NORTHWEST OHIO CLASSICAL ACADEMY LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023



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Board of Directors Northwest Ohio Classical Academy 5025 Glendale Ave Toledo, OH 43614

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Northwest Ohio Classical Academy, Lucas County, prepared by Rea & Associates, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2022 through June 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 Northwest Ohio Classical Academy is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 18, 2024



NORTHWEST OHIO CLASSICAL ACADEMY LUCAS COUNTY

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors Northwest Ohio Classical Academy Lucas County 5025 Glendale Avenue Toledo, Ohio 43614

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Northwest Ohio Classical Academy (the "School"), Lucas County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Northwest Ohio Classical Academy, Lucas County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2023, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, and pension and other post-employment benefit schedules, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an

Northwest Ohio Classical Academy Independent Auditor's Report Page 3 of 3

opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 14, 2024 on our consideration of the School's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Rea & Associates, Inc.

Kea & Casociates, Inc.

Lima, Ohio February 14, 2024 This page intentionally left blank.

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

The discussion and analysis of Northwest Ohio Classical Academy's and its blended component unit (collectively "the School") financial performance provides an overall review of the School's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. The blended component unit, NOCA Properties LLC, is described in the notes to the basic financial statements. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School's financial performance.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is an element of the reporting model adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) in their Statement No. 34 *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments* issued June 1999. Certain comparative information between the current year and the prior year is required to be presented in the MD&A.

Financial Highlights

- In total, net position decreased \$1,169,259 from 2022.
- Total assets increased \$8,299,804 and total liabilities increased \$10,221,622 during 2023.
- The School is reporting a blended component unit effective in fiscal year 2023.
- The School entered into a loan agreement to help support the acquisition of a building and land. See Note 9 for more information.

Collectively, the net pension liability (NPL), reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27 and the net OPEB liability, pursuant to GASB Statement 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, are some of the largest liabilities reported by the School at June 30, 2023. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB asset/liability (NOA/NOL) to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's net pension/OPEB liability. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

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

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB asset/liability to equal the School's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

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

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan as against the public employer. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. For STRS, the plan's fiduciary net OPEB position was sufficient to cover the plan's total OPEB liability resulting in a net OPEB asset that is allocated to each school based on its proportionate share. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

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

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

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

Using this Financial Report

This report consists of three parts, the required supplementary information, the financial statements, and notes to the financial statements. The financial statements include a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows.

Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position answers the question of how well the School performed financially during 2023. This statement includes all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position, both financial and capital and current and long-term, using the accrual basis of accounting, which is the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when the cash is received or expended.

Table 1 provides a summary of the School's net position for fiscal years 2023 and 2022.

(Table 1) Statement of Net Position

	2023	2022	Change
Assets			
Current Assets	\$ 4,681,942	\$ 1,009,231	\$ 3,672,711
Net OPEB Asset	247,791	162,137	85,654
Capital Assets, net	5,839,726	1,298,287	4,541,439
Total Assets	10,769,459	2,469,655	8,299,804
	2 070 017	1 000 056	07.661
Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,079,917	1,992,256	87,661
Linkiliting			
Liabilities	900 722	909 000	(7.250)
Current Liabilities	890,732	898,090	(7,358)
Long Term Liabilities	11,958,422	1,729,442	10,228,980
Total Liabilities	12,849,154	2,627,532	10,221,622
	550 (5)	1 224 554	(((1,000)
Deferred Inflows of Resources	559,656	1,224,554	(664,898)
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	(194,829)	207,276	(402, 105)
Restricted	241,885		241,885
Unrestricted	(606,490)	402,549	(1,009,039)
Total Net Position	\$ (559,434)	\$ 609,825	\$(1,169,259)

Current assets increased in fiscal year 2023 due to an increase in cash held with trustee related to unspent debt proceeds. Capital assets and long-term liabilities increased as a result of debt issued to fund the purchase of land and building as well as to finance significant building improvements.

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

In addition, there was a change in net pension/OPEB liability/asset for the School. These fluctuations are due to changes in the retirement systems' unfunded liabilities that are passed through to the School's financial statements. All components of pension and OPEB accruals contribute to the fluctuations in Net Pension/OPEB liabilities, net OPEB asset and related deferred outflows/inflows, which are described in more detail in their respective notes.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Table 2 shows the change in Net Position for fiscal years 2023 and 2022.

(Table 2) Change in Net Position

	2023	2022	Change
Operating Revenue	\$ 3,692,389	\$ 3,066,124	\$ 626,265
Non-Operating Revenue	774,546	1,306,094	(531,548)
Total Revenue	4,466,935	4,372,218	94,717
Operating Expenses	4,586,199	3,713,253	872,946
Non-Operating Expenses	1,049,995	17,609	1,032,386
Total Expenses	5,636,194	3,730,862	1,905,332
Change in Net Position Net Position Beginning of Year Net Position End of Year	(1,169,259)	641,356	(1,810,615)
	609,825	(31,531)	641,356
	\$ (559,434)	\$ 609,825	\$ (1,169,259)

The School's operating and non-operating revenues in 2023 were based on the School's full-time equivalent (FTE). Operating revenues increase correlates with the increase in enrollment. The decrease in non-operating revenue is a result of reduced allocations of remaining ESSER Awards in 2023. The School's most significant expenses were "Salaries and Wages" and "Purchased Services" which increased relative to the additional operating revenue needed to service additional students. Nonoperating expenses increased primarily as a result of interest and issuance costs pertaining to the aforementioned debt issued during the fiscal year.

Capital Assets

The School's capital assets increased during fiscal year 2023 primarily from acquisition of land and a building along with construction in progress for general building improvements exceeding current year depreciation and amortization. Detailed information regarding capital asset activity is included in Note 5 in the notes to the basic financial statements.

