THE SEAL OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

NEW RICHMOND EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT
CLERMONT COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NEW RICHMOND EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT
CLERMONT COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Continued)

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

New Richmond Exempted Village School District
Clermont County
1135 Bethel-New Richmond Road
New Richmond, Ohio 45157

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the New Richmond Exempted Village School District, Clermont County, Ohio (District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the New Richmond Exempted Village School District, Clermont County, Ohio as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Emphasis of Matters

As discussed in Note 17, during 2024, the District implemented new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 100 *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

As discussed in Note 18, the District restated beginning fund balance and net position to correct an overstatement of unearned revenue. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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 District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 19, 2025, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio
March 19, 2025

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NEW RICHMOND EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Unaudited)

This discussion and analysis provides key information from management highlighting the overall financial performance of the New Richmond Exempted Village School District ("the School District") for the year ended June 30, 2024. This is meant to be an easily readable summary of the most important financial information regarding the accompanying financial statements. Please read it in conjunction with the School District's financial statements.

Financial Highlights

Major financial highlights for fiscal year 2024 are listed below:

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the School District exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at fiscal year-end by approximately $5.2 million.
- In total, net position decreased by $2.0 million.
- The School District had $30.8 million in expenses related to governmental activities; $3.9 million of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenue of approximately $24.8 million made up primarily of property taxes and State Foundation payments was used to provide for these programs.
- The General Fund's fund balance decreased by approximately $1.5 million to $15.9 million at June 30, 2024.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the School District's basic financial statements. The School District's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

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

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

The statement of activities presents information showing how the School District's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal years (e.g. uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the School District that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the School District include instruction, support services, administration, operation and maintenance of plant, and extracurricular activities. The School District does not have any business-type activities.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the School District can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

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

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

The School District accounts for its activities using many individual funds. The most significant funds are reported in separate columns in the governmental fund financial statements. These statements provide detailed information about the individual major funds – unlike the government-wide financial statements, which report on the School District as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law. In addition, the School District may also establish funds to show that it is meeting legal requirements for using grants or other money.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the School District's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is similar to proprietary funds.

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

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also contains required supplementary information for the budget of the General Fund and pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) plans.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

A. Net position at year-end

The following table presents a condensed summary of the School District's overall financial position at June 30, 2024 and 2023:

	FY2024	*Restated* FY2023
Current and other assets	$ 30,257,523	$ 34,378,207
Capital assets	15,789,980	15,572,331
Total assets	46,047,503	49,950,538
Deferred outflows of resources	5,639,391	6,429,745
Long-term liabilities:		
Net pension liability	23,769,036	25,466,864
Net OPEB liability	1,820,055	1,583,310
Other long-term liabilities	3,949,340	2,660,480
Other liabilities	3,544,891	3,376,289
Total liabilities	33,083,322	33,086,943
Deferred inflows of resources	13,396,766	16,056,346
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	14,884,552	15,572,331
Restricted	2,239,398	1,738,665
Unrestricted (deficit)	(11,917,144)	(10,074,002)
Total net position	$ 5,206,806	$ 7,236,994

The net pension liability is reported pursuant to GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, and the net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability and asset are reported pursuant to GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension*. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting net OPEB assets and deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Prior accounting for pensions (GASB Statement No. 27) and OPEB (GASB Statement No. 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability* or *net OPEB liability*. GASB Statement Nos. 68 and 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio statewide pension and OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

As required by GASB Statement Nos. 68 and 75, the required net pension liability and the net OPEB liability/(asset) equal the School District's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

1. Present value of estimated future pension and 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 District is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, the retirement systems to provide health care to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

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

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e., sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension or net OPEB liabilities. 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 part for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension and net OPEB liabilities are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

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

The largest portion of the School District's net position is in investment in capital assets. The School District uses these capital assets to provide educational services to its students. Accordingly, these assets are not available for future spending. An additional portion of the School District's net position, $2,239,398, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.

