. These changes are effective January 1, 2022, and include changes to base allowances and eligibility for Medicare retirees, as well as replacing OPERS-sponsored medical plans for non-Medicare retirees with monthly allowances, like the program for Medicare retirees.

Changes in assumptions:

For 2018, the single discount rate changed from 4.23% to 3.85%.

For 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability/asset since the prior measurement date: (a) the expected investment return was reduced from 6.50% to 6.00% (b) In January 2020, the Board adopted changes to health care coverage for Medicare and pre-Medicare retirees. It will include discontinuing the PPO plan for pre-Medicare retirees and replacing it with a monthly allowance to help participants pay for a health care plan of their choosing. The base allowance for Medicare eligible retirees will be reduced (c) the single discount rate changed from 3.85% to 3.96%. (d) the municipal bond rate changed from 3.31% to 3.71% (e) the healthcare cost trend rate changed from 7.5% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2028 to 10.0% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2029.

For 2020, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability/asset since the prior measurement date: (a) the single discount rate changed from 3.96% to 3.16% (b) the municipal bond rate changed from 3.71% to 2.75% (c) the healthcare cost trend rate changed from 10.0% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2029 to 10.5% initial, 3.5% ultimate in 2030.

For 2021, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the single discount rate changed from 3.16% to 6.00% (b) the municipal bond rate changed from 2.75% to 2.00% (c) the healthcare cost trend rate changed from 10.5% initial, 3.5% ultimate in 2030 to 8.5% initial, 3.5% ultimate in 2035.

For 2022, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the single discount rate remained at 6.00% (b) the municipal bond rate changed from 2.00% to 1.84% (c) the projected salary increase changed from 3.25% - 10.75% to 2.75% - 10.75% (d) wage inflation changed from 3.25% to 2.75% (e) the healthcare cost trend rate changed from 8.5% initial, 3.5% ultimate in 2035 to 5.5% initial, 3.5% ultimate in 2034.

For 2023, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the single discount rate changed from 6.00% to 5.22% (b) the municipal bond rate changed from 1.84% to 4.00% (c) the healthcare cost trend rate changed from 5.5% initial, 3.5% ultimate in 2034 to 5.5% initial, 3.5% ultimate in 2036.

London Metropolitan Housing Authority
Statement of Net Position
September 30, 20223

Financial Data Schedule Submitted to U.S. Department of HUD

Line item	Account Description	Business		Total
		Project	Activities	
111	Cash - Unrestricted	\$ 625,014	\$ 225,672	\$ 850,686
114	Cash - Tenant Security Deposits	24,686	1,840	26,526
100	Total Cash	649,700	227,512	877,212
126	Accounts Receivable - Tenants	5,863		5,863
126.1	Allow Doubtful Accounts - Tenants	(2,478)		(2,478)
120	Net Total Receivables	3,385		3,385
142	Prepaid Expenses	8,874	146	9,020
150	Total Current Assets	661,959	227,658	889,617
161	Land	340,739	68,209	408,948
162	Buildings	1,184,678	582,314	1,766,992
163	Furniture, Equipment & Machinery – Dwellings	58,018		58,018
164	Furniture, Equipment & Machinery - Admin.	141,050		141,050
165	Lease Improvements	2,598,890		2,598,890
166	Accum Depreciation	(2,804,818)	(160,136)	(2,964,954)
160	Net Fixed Assets	1,518,557	490,387	2,008,944
180	Total Non-Current Assets	1,518,557	490,387	2,008,944
200	Deferred Outflow of Resources	147,006	-	147,006
290	Total Assets and Deferred Outflow of Resources	2,327,522	718,045	3,045,567
321	Accrued Wage/Payroll Taxes Payable	8,669		8,669
322	Accrued Comp Abs – current	6,940		6,940
333	Accounts Payable - Other Government	22,514		22,514
341	Tenant Security Deposits	24,686	1,840	26,526
342	Unearned Revenue	6,782	25	6,807
343	Current Portion of Long-term Debt	1,536		1,536
345	Other Current Liabilities	33		33
346	Accrued Liabilities – Other	17,345		17,345
310	Total Current Liabilities	88,505	1,865	90,370
351	Long-term Debt, Net of Current - Capital Projects	2,873	580,000	582,873
354	Accrued Comp Abs. - Noncurrent	1,174		1,174
357	Accrued Pension and OpEB Liabilities	317,544		317,544
	Total Liabilities	410,096	581,865	991,961
400	Deferred Inflow of Resources	4,938		4,938
508.1	Invested in Capital Assets Net	1,514,148	(89,613)	1,424,535
512.1	Unrestricted Net Position	398,340	225,793	624,133
513	Total Equity/Net Position	1,912,488	136,180	2,048,668
600	Total Liab., Deferred Inflows of Resources and Equity	\$ 2,327,522	\$ 718,045	\$ 3,045,567