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

Debt

As of the fiscal year-end, the School's debt obligations increased in comparison with the prior fiscal year due to issuance of a promissory note (for the purpose of acquiring and improving school facilities) only partially offset by a reduction to lease payable for termination of a building lease during the fiscal year. For more information on debt, see Note 9 to the basic financial statements.

Current Financial Issues

The School received revenue for 479 students in 2023 and 408 students in 2022. State law governing community schools allows for the School to have open enrollment across traditional school district boundaries.

The School receives its support almost entirely from state aid. The School receives additional revenues from grant subsidies.

Contacting the School's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our readers with a general overview of the School's finances and to show the School's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Fiscal Officer at 3320 West Market Street, Suite 300, Fairlawn, Ohio 44333.

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Northwest Ohio Classical Academy Lucas County, Ohio Statement of Net Position June 30, 2023

Aggatas	
Assets: Current Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 520,676
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents Held by Trustee	4,079,121
Intergovernmental Receivables	15,970
Grant Funding Receivable	66,175
Total Current Assets	4,681,942
Noncurrent Assets	
Capital Assets, not being Depreciated/Amortized	3,829,787
Capital Assets, being Depreciated/Amortized	2,009,939
Net OPEB Asset Total Noncurrent Assets	247,791 6,087,517
Total Noncurrent Assets	0,087,317
Total Assets	10,769,459
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Pension	1,850,775
OPEB	229,142
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,079,917
Liabilities:	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	129,042
Accrued Wages and Benefits	139,927
Intergovernmental Payable	1,826
Contracts Payable	510,175
Retainage Payable	104,202
Interest Payable Lease Payable	39 5,521
Total Current Liabilities	890,732
Total Cultent Liabilities	890,732
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Lease Payable	940
Notes Payable	9,255,742
Net Pension Liability	2,581,113
Net OPEB Liability	120,627
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	11,958,422
Total Noncultent Elabilities	11,930,422
Total Liabilities	12,849,154
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Pension	218,577
OPEB	341,079
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	559,656
Net Position:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	(194,829)
Restricted for OPEB	57,681
Restricted for Debt Service	184,204
Unrestricted	(606,490)
Total Net Position	\$ (559,434)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Northwest Ohio Classical Academy Lucas County, Ohio Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Operating Revenues:	
Foundation Payments	\$ 3,575,733
Casino Revenue	28,725
Other	87,931
Total Operating Revenues	3,692,389
Operating Expenses:	
Salaries and Wages	2,158,600
Fringe Benefits	1,101,108
Purchased Services	812,209
Materials and Supplies	271,144
Depreciation/Amortization	135,568
Other	107,570
Total Operating Expenses	4,586,199
Operating Loss	(893,810)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):	
Federal and State Grants	691,709
Investment Income	82,837
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(1,049,995)
Net Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(275,449)
Change in Net Position	(1,169,259)
Net Position Beginning of Year	609,825
Net Position End of Year	\$ (559,434)

Northwest Ohio Classical Academy Lucas County, Ohio Statement of Cash Flows For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Cash Received from State of Ohio	\$	3,604,458
Cash Received from Other Operating Revenues		105,517
Cash Payments to Employees for Services and Benefits		(2,710,120)
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services		(1,595,337)
Other Cash Payments		(114,656)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities		(710,138)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:		
Cash Received from State and Federal Grants		1,226,496
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:		
Cash Payments for Capital Acquisitions		(4,522,242)
Cash Payments for Principal on Leases		(80,325)
Note Proceeds		9,960,000
Discount Paid		(716,195)
Cash Paid for Interest		(342,243)
Issuance Costs		(695,063)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Capital and Related Financing Activities		3,603,932
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Interest and Dividends on Cash and Cash Equivalents		82,837
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		4,203,127
•		
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		396,670
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$	4,599,797
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash		
Used for Operating Activities:	Φ.	(002.010)
Operating Loss	\$	(893,810)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to		
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities: Depreciation/Amortization		135,568
*		133,306
Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Accounts Receivable		1,099
Intergovernmental Receivable		(15,970)
Prepaids		500
Deposits		10,000
Accounts Payable		(513,083)
Accrued Wages and Benefits		40,676
Intergovernmental Payable		(11,795)
Net Pension/OPEB Asset/Liabilities and Related Deferrals		536,677
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	\$	(710,138)
r 8		(1 1) 10)
Schedule of Noncash Transactions:		
The School purchased capital assets on account in fiscal year 2023.	\$	614,377
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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL AND REPORTING ENTITY

Northwest Ohio Classical Academy (the School) is a nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Chapters 3314 and 1702 to maintain and provide a school exclusively for charitable, religious, educational, and scientific purposes. The School, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any school district. The School may sue and be sued, acquire facilities as needed, and contract for any services necessary for the operation of the School.

The School began operations at the beginning of the 2020 school year. The School signed a contract with St. Aloysius Orphanage (Sponsor) to operate through June 30, 2025. The School operates under a self-appointing, Board of Directors (the Board) that shall not be less than five or more than eleven. The School's Code of Regulations specify that vacancies that arise on the Board will be filled by a majority vote of the existing trustees. The Board is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the contract with the Sponsor which include, but are not limited to, state-mandated provisions regarding student population, curriculum, academic goals, performance standards, admission standards, and qualifications of teachers. The School has one instructional/support facility.

The Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading.

The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the School. For the School, this includes general operations, and student related activities of the School.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School is financially accountable. The School is financially accountable for an organization if the School appoints a voting majority of the organization's Governing Board and (1) the School is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; or (3) the School is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) the School is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the School in that the School approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes. Certain organizations are also included as component units if the nature and significance of the relationship between the primary government and the organization is such that exclusion by the primary government would render the primary government's financial statements incomplete or misleading. The School is reporting a blended component unit within its financial statements.