Due to the recognition of its proportionate share of the net pension and net OPEB asset/liabilities, the School District's unrestricted net position ended the fiscal year with a deficit balance of $11.9 million. However, if the components of recording the net pension liability and net OPEB asset/liability are removed, the School District's unrestricted net position would be a positive $12.7 million. We feel this is important to mention as the management of the School District has no control over the management of the state-wide retirement plans or the benefits offered; both of which control the net pension liability and net OPEB asset/liability that significantly impacts the School District's financial statements.

Total assets decreased by approximately $3.9 million, or 8%. This is primarily due to a decrease in property taxes receivable of $2.4 million due to recent closures of two power plants. This is discussed in greater detail under the Economic Factors later on.

Total liabilities remained relatively flat over those of the prior year. The net pension liability decreased by $1.7 million, driven by favorable investment performance during the measurement period; the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) reported an annual money-weighted rate of return of 6.90% (compared to -1.93% in the prior year), while the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) reported an annual money-weighted rate of return of 7.51% (compared to -3.55% in the prior year). This decrease was partially offset by an increase in long-term liabilities, due to the issuance of a $1.2 million lease-purchase agreement to finance energy efficiency improvements throughout the district.

B. Governmental Activities

The following table presents a condensed summary of the School District's activities for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023:

	FY2024	*Restated* FY2023
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services and sales	$ 1,319,860	$ 1,362,207
Operating grants and contributions	2,617,140	3,184,846
Total program revenues	3,937,000	4,547,053
General revenues:		
Property taxes	10,850,105	14,525,407
Grants and entitlements	12,965,681	12,898,666
Investment earnings	815,780	483,717
Other revenue	187,631	214,994
Total general revenues	24,819,197	28,122,784
Total revenues	28,756,197	32,669,837
Expenses:		
Instruction	18,900,238	18,908,870
Support services:		
Pupil	1,473,746	1,399,023
Instructional staff	242,445	198,339
Board of Education	290,238	294,090
Administration	1,717,958	1,660,307
Fiscal	565,853	515,283
Operation and maintenance of plant	3,354,747	3,381,734
Pupil transportation	1,859,282	1,774,064
Central	260,834	248,959
Non-instructional services	769,459	657,557
Interest and fiscal charges	77,800	-
Food services	1,273,785	1,130,908
Total expenses	30,786,385	30,169,134
Change in net position	(2,030,188)	2,500,703
Net position beginning of year	7,236,994	4,736,291
Net position end of year	$ 5,206,806	$ 7,236,994

Of the total revenues of $28,756,197, $3,937,000 (14%) is from program revenue. This means that the government relies on general revenues to fund the majority of the cost of services provided to the students. Of those general revenues, 44% ($10,850,105) comes from property tax levies and 52% ($12,965,681) is from state funding. Thus, the School District's operations are reliant upon its property tax levy and the state's foundation program.

Total revenue decreased by approximately $3.9 million, or 12%. The majority of this decrease occurred in property taxes due to impact from the closure of two power plants. This is discussed in greater detail under the Economic Factors later on.

Total expenses increased by approximately $0.6 million, or 2%, mainly due to general inflationary increases.

The following table presents the total cost of each of the School District's primary services, and the comparative net cost after deducting the revenues generated by each function. Approximately 13% of the cost of the general government programs was recouped in program revenues. Instruction costs were $18,900,238, but program revenue contributed to fund $1,620,552 of those costs. Thus, general revenues of $17,279,686 were used to support of remainder of the instruction costs.

	Total Cost of Services	Program Revenue	Revenues as a % of Total Costs	Net Cost of Services
Instruction	$ 18,900,238	$ 1,620,552	9%	$ 17,279,686
Support services	9,765,103	903,481	9%	8,861,622
Non-instructional services	2,043,244	1,412,967	69%	630,277
Interest and fiscal charges	$ 77,800	$ -	0%	$ 77,800
Total	$ 30,786,385	$ 3,937,000	13%	$ 26,849,385

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S INDIVIDUAL FUNDS

Governmental funds

The School District has one major governmental fund – the General Fund. The assets of this fund were, $26,203,853, or 91%, of the total governmental funds' assets.