See Auditor's Report.

London Metropolitan Housing Authority
Statement of Revenue and Expenses
September 30, 2023

Financial Data Schedule Submitted to U.S. Department of HUD

Line item	Account Description	Business		TOTALS
		Project	Activities	
703	Net Tenant Rental Revenue	\$ 346,068	\$ 22,080	\$ 368,148
706	HUD PHA Operating Grants	347,613		347,613
711	Investment Income - PHA	85		85
715	Other Revenue	18,469	500	18,969
716	Gain or Loss on Sale of Capital Assets	5,950		5,950
700	TOTAL REVENUE	718,185	22,580	740,765
911	Admin. Salaries	73,763	500	74,263
912	Audit	5,883		5,883
915	Employee Benefits	48,551		48,551
916	Office Expenses	8,912		8,912
917	Legal	2,527		2,527
918	Travel	164		164
919	Other	100,822	1,000	101,822
	Total Operating - Admin.	240,622	1,500	242,122
931	Water	33,672		33,672
932	Electricity	14,287	840	15,127
933	Gas	38,706		38,706
936	Sewer	24,405		24,405
930	Total Utilities	111,070	840	111,910
941	Ordinary Maint. and Operations - Labor	84,847	500	85,347
942	Ordinary Maint. and Operations - Materials and Other	26,414		26,414
943	Ordinary Maint. and Operations Contracts	92,994	1,517	94,511
945	Employee Benefit Contributions - Ordinary Maint.	55,798		55,798
940	Total Maintenance	260,053	2,017	262,070
961.1	Property Insurance	14,917	568	15,485
961.2	Liability Insurance	9,936	282	10,218
	Total Insurance Premiums	24,853	850	25,703
962	Other General Expenses	1,607		1,607
962.1	Compensated Absences	19,531		19,531
963	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	22,515		22,515
964	Bad Debt - Tenant Rents	9,198		9,198
960	Total Other General Expenses	52,851	-	52,851
967.2	Interest on Notes Payable	109		109
967	Total Interest Expense and Amortization Costs	109		109
	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	689,558	5,207	694,765
970	Excess Oper. Rev. over Exp.	28,627	17,373	46,000
974	Depreciation Exp	130,191	14,558	144,749
900	TOTAL EXPENSES	819,749	19,765	839,514
1000	NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ (101,564)	\$ 2,815	\$ (98,749)

See Auditor's Report.



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

London Metropolitan Housing Authority
Madison County
179 South Main Street
London, Ohio 43140

To the Board of Trustees

I have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States’ *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the business-type activities of the London Metropolitan Housing Authority, Madison County, (the Authority) as of and for the year ended September 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority’s basic financial statements and have issued my report thereon dated March 21, 2024.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements, I considered the London Metropolitan Housing Authority’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 my opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the London Metropolitan Housing Authority’s internal control. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the London Metropolitan Housing Authority’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 London Metropolitan Housing Authority’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.

My 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 my audit I did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that I consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the London Metropolitan Housing Authority's financial statements are free from material misstatement, I 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, I do not express such an opinion. The results of my 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 my testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the London Metropolitan Housing Authority'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 London Metropolitan Housing Authority's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Kevin L. Penn, Inc.
Cleveland, Ohio

March 21, 2024

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



LONDON METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY

MADISON COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 4/16/2024

88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215
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This report is a matter of public record and is available online at
www.ohioauditor.gov