<u>Blended Component Unit</u> – NOCA Properties LLC ("NOCA LLC") is considered a blended component unit of the School by virtue of meeting the criteria noted above. NOCA LLC was formed to acquire, hold, invest in, and lease real property for School operations. The School is obligated for the debt of NOCA LLC. See Note 14 for detail on NOCA LLC's fiscal year 2023 financial activity.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the School have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as applied to governmental nonprofit organizations. 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 School's accounting policies are described below.

Basis of Presentation

The School's basic financial statements consist of a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows. Enterprise fund reporting focuses on the determination of the change in Net Position, financial position and cash flows.

Auditor of State of Ohio Bulletin No. 2000-005 requires the presentation of all financial activity to be reported within one enterprise fund for year-end reporting purposes. Enterprise accounting is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that the costs (expenses) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. Enterprise accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources are included on the Statement of Net Position. Operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net position. The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes. Revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

Budgetary Process

Community schools are statutorily required to adopt a budget by Ohio Revised Code 3314.032(C). However, unlike traditional public schools located in the State of Ohio, community schools are not required to follow the specific budgetary process and limits set forth in the Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5705, unless specifically provided in the contract between the School and its Sponsor. The contract between the School and its Sponsor does not require the School to follow the provisions Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5705; therefore, no budgetary information is presented in the basic financial statements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that are not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

Prepaids

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2023, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of purchase by the School and an expense is recorded when used.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 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 government or imposed by enabling legislation.

Capital Assets and Depreciation/Amortization

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. For purposes of recording capital assets, the Board has a capitalization threshold of \$5,000.

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings and Improvements	20 - 40 years
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	5 - 15 years

The School is also reporting intangible right to use assets related to equipment. This intangible asset is being amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

Use of Estimates

In preparing the financial statements, management is sometimes required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, the disclosure of contingent assets deferred outflows of resources and liabilities deferred inflows of resources at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Net Position

Net position represents the different between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws and regulations of other governments. There was no net position restricted for enabling legislation at fiscal year-end. The School applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the School's primary activities. For the School, these revenues are primarily State aid and casino payments. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods and services that are the primary activities of the School. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Intergovernmental Revenues

The School currently participates in the State Foundation Program, facilities aid, and casino tax distributions, which are reflected under "Operating revenues" on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. Revenues received from these programs are recognized as operating revenue in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the School receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants, entitlements, and contributions. Grants, entitlements, and contributions are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the School must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School on a reimbursement basis.

Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

Note Issuance Costs and Unamortized Discounts

In the financial statements, note issuance costs are recognized in the current period and are not amortized. Note discounts are amortized over the term of the notes using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Unamortized note discounts are presented as a decrease of the face amount of the note payable (see Note 9).

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School, 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 Notes 10 and 11.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the School, deferred inflows of resources include pension and OPEB, which are reported on the statement of net position. (See Notes 10 and 11).

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 3 – IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the School has implemented GASB Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations, GASB Statement No. 93, paragraphs 13 and 14, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates, GASB Statement No. 94, Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Available Payment Arrangements, GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements, and certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 99, Omnibus 2022.

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

GASB Statement No. 93, paragraphs 13 and 14, provide an exception to the lease modifications guidance in GASB Statement No. 87, as amended, for certain lease contracts that are amended solely to replace an IBOR as the rate upon which variable payments depend. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 93 paragraphs 13 and 14, did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

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

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

GASB Statement No. 99 enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and improves the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The implementation of certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 99 that relate to extension of LIBOR, accounting for SNAP distributions, disclosures of nonmonetary transactions, and pledges of future revenues by pledging governments, did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

At June 30, 2023, \$250,000 of the \$520,676 bank balance was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the remaining was exposed to custodial credit risk. There are no significant statutory restrictions regarding the deposit and investment of funds by the non-profit corporation.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Investments

The School had the following investment at fiscal year-end:

		investment
	Measurement	Maturity of
Investment	Amount	1 Year or Less
Fair Value:		
U.S. Government Money Markets	\$ 4,079,121	\$ 4,079,121

The School categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above table identifies the School's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2023. The School's investments are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs).

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
	June 30, 2022	Additions	Deletions	June 30, 2023
Nondepreciable Capital Assets				
Land	\$ -	\$ 453,477	\$ -	\$ 453,477
Construction in Progress	748,351	2,627,959	-	3,376,310
Total Nondepreciable Capital Assets	748,351	3,081,436		3,829,787
Capital Assets Being Depreciated/Amortized				
Building and Improvements	18,625	2,055,183	-	2,073,808
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	8,450	-	-	8,450
Intangible Right to Use Asset - Equipment	16,974	-	-	16,974
Intangible Right to Use Asset - Building	666,765	-	(666,765)	-
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated/Amortized	710,814	2,055,183	(666,765)	2,099,232
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization:				
Building and Improvements	(10,286)	(61,808)	-	(72,094)
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	(4,860)	(1,619)	-	(6,479)
Intangible Right to Use Asset - Equipment	(5,360)	(5,360)	-	(10,720)
Intangible Right to Use Asset - Building	(140,372)	(66,781)	207,153	-
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	(160,878)	(135,568)	207,153	(89,293)
Net Capital Assets Being Depreciated/Amortized	549,936	1,919,615	(459,612)	2,009,939
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 1,298,287	\$ 5,001,051	\$ (459,612)	\$ 5,839,726

NOTE 6 - SPONSORSHIP FEES

The School contracted with St. Aloysius as its sponsor effective July 1, 2019. St. Aloysius was paid three percent (3%) for oversight, monitoring, and technical assistance provided to the School.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 7 - PURCHASED SERVICES

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, purchased service expenses were payments for services rendered by various vendors as follows:

Purchased Services	 Amount
Professional and Technical Services	\$ 338,658
Property Services	170,887
Professional Development	58,411
Utilities	75,964
Sponsor Fees	107,318
Communications	60,971
Total	\$ 812,209

NOTE 8 - RISK MANAGEMENT

Property and Liability

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The School maintains insurance coverage for rental/theft; general liability and directors' and officers' liability in amounts that are adequate. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the prior fiscal year.