***General Fund*.** Fund balance at June 30, 2024 was $15,912,020, including $12,098,279 of unassigned balance, which represents 43% of expenditures, excluding other financing uses, for fiscal year 2024. The General Fund experienced a decrease in fund balance of $1,471,449 for the year, which was lower than prior year's increase of $897,565, due to impact from the closure of two power plants. This is discussed in greater detail under the Economic Factors later on.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The schedule comparing the School District's original and final budgets and actual results are included in the required supplementary information. The revenue estimates were lowered from the original budget to account for the decrease in property taxes, while actual revenues came in $1.0 million under the final budget estimates due to overestimating tax revenue.

The School District's expenditure estimates remained essentially unchanged throughout the fiscal year. Actual budgetary expenditures (disbursements plus encumbrances) ended the year approximately $1.7 million less than budget estimates, primarily due to conservative budgeting. Ending budget fund balance decreased by $1.3 million during the fiscal year.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2024, the School District had $15,789,980 invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, equipment and vehicles. The net increase in the School District's investment in capital asset was approximately $218,000. See Note 5 to the financial statements for more detail.

Capital Asset at Year-End
(Net of Depreciation)

	FY2024	FY2023
Land	$ 422,735	$ 422,735
Construction in progress	984,497	91,534
Land improvements	1,068,230	1,186,181
Buildings and improvements	11,595,705	12,245,874
Furniture and equipment	742,412	881,773
Vehicles	976,401	744,234
Total	$ 15,789,980	$ 15,572,331

Debt

During the fiscal year, the School District entered into a lease-purchase agreement for $1,238,000 to finance energy efficiency improvements throughout the district. The agreement matures on December 1, 2033. See Note 10 to the financial statements for more detail.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

In May 2022, Vistra Corp closed the Zimmer Power Plant five years earlier than scheduled. This has resulted in a reduction of approximately $3 million per year in total revenue loss beginning in calendar year 2023. Additionally, Vistra Corp. has challenged the property values with the county auditor's office for several calendar years dating back to 2019. The School District is very concerned about the long-term effect of this loss of revenue, and it is occurring at a particularly challenging time, given the closing of the Beckjord Power Plant in 2014 that reduced the School District's revenue by another $1.6 million.

It is expected that Vistra will continue to reduce their taxable value at the Zimmer Plant, which will further reduce the tax revenue received from the Plant.

Fortunately, the School District was able to capitalize on Ohio House Bill 110 and received $1.7 million in one-time payments for fiscal years 2021, 2022 and 2023 to combat the public utility personal property revenue loss. Ultimately, the School District is facing $6 million to $6.5 million in revenue loss due to both power plants closing.
Recognizing the volatility related to public utility values and the closing of the Zimmer Plant, the School District reduced expenses $700,000 beginning in FY 2025 in order to protect a cash balance that would provide funds to operate in future years. The School District is also scheduled to make an additional $1.4 million in reductions during fiscal year 2026. Fiscal year 2022 was the first fiscal period since fiscal year 2017 the School District finished the year with a budget surplus. However, between the revenue loss from the closing of the two power plants, cuts in state foundation funding, flat enrollment, and inflationary pressures, the School District is anticipating exhausting the cash balance on hand and being in the red during fiscal year 2027.

In fiscal year 2020, the School District closed one of its three elementary school buildings, re-districted, and implemented over $3 million in economies to begin to address the ongoing revenue loss. Additionally, the School District passed a continuous operating levy in March 2020 — it's first operating levy since 1977. Unfortunately, with the Zimmer Plant now officially closing, over half of our voted millage will be eaten up to cover that revenue loss.

The School District will continue to seek alternative funding to enhance its educational programs and services, especially in the areas of mental health, school safety, security, curriculum and technology which we were planning on using .5 mill of the passed levy for.

REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Treasurer's office at the New Richmond Exempted Village School District, 1135 Bethel-New Richmond Road, New Richmond, Ohio 45157.