Director and Officer

Coverage has been purchased by the School with a \$1,000,000 aggregate limit.

NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

During the fiscal year, the following activity occurred in long-term liabilities:

	Balance			Balance	Amount Due	
	6/30/2022	Additions	Deductions	6/30/2023	One Year	
Lease Payable - Equipment	\$ 11,786	\$ -	\$ (5,325)	\$ 6,461	\$ 5,521	
Lease Payable - Building	532,585		(532,585)			
Total Leases Payable	544,371		(537,910)	6,461	5,521	
Series 2023 Promissory Note	=	9,960,000	=	9,960,000	= .	
Discount		(716,195)	11,937	(704,258)		
Total Direct Financing		9,243,805	11,937	9,255,742		
Net Pension Liability	1,207,916	1,373,197	-	2,581,113	-	
Net OPEB Liability	118,934	1,693		120,627	<u> </u>	
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 1,871,221	\$10,618,695	\$ (525,973)	\$11,963,943	\$ 5,521	

Lease Payable

The School had lease agreements to lease copiers and building space. The future lease payments were discounted based on the interest rate implicit in the lease or using the School's incremental borrowing rate. This discount is being amortized over the life of the lease. The building lease was terminated during fiscal year 2023. A summary of the principal and interest amounts for the remaining lease is as follows:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Lease Payable					
Fiscal Year	P	rincipal	In	terest	
2024	\$	5,521	\$	143	
2025		940		4	
	\$	6,461	\$	147	

Promissory Note – Series 2023

Series 2023 Promissory Note – In January 2023, a \$9,960,000 promissory note was issued to evidence the loan agreement between NOCA Properties LLC and the Public Finance Authority (Authority). NOCA Properties LLC entered into a loan agreement with the Authority to borrow \$9,410,000 in proceeds from the issuance of the Authority's Educational Facilities Revenue Bonds (Northwest Classical Ohio Academy), Series 2023A and \$550,000 in proceeds from the Authority's Taxable Educational Facilities Revenue Bonds. Payments of principal and interest on this note shall be due not later than the fifteenth day of each month (each a "lease payment" date), commencing on January 1, 2023, between NOCA Properties LLC and the School. UMB Bank (Trustee) has been designated as the paying agent, registrar and trustee. Payments of both principal and interest are to be irrevocably assigned by the Authority to the Trustee pursuant to the indenture.

At June 30, 2023, \$184,204 was held in trust for debt service payments. \$1,971,639 of the note proceeds were used to finance the purchase of land and school facilities and \$6,179,502 was placed in trust for future capital improvements.

The promissory note is considered a direct financing. Direct financings have terms negotiated directly between the borrower and the lender and are not offered for public sale. In the event of default, at the option of the holder, the entire indebtedness evidenced shall become due, payable and collectible then and thereafter as the holder may elect, regardless of the date of maturity hereof. Prior to the exercise of such option, the Trustee shall give written notice thereof to NOCA Properties LLC. Until the note is terminated and paid in full. NOCA Properties LLC (1) will not suspend or discontinue any payments under the loan agreement or neglect to perform any of its duties required thereunder, (2) will perform and observe all of its obligations as set forth in the loan agreement, mortgage and this note, and (3) except as provided in the loan agreement, will not terminate the loan agreement, mortgage or this note for any cause.

A summary of the principal and interest amounts for promissory note are as follows:

Promissory Note						
Fiscal Year		Principal		Interest		
2024	\$	-	\$	819,035		
2025		-		787,438		
2026		-		707,438		
2027		-		707,437		
2028		-		707,437		
2029-2033		435,000		3,439,013		
2034-2038		695,000		3,171,987		
2039-2043		995,000		2,882,344		
2044-2048		1,390,000		2,481,016		
2049-2052		6,445,000		1,413,242		
	\$	9,960,000	\$	17,116,387		

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions/OPEB are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period.

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

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

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

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension/OPEB liability (asset)*. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *accrued wages and benefits*.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

^{*} Members with 25 years of service credit as of August 1, 2017, may be included in this plan.

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

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost of living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. New benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. The COLA is indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5 percent and with a floor of 0 percent. A three-year COLA suspension was in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. The Retirement Board approved a 2.5 percent COLA for calendar year 2023.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.0 percent. For fiscal year 2023, the Retirement Board did not allocate any employer contribution to the Health Care Fund.

The School's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$65,595 for fiscal year 2023.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Effective August 1, 2017 – July 1, 2019, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2019 – July 1, 2021, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 28 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased in until August 1, 2023, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

Eligibility changes for DB Plan members who retire with actuarially reduced benefits will be phased in until August 1, 2023, when retirement eligibility will be five years of qualifying service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.53 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices offered by STRS. The remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. New members on or after July 1, 2013, must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit to apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. If a member of the DC plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The 2023 employer and employee contribution rate of 14 percent was equal to the statutory maximum rates. For 2023, the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The School's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$228,512 for fiscal year 2023.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The School's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of employer contributions in the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating employers. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	 SERS	STRS		 Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:				
Current Measurement Date	0.0083894%		0.00956967%	
Prior Measurement Date	 0.0060888%		0.00769017%	
Change in Proportionate Share	 0.0023006% 0.00187950%			
Proportionate Share of the Net				
Pension Liability	\$ 453,764	\$	2,127,349	\$ 2,581,113
Pension Expense	\$ 194,396	\$	660,651	\$ 855,047

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources	 	 	_
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 18,378	\$ 27,233	\$ 45,611
Net Difference between Projected and			
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	_	74,027	74,027
Changes of Assumptions	4,477	254,580	259,057
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	147,443	1,030,530	1,177,973
School Contributions Subsequent to the			
Measurement Date	 65,595	 228,512	 294,107
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 235,893	\$ 1,614,882	\$ 1,850,775
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 2,979	\$ 8,139	\$ 11,118
Net Difference between Projected and			
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	15,833	-	15,833
Changes of Assumptions	-	191,626	191,626
Changes in Proportion and Differences between			
School Contributions and Proportionate			
Share of Contributions	 	 	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 18,812	\$ 199,765	\$ 218,577

\$294,107 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	 SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	 		_		_	
2024	\$ 107,225	\$	418,448	\$	525,673	
2025	40,565		405,904		446,469	
2026	(22,618)		146,506		123,888	
2027	26,314		215,747		242,061	
Total	\$ 151,486	\$	1,186,605	\$	1,338,091	

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, are presented below:

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

Inflation 2.40 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 3.25 percent to 13.58 percent

Investment Rate of Return 7.00 percent, net of investment expense, including inflation COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 2.00 percent, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future

retirees will be delayed for three years following

commencement

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	2.00 %	(0.45) %
US Equity	24.75	5.37
Non-US Equity Developed	13.50	6.22
Non-US Equity Emerging	6.75	8.22
Fixed Income/Global Bonds	19.00	1.20
Private Equity	11.00	10.05
Real Estate/Real Assets	16.00	4.87
Multi-Asset Strategies	4.00	3.39
Private Debt/Private Credit	3.00	5.38
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate The total pension liability for 2022 was calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.00 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

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

	Current					
	1%	Decrease	Dis	count Rate	19	6 Increase
School's Proportionate Share						
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	667,919	\$	453,764	\$	273,341

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation, are presented below:

Inflation	2.50 percent
Salary Increases	
Current Measurement Period	Varies by service from 2.50 percent to 8.50 percent
Prior Measurement Period	Varies by age from 2.50 percent to 12.50 percent
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.00 percent effective July 1, 2017

For 2022, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110 percent for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Table adjusted 95 percent for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Disable Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation, were based on the results of the latest available actuarial experience study, which is for the period July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2021. An actuarial experience study is done on a quinquennial basis.

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation*	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return**
7 BSCt Class	Turocation	Rate of Retain
Domestic Equity	26.00 %	6.60 %
International Equity	22.00	6.80
Alternatives	19.00	7.38
Fixed Income	22.00	1.75
Real Estate	10.00	5.75
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	1.00
Total	100.00 %	

^{*}Target allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2022. Target weights were phased in over a 3-month period concluding on October 1, 2022.

**10-Year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 percent and is net of investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2022. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2022. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2022.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

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

		Current							
	19	6 Decrease	Discount Rate		1% Increase				
School's Proportionate Share									
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	3,213,651	\$	2,127,349	\$	1,208,675			

Changes between the Measurement Date and the Reporting Date The discount rate was adjusted to 7.00 percent for the June 30, 2022 valuation. Demographic assumptions were changed based on the actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2021.

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description - The School contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 75 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. SERS' Health Care Plan provides healthcare benefits to eligible individuals receiving retirement, disability, and survivor benefits, and to their eligible dependents. Members who retire after June 1, 1986, need 10 years of service credit, exclusive of most types of purchased credit, to qualify to participate in SERS' health care coverage. The following types of credit purchased after January 29, 1981 do not count toward health care coverage eligibility: military, federal, out-of-state, municipal, private school, exempted, and early retirement incentive credit. In addition to age and service retirees, disability benefit recipients and beneficiaries who are receiving monthly benefits due to the death of a member or retiree, are eligible for SERS' health care coverage. Most retirees and dependents choosing SERS' health care coverage are over the age of 65 and therefore enrolled in a fully insured Medicare Advantage plan; however, SERS maintains a traditional, self-insured preferred provider organization for its non-Medicare retiree population. For both groups, SERS offers a self-insured prescription drug program. Health care is a benefit that is permitted, not mandated, by statute. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2023, no allocation was made to

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2023, this amount was \$25,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2023, the School's surcharge obligation was \$8,709, which is reported as accrued wages and benefits. The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School's contractually required contribution to SERS was equal to its surcharge obligation for fiscal year 2023.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the School's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	SERS		 STRS		Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset):					
Current Measurement Date		0.0085916%	0.00956967%		
Prior Measurement Date		0.0062842%	 0.00769017%		
Change in Proportionate Share		0.0023074%	 0.00187950%		
Proportionate Share of the Net					
OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	120,627	\$ (247,791)		
OPEB Expense	\$	28,011	\$ (43,565)	\$	(15,554)

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

differences between projected and actual investment earnings are similarly recognized over a closed fiveyear period.

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred Outflows of Resources	•			_		_
Differences between Expected and						
Actual Experience	\$	1,015	\$	3,594	\$	4,609
Net Difference between Projected and						
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments		627		4,312		4,939
Changes of Assumptions		19,184		10,556		29,740
Changes in Proportion and Differences between						
School Contributions and Proportionate						
Share of Contributions		175,322		5,823		181,145
School Contributions Subsequent to the						
Measurement Date		8,709				8,709
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	204,857	\$	24,285	\$	229,142
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Differences between Expected and						
Actual Experience	\$	77,163	\$	37,213	\$	114,376
Net Difference between Projected and						
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments		-		-		-
Changes of Assumptions		49,521		175,709		225,230
Changes in Proportion and Differences between						
School Contributions and Proportionate						
Share of Contributions				1,473		1,473
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	126,684	\$	214,395	\$	341,079