NEW RICHMOND EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2024

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and investments	$ 16,416,165
Receivables:	
Taxes	12,178,048
Accounts	4,785
Intergovernmental	18,629
Supplies inventory	31,517
Net OPEB asset	1,608,379
Nondepreciable capital assets	1,407,232
Depreciable capital assets, net	14,382,748
Total assets	46,047,503
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Pension	4,586,227
OPEB	1,053,164
Total deferred outflows of resources	5,639,391
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	353,647
Accrued wages	2,278,136
Intergovernmental payable	330,038
Unearned revenue	578,087
Accrued interest payable	4,983
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year	182,420
Due within more than one year	
Net pension liability	23,769,036
Net OPEB liability	1,820,055
Other amounts due more than one year	3,766,920
Total liabilities	33,083,322
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Property taxes levied for next fiscal year	7,113,427
Pension	3,039,661
OPEB	3,243,678
Total deferred inflows of resources	13,396,766
Net Position:	
Net investment in capital assets	14,884,552
Restricted for:	
Post-retirement benefits	1,608,379
Local grants	68,502
State grants	52,293
Federal grants	12,439
Food service operations	140,205
Extracurricular activities	357,580
Unrestricted (deficit)	(11,917,144)
Total net position	$ 5,206,806

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

NEW RICHMOND EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2024

		Program Revenues		Net (Expense)
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Governmental Activities:				
Instruction:				
Regular	$ 13,419,139	$ 596,272	$ 949,358	$ (11,873,509)
Special education	5,444,815	-	74,922	(5,369,893)
Adult/continuing	36,284	-	-	(36,284)
Support services:				
Pupil	1,473,746	-	530,669	(943,077)
Instructional staff	242,445	-	-	(242,445)
Board of Education	290,238	-	-	(290,238)
Administration	1,717,958	-	-	(1,717,958)
Fiscal	565,853	-	-	(565,853)
Operation and maintenance of plant	3,354,747	-	359,300	(2,995,447)
Pupil transportation	1,859,282	-	13,512	(1,845,770)
Central	260,834	-	-	(260,834)
Non-instructional services:				
Extracurricular activities	708,914	320,344	-	(388,570)
Community service	60,545	-	-	(60,545)
Food services	1,273,785	403,244	689,379	(181,162)
Interest and fiscal charges	77,800	-	-	(77,800)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 30,786,385	$ 1,319,860	$ 2,617,140	(26,849,385)
	General Revenues:			
	Property taxes, levied for general purposes			10,850,105
	Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs			12,965,681
	Investment earnings			815,780
	Miscellaneous			187,631
	Total general revenues			24,819,197
	Change in net position			(2,030,188)
	Net position beginning of year, *as previously reported*			6,719,917
	Error correction			517,077
	Net position beginning of year, *as restated*			7,236,994
	Net position end of year			$ 5,206,806

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

NEW RICHMOND EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2024

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:			
Equity in pooled cash and investments	$ 13,946,953	$ 2,469,212	$ 16,416,165
Receivables:			
Taxes	12,178,048	-	12,178,048
Accounts	223	4,562	4,785
Intergovernmental	6,190	12,439	18,629
Materials and supplies	-	31,517	31,517
Interfund receivable	72,439	-	72,439
Total assets	26,203,853	2,517,730	28,721,583
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	331,212	22,435	353,647
Accrued wages and benefits	2,194,026	84,110	2,278,136
Intergovernmental payable	322,623	7,415	330,038
Interfund payable	-	72,439	72,439
Unearned revenue	-	578,087	578,087
Compensated absences payable	12,568	-	12,568
Total liabilities	2,860,429	764,486	3,624,915
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Property taxes levied for next fiscal year	7,113,427	-	7,113,427
Unavailable revenue	317,977	12,439	330,416
Total deferred inflows of resources	7,431,404	12,439	7,443,843
Fund Balances:			
Nonspendable	-	31,517	31,517
Restricted	-	919,638	919,638
Assigned	3,813,741	802,089	4,615,830
Unassigned (deficit)	12,098,279	(12,439)	12,085,840
Total fund balances	15,912,020	1,740,805	17,652,825
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 26,203,853	$ 2,517,730	$ 28,721,583

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
Net Position of Governmental Activities
June 30, 2024

Total Governmental Fund Balances		$	17,652,825
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			15,789,980
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.			330,416
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:			
Lease-purchase agreement	(1,238,000)		
Accrued interest payable	(4,983)		
Compensated absences	(2,698,772)		
Total			(3,941,755)
The net pension and net OPEB liabilities are not due and payable in the current period. The net OPEB asset is not available to pay for current period expenditures. Therefore, the assets, liabilities, and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources are not reported in the governmental funds:			
Deferred outflows - pension and OPEB	5,639,391		
Deferred inflows - pension and OPEB	(6,283,339)		
Net OPEB asset	1,608,379		
Net pension liability	(23,769,036)		
Net OPEB liability	(1,820,055)		
Total			(24,624,660)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$	5,206,806

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

NEW RICHMOND EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2024

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Taxes	$ 12,081,888	$ -	$ 12,081,888
Tuition and fees	529,714	-	529,714
Interest	815,780	-	815,780
Charges for services	66,558	22,519	89,077
Intergovernmental	13,040,603	2,941,241	15,981,844
Other local revenues	129,055	759,645	888,700
Total revenues	26,663,598	3,723,405	30,387,003
Expenditures:			
Current:			
Instruction:			
Regular	12,850,271	946,982	13,797,253
Special education	5,618,299	-	5,618,299
Adult/continuing	37,716	-	37,716
Support services:			
Pupil	1,006,740	535,669	1,542,409
Instructional staff	252,866	-	252,866
Board of Education	292,654	-	292,654
Administration	1,834,346	-	1,834,346
Fiscal	594,856	-	594,856
Operation and maintenance of plant	2,644,069	359,300	3,003,369
Pupil transportation	1,973,576	4,349	1,977,925
Central	282,497	-	282,497
Non-instructional services:			
Extracurricular activities	348,575	398,052	746,627
Community service	60,545	-	60,545
Food service	-	1,309,326	1,309,326
Capital outlay	-	1,079,356	1,079,356
Debt Service:			
Interest and fiscal charges	38,037	-	38,037
Issuance costs	-	34,780	34,780
Total expenditures	27,835,047	4,667,814	32,502,861
Excess expenditures over revenues	(1,171,449)	(944,409)	(2,115,858)
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers in	-	300,000	300,000
Transfers out	(300,000)	-	(300,000)
Lease-purchase agreement proceeds	-	1,238,000	1,238,000
Total other financing sources (uses):	(300,000)	1,538,000	1,238,000
Change in fund balance	(1,471,449)	593,591	(877,858)
Fund balance, beginning of year, *as previously reported*	17,383,469	630,137	18,013,606
Error correction	-	517,077	517,077
Fund balance, beginning of year, as *restated*	17,383,469	1,147,214	18,530,683
Fund balance, end of year	$ 15,912,020	$ 1,740,805	$ 17,652,825

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2024

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	$	(877,858)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		
Capital asset additions		1,501,488
Depreciation expense		(1,283,839)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated absences		(91,811)
Change in accrued interest payable		(4,983)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are reported as deferred inflows in the funds.		(1,630,806)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension		2,171,875
OPEB		74,714
Except for amounts reported as deferred outflows or inflows of resources, change in the net pension liabilities and net OPEB asset and liability are reported as pension and OPEB expenses in the statement of activities.		
Pension		(947,238)
OPEB		296,270
Issuance of long-term obligations provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		(1,238,000)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	$	(2,030,188)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

NEW RICHMOND EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2024

	Private Purpose Trusts
ASSETS	
Equity in pooled cash and investments	$ 112,612
NET POSITION	
Held in trust	$ 112,612

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

NEW RICHMOND EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Changes in Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2024

		Private-Purpose Trusts
Additions:		
Contributions	$	36,941
Deductions:		
Community gifts, awards and scholarships		24,800
Change in net position		12,141
Net position, beginning of year		100,471
Net position, end of year	$	112,612

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

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1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

The School District is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The School District operates under a locally elected Board of Education (five members) and is responsible for the education of the residents of the School District.