\$8,709 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction/addition to the net OPEB liability/asset in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	 SERS		STRS		Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	 _		_		_		
2024	\$ 11,985	\$	(55,739)	\$	(43,754)		
2025	12,187		(54,882)		(42,695)		
2026	15,049		(25,390)		(10,341)		
2027	18,464		(9,878)		8,586		
2028	9,620		(14,473)		(4,853)		
Thereafter	 2,159		(29,748)		(27,589)		
Total	\$ 69,464	\$	(190,110)	\$	(120,646)		

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2022, are presented below:

Inflation 2.40 percent

Salary Increases, including inflation 3.25 percent to 13.58 percent

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

Fiduciary Net Position Depletion Projected to be 2044

Municipal Bond Index Rate

Measurement Date 3.69 percent Prior Measurement Date 1.92 percent

Single Equivalent Interest Rate

Measurement Date 4.08 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation Prior Measurement Date 2.27 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation

Health Care Cost Trend Rate

Medicare5.125 percent - 4.40 percentPre-Medicare6.750 percent - 4.40 percentMedical Trend Assumption7.00 percent - 4.40 percent

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

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

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

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

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash	2.00 %	(0.45) %
US Equity	24.75	5.37
Non-US Equity Developed	13.50	6.22
Non-US Equity Emerging	6.75	8.22
Fixed Income/Global Bonds	19.00	1.20
Private Equity	11.00	10.05
Real Estate/Real Assets	16.00	4.87
Multi-Asset Strategies	4.00	3.39
Private Debt/Private Credit	3.00	5.38
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2022, was 4.08 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2022 was 2.27 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the plan at the contribution rate of 1.50 percent of projected covered payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and no contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current System members by SERS actuaries. The Municipal Bond Index Rate is used in the determination of the SEIR for both the June 30, 2022 and the June 30, 2021 total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index rate is the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion. The Municipal Bond Index Rate is 3.69 percent at June 30, 2022 and 1.92 percent at June 30, 2021.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability and what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.08 percent) and higher (5.08 percent) than the current discount rate (4.08 percent). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (6.00 percent decreasing to 3.40 percent) and higher (8.00 percent decreasing to 5.40 percent) than the current rate (7.00 percent decreasing to 4.40 percent).

	Current							
	1%	Dis	count Rate	1% Increase				
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	149,821	\$	120,627	\$	97,060		
	1%	Decrease		Current end Rate	1% Increase			
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	93,025	\$	120,627	\$	156,680		

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation are presented below:

	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Projected Salary Increases	Varies by service from 2.5 percent to 8.5 percent	Varies by age from 2.5 percent to 12.50 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent	3 percent
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent	7.00 percent
Health Care Cost Trends		
Medical		
Pre-Medicare	7.50 percent initial	5.00 percent initial
	3.94 percent ultimate	4 percent ultimate
Medicare	-68.78 percent initial	-16.18 percent initial
	3.94 percent ultimate	4 percent ultimate
Prescription Drug	-	-
Pre-Medicare	9.00 percent initial	6.50 percent initial
	3.94 percent ultimate	4 percent ultimate
Medicare	-5.47 percent initial	29.98 percent initial
	3.94 percent ultimate	4 percent ultimate

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

For 2022, healthy retirees post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110 percent for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020; pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95 percent for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. For disabled retirees, mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Disabled Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

For 2021, healthy retirees the mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. For disabled retirees, mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2021. An actuarial experience study is done on a quinquennial basis.

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

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation*	Rate of Return**
Domestic Equity	26.00 %	6.60 %
International Equity	22.00	6.80
Alternatives	19.00	7.38
Fixed Income	22.00	1.75
Real Estate	10.00	5.75
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	1.00
Total	100.00 %	

^{*}Target allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2022. Target weights were phased in over a 3-month period concluding on October 1, 2022.

**10-Year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 percent and is net of investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2022. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed STRS continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2022. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected health care costs to determine the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2022.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate and Health Care Cost Trend Rate The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2022, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00 percent, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	1%	Current 1% Decrease Discount Rate 1% Inc					
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)	\$	(229,076)	\$	(247,791)	\$	(263,821)	
	1%	1% Decrease		Current Trend Rate		1% Increase	
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)	\$	(257,019)	\$	(247,791)	\$	(236,142)	

NOTE 12 - CONTINGENCIES

Grants

Amounts received from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor. Any disallowed costs may require refunding to the grantor. Amounts which may be disallowed, if any, are not presently determinable. However, in the opinion of the School, any such adjustments will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the School.

Litigation

The School is not a party to legal proceedings that, in the opinion of management, would have a material adverse effect on the financial statements.

NOTE 13 – CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENT

As of June 30, 2023, the School had an outstanding contractual commitment to Comte Construction Company for \$3,049,395, which represents the total contract amount of \$5,613,370 less incurred expenses of \$2,563,975.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 14 - CONDENSED COMBINING INFORMATION

Condensed combining information is provided for Northwest Ohio Classical Academy and NOCA Properties, LLC, a blended component unit, as follows.

	Northwest Ohio Classical		NOCA Proportion	
		Academy	Properties, LLC	Total
Assets:		<u>icademij</u>		
Current Assets	\$	602,821	\$ 4,079,121	\$ 4,681,942
Noncurrent Assets				
Net OPEB Asset		247,791	-	247,791
Capital Assets, Net		913,709	4,926,017	5,839,726
Total Noncurrent Assets		1,161,500	4,926,017	6,087,517
Total Assets		1,764,321	9,005,138	10,769,459
Deferred Outflows of Resources		2,079,917		2,079,917
Liabilities:				
Current Liabilities		276,355	614,377	890,732
Long-term Liabilities		2,702,680	9,255,742	11,958,422
Total Liabilities		2,979,035	9,870,119	12,849,154
Deferred Inflows of Resources		559,656		559,656
Net Position:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets		907,248	(1,102,077)	(194,829)
Restricted		57,681	184,204	241,885
Unrestricted		(659,382)	52,892	(606,490)
Total Net Position	\$	305,547	\$ (864,981)	\$ (559,434)