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, which consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For the School District, this includes general operations, food service, and student related activities. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable for an organization if the School District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the School District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the School District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the School District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the School District in that the School District approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. The School District has no component units.

The School District is associated with four organizations, two of which are defined as jointly governed organizations and two as insurance purchasing pools. These organizations include Hamilton Clermont Cooperative, the U.S. Grant Joint Vocational School District, the Ohio Association of School Business Officials Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan, and the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council Employee Benefit Plan Trust. These organizations are presented in Notes 12 and 13.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government except for fiduciary funds. The interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the consolidation.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—*continued*

B. Basis of Presentation – *continued*

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus, which differs from the manner in which the governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Therefore, the governmental fund financial statements include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

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

Fund Financial Statements Fund financial statements report detailed information about the School District. The focus of governmental financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are generally included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

All private-purpose trust funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net position. Private-purpose trust funds’ operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net position.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—*continued*

C. Fund Accounting

The School District uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain School District functions or activities. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The funds of the School District are grouped into either the governmental and fiduciary categories.

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

> ***General Fund*** - The general fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the School District for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Fiduciary Funds report on net position and changes in net position. The School District's fiduciary funds consist of private-purpose trust funds only. The School District's private-purpose trust fund accounts for scholarship programs for students. These assets are not available for the School District's use.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements and relates to the timing of the measurements made.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is used by the governmental funds. On a modified accrual basis, revenues are recorded when they become both measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current fiscal year or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. The available period for the School District is sixty days after fiscal year end. Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available: property taxes available for advance, interest, tuition, student fees, and grants.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—*continued*

D. Basis of Accounting – *continued*

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable except for unmatured principal and interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Also, fiduciary funds utilize accrual accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange transactions. Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes were levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Deferred Inflows of Resources 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 District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2024, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2025 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes and income taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position (See Notes 7 and 8).

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—*continued*

D. Basis of Accounting – *continued*

Deferred Outflows 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 District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for deferred charges on refunding, pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 7 and 8.

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, all cash received by the School District is pooled in central bank accounts. Monies for all funds are maintained in these accounts or temporarily used to purchase short-term investments. Individual fund integrity is maintained through School District records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments" on the financial statements.

During fiscal year 2024, the School District's investments were comprised of brokered certificates of deposit, U.S. money markets, and the State Treasury Assets Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office that allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted GASB Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at the net asset value per share provided by STAR Ohio on an amortized cost basis at June 30, 2024, which approximates fair value.

STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit participant transactions to $250 million per day. Transactions in all of a participant’s accounts will be combined for this purpose. Twenty-four hours advance notice to STAR Ohio is appreciated for purchases or redemptions of $100 million or more. For fiscal year 2024, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates.

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings accrue to the general fund except those specifically related to certain trust funds, and those other funds individually authorized by Board resolution. Interest earnings are allocated to these funds based on average monthly cash balance.

F. Inventory

All inventories are valued at cost, determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory in governmental funds, consisting of purchased foods and supplies, are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds when purchased. Reported materials and supplies is equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds, which indicates that it does not constitute available expendable resources even though it’s a component of net current assets.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—*continued*

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements, but are not reported in the governmental fund financial statements. The School District defines capital assets as those with an individual cost of more than $1,500 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. All capital assets are capitalized at cost or estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition cost as of the date received.

The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

When capital assets are purchased, they are capitalized and depreciated in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are reported as expenditures of the current period in the governmental fund financial statements.

All reported capital assets, except land and construction in progress, are depreciated. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Buildings	50 years
Land improvements	20 years
Building improvements	20-30 years
Equipment and furniture other than vehicles	5-20 years
Vehicles	8 years

H. Interfund Balances

On fund financials, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivable/payable." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities' column of the statement of net position.

I. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the School District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the School District has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year-end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the School District's termination policy.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—*continued*

I. Compensated Absences — *continued*

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. For governmental fund financial statements, a liability is recorded only for the portion of unpaid compensated absences that has matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

J. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

K. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

L. Fund Balances

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

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

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—*continued*

L. Fund Balances – *continued*

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

Assigned – Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the School District Board of Education. The Board of Education has authorized the Treasurer to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided those amounts have been lawfully appropriated.