Northwest Ohio Classical Academy Lucas County, Ohio Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Northwest Ohio Classical Academy	NOCA Properties, LLC	Eliminations	Total
Operating Revenues: Foundation Payments	\$ 3,575,733	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,575,733
Casino Revenue	28,725	J	φ -	28,725
Lease Revenue	28,723	159,068	(159,068)	28,723
Other	105,517	139,008	` ' '	97 02 1
Total Revenues		150.069	(17,586)	87,931
I otal Revenues	3,709,975	159,068	(176,654)	3,692,389
Operating Expenses:				
Salaries and Wages	2,158,600	_	_	2,158,600
Fringe Benefits	1,101,108	_	_	1,101,108
Purchased Services	971,277	_	(159,068)	812,209
Materials and Supplies	271,144	_	-	271,144
Depreciation/Amortization	99,249	36,319	_	135,568
Other	103,517	4,053	_	107,570
Capital Outlay	,	17,586	(17,586)	-
Total Expenditures	4,704,895	57,958	(176,654)	4,586,199
Operating Income (Loss)	(994,920)	101,110		(893,810)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):				
Federal and State Grants	691,709	_	-	691,709
Investment Income	-	82,837	-	82,837
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(1,067)	(1,048,928)	=	(1,049,995)
Net Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	690,642	(966,091)	-	(275,449)
Change in Net Position	(304,278)	(864,981)	_	(1,169,259)
Net Position Beginning of Year	609,825	(001,501)	_	609,825
Net Position End of Year	\$ 305,547	\$ (864,981)	\$ -	\$ (559,434)

Northwest Ohio Classical Academy Lucas County, Ohio Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Northwest Ohio Classical Academy		NOCA Properties, LLC	Eliminations	Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:					
Cash Received from State of Ohio	\$	3,604,458	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,604,458
Cash Received from Leases		-	159,068	(159,068)	-
Cash Received from Other Operating Revenues		105,517	-	-	105,517
Cash Payments to Employees for Services and Benefits		(2,710,120)	-	-	(2,710,120)
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services		(1,754,405)	-	159,068	(1,595,337)
Other Cash Payments		(93,017)	(21,639)	<u> </u>	(114,656)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities		(847,567)	137,429		(710,138)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities: Cash Received from State and Federal Grants Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities: Cash Payments for Capital Acquisitions		1,226,496	(4.247.050)	<u> </u>	 1,226,496
		(/ /	(4,347,959)	-	(4,522,242)
Cash Payments for Principal on Leases		(80,325)	- 0.000,000	-	(80,325)
Note Proceeds		-	9,960,000	-	9,960,000
Discount Paid		(215)	(716,195)	-	(716,195)
Cash Paid for Interest		(315)	(341,928)	-	(342,243)
Issuance Costs			(695,063)		 (695,063)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for)					
Capital and Related Financing Activities		(254,923)	3,858,855		 3,603,932
Cash Flows from Investing Activities: Interest and Dividends on Cash and Cash Equivalents			82,837	- _	 82,837
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		124,006 396,670	4,079,121	-	4,203,127 396,670
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$	520,676	\$ 4,079,121	<u> </u>	\$ 4,599,797
Chon and Chon Equitations at End of Ital	Ψ.	520,070	,0,7,121	*	 .,0,,,,,,

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

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2023	2022	2021
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00838940%	0.00608880%	0.00168210%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 453,764	\$ 224,659	\$ 111,258
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 313,393	\$ 207,557	\$ 61,593
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	144.79%	108.24%	180.63%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	75.82%	82.86%	68.55%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)			
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00956967%	0.00769017%	0.00508064%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 2,127,349	\$ 983,257	\$ 1,229,334
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,244,100	\$ 948,914	\$ 613,157
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	171.00%	103.62%	200.49%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	78.90%	87.80%	75.50%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2021 is not available.

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

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School's Contributions - Pension Last Four Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2023	 2022	 2021	2020
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 65,595	\$ 43,875	\$ 29,058	\$ 8,623
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (65,595)	(43,875)	 (29,058)	(8,623
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 468,536	\$ 313,393	\$ 207,557	\$ 61,593
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 228,512	\$ 174,174	\$ 132,848	\$ 85,842
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (228,512)	 (174,174)	 (132,848)	 (85,842)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,632,229	\$ 1,244,100	\$ 948,914	\$ 613,157
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2020 is not available.

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

	 2023		2022		2021
School Employees Retirement System (SERS)					
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00859160%	0	0.00628400%	(0.00176600%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 120,627	\$	118,934	\$	38,383
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 313,393	\$	207,557	\$	61,593
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	38.49%		57.30%		62.32%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	30.34%		24.08%		18.17%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)					
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	0.00956967%	0	0.00769000%	(0.00508100%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$ (247,791)	\$	(162,137)	\$	(89,298)
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,244,100	\$	948,914	\$	613,157
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-19.92%		-17.09%		-14.56%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	230.73%		174.73%		182.10%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2021 is not available.

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

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School's Contributions - OPEB Last Four Fiscal Years (2)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2023	 2022	 2021	 2020
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$ 8,709	\$ 5,679	\$ 4,064	\$ 1,232
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (8,709)	 (5,679)	 (4,064)	 (1,232)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 468,536	\$ 313,393	\$ 207,557	\$ 61,593
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	1.86%	1.81%	1.96%	1.93%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 	 	 	 -
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ -
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,632,229	\$ 1,244,100	\$ 948,914	\$ 613,157
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

⁽¹⁾ Includes surcharge

⁽²⁾ Information prior to 2020 is not available.

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

NOTE 1 - NET PENSION LIABILITY

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

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

For fiscal year 2022, cost-of-living adjustments were increased from 2.00 percent to 2.50 percent.

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

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

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

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2022, the Retirement Board approved several changes to the actuarial assumptions. The salary increases were where changed from 12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65 to varying by service from 2.50 percent to 8.50 percent. The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the Pub-2010 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2020.

For fiscal year 2021, the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.45 percent to 7.00 percent.

For fiscal year 2018, the Retirement Board approved several changes to the actuarial assumptions in 2017. The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent, the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent, the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00 percent, and total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25 percent due to lower inflation. The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016. Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

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

NOTE 2 - NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET)

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

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

Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Fiscal year 2023	3.69 percent
Fiscal year 2022	1.92 percent
Fiscal year 2021	2.45 percent
Fiscal year 2020	3.13 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.62 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent

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

Eigen 1 2022	1.00
Fiscal year 2023	4.08 percent
Fiscal year 2022	2.27 percent
Fiscal year 2021	2.63 percent
Fiscal year 2020	3.22 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.70 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent

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

Pre-Medicare Trend Assumption

Fiscal year 2023	6.75 percent initially, decreasing to 4.40 percent
Fiscal year 2022	6.75 percent initially, decreasing to 4.40 percent
Fiscal year 2021	7.00 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2020	7.00 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	7.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	7.50 percent initially, decreasing to 4.00 percent

Medicare Trend Assumption

Fiscal year 2023	7.00 percent initially, decreasing to 4.40 percent
Fiscal year 2022	5.125 percent initially, decreasing to 4.40 percent
Fiscal year 2021	5.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2020	5.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	5.375 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	5.50 percent initially, decreasing to 5.00 percent

Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions.

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2022, the healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RPub-2010 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2020. Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

For fiscal year 2022, the following changes were made to the actuarial assumptions:

- Projected salary increases from 3.25 to 10.75 percent, including wage inflation to varying by service from 2.50 to 8.50 percent
- Medicare medical health care cost trends from -16.18 percent initial to -68.78 percent initial and 4.00 percent ultimate to 3.94 percent ultimate
- Medicare prescription drug health care cost trends from 29.98 percent initial to -5.47 percent initial and 4.00 percent ultimate to 3.94 percent ultimate

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

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

For fiscal year 2018, the blended discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees

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

and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

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

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

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

For fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. This was subsequently extended, see above paragraph.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Board of Directors Northwest Ohio Classical Academy Lucas County 5025 Glendale Avenue Toledo, Ohio 43614

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the Northwest Ohio Classical Academy, Lucas County, Ohio (the "School") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 14, 2024.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Northwest Ohio Classical Academy
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on
Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements
Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*Page 2 of 2

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

Kea Housociates, Inc.

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Rea & Associates, Inc.

Lima, Ohio

February 14, 2024



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

To the Board of Directors Northwest Ohio Classical Academy Lucas County, Ohio 5025 Glendale Avenue Toledo, OH 43614

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Northwest Ohio Classical Academy (the "School"), Lucas County, Ohio, compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the School's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023. The School's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the School complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Northwest Ohio Classical Academy Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance on the Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance Page 2 of 3

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the School's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the School's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, Government Auditing Standards, and the Uniform Guidance, we

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the School's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- obtain an understanding of the School's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

Northwest Ohio Classical Academy Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance Page 3 of 3

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

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

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

Rea & Associates, Inc.

Kea & Casociates, Inc.

Lima, Ohio

February 14, 2024

NORTHWEST OHIO CLASSICAL ACADEMY LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor/ Program Title	Assistance Listing #	Grant Year	Ex	penditures		Provided to recipients
U. S. Department of Education						
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:						
Title I	84.010A	2022/2023	\$	124,462	\$	-
Title I - Expanding Opportunities Grant	84.010A	2023		4,067		-
Total Title I				128,529		-
Special Education Cluster:						
IDEA Part B	84.027A	2022/2023		110,574		-
Early Childhood Special Education	84.173A	2023		1,928		
COVID-19: ARP IDEA Part B	84.027X	2022/2023		9,096		-
COVID-19: ARP IDEA Early Childhood Special Education	84.173X	2023		1,590	· -	
Total Special Education Cluster				123,188		-
Education Stabilization Fund						
COVID-19: Educations Stabilization Fund (ESSER II)	84.425D	2022/2023		101,249		-
COVID-19: Educations Stabilization Fund (ARP ESSER)	84.425U	2022/2023		739,469		_
Total Education Stabilization Fund				840,718		-
Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Achievement	84.424A	2023		6,841		-
Title II-A Supporting Effective Instruction	84.367A	2022/2023		8,759		-
Total U.S. Department of Education				1,108,035		
TOTAL FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE			\$	1,108,035	\$	-

NORTHWEST OHIO CLASSICAL ACADEMY LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS 2 CFR 200.510(B)(6) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Northwest Ohio Classical Academy, Lucas County, Ohio (the School) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2023. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the School, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the School.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. The School has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NORTHWEST OHIO CLASSICAL ACADEMY LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS 2 CFR §200.515

JUNE 30, 2023

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d) (1) (i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d) (1) (ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d) (1) (ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	None Reported
(d) (1) (iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d) (1) (iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d) (1) (iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	None Reported
(d) (1) (v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d) (1) (vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d) (1) (vii)	Major Program (list): COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund - ESSER II /COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund – ARP ESSER	AL # 84.425D/AL # 84.425U
(d) (1) (viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: \$750,000 Type B: All others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR §200.520?	No

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

None were noted.

${\bf 3.} \ \ {\bf FINDINGS} \ {\bf AND} \ {\bf QUESTIONED} \ {\bf COSTS} \ {\bf FOR} \ {\bf FEDERAL} \ {\bf AWARDS}$

None were noted.





NORTHWEST OHIO CLASSICAL ACADEMY LUCAS COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 3/28/2024

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