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

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—*continued*

M. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the School District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

N. Estimates

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

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the Treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the School District Treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts. Inactive deposits are public deposits that the School District has identified as not required for use within the current two-year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts. Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies that are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including pass book accounts.

Deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or collateralized through pledged securities with RiverHills Bank. Interim monies are permitted to be deposited or invested in the following securities:

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

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS—*continued*

2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by the federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
7. Certain bankers' acceptances (for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian. The following information classifies deposits and investments by categories of risk as defined in GASB Statement No. 3, *Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments and Reverse Repurchase Agreements* and amended by GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures*.

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS—*continued*

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School District's deposits may not be returned to it. The School District's custodial credit risk policy requires that deposits be collateralized as required by ORC Chapter 135. At June 30, 2024, $724,427 of the School District's bank balance of $1,065,529 was exposed to custodial credit risk since it was uninsured and collateralized by pledged securities with RiverHills Bank.

Investments

The School District's investments at June 30, 2024 are as summarized as follows:

	Measurement Value at 6/30/24	Average Maturity Years	Concentration of Credit Risk
Brokered CD's	$ 731,065	0.83	4.6%
STAR Ohio	12,850,891	0.13	80.7%
U.S. Money Market	2,347,444	0.10	14.7%
	$ 15,929,400		100.0%

Credit Risk

It is the School District's policy to limit its investments that are not obligations of the U.S. Government or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government to investments which have a credit quality rating of the top 2 ratings by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. Investments in the U.S. money market and STAR Ohio were rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a failure of a counter party, the School District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The School District's investment securities are registered in the name of the School District.

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS—*continued*

Interest Rate Risk

In accordance with the investment policy, the School District manages its exposure to declines in fair value by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to five years.

Fair Value Measurements

The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The School District had the following reoccurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2024:

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
Investments by Fair Value Level	Measurement Value at 6/30/24	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Brokered CD's	$ 731,065	$ -	$ 731,065	$ -
STAR Ohio (net asset value)	12,850,891	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S. Money Market (amortized cost)	2,347,444	N/A	N/A	N/A
	$ 15,929,400	$ -	$ 731,065	$ -

Investments classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using pricing sources and valuation methods, as provided by the investment managers.

3. PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2024 represents collections of calendar year 2023 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2024 were levied after April 1, 2023, on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1, 2023, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

3. PROPERTY TAXES—*continued*

Public utility property taxes revenue received in calendar year 2024 represent collections of calendar year 2023 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2024 became a lien on December 31, 2022, were levied after April 1, 2023 and are collected in calendar year 2024 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The School District receives property taxes from Clermont County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2024 are available to finance fiscal year 2024 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable represents delinquent taxes outstanding and real property and public utility taxes, which became measurable as of June 30, 2024. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount available as an advance at June 30 is intended to finance current fiscal year operations. The receivable is therefore offset by a credit to deferred inflows of resources for that portion not intended to finance current year operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2024, was $4,746,644 in the General Fund.

The assessed values upon which fiscal year 2024 taxes were collected are:

	2023 Second-Half Collections		2024 First-Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agricultural/Residential and Other Real Estate	$ 410,101,360	86.25%	$ 472,219,360	90.77%
Public Utility	65,404,000	13.75%	47,997,720	9.23%
Total Assessed Value	$ 475,505,360	100.00%	$ 520,217,080	100.00%
Tax rate per $1,000 of assessed valuation	$41.40		$41.40	

4. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund transactions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 consisted of the following:

	Interfund		Transfers	
	Receivable	Payable	In	Out
General Fund	$ 72,439	$ -	$ -	$ 300,000
Other Governmental Funds	-	72,439	300,000	-
	$ 72,439	$ 72,439	$ 300,000	$ 300,000

Interfund loans were made to provide operating capital for grant programs that operate on a reimbursement basis. Transfers were used to provide funding for various capital projects.

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 was as follows:

	Balance 7/1/23	Additions	Disposals	Balance 6/30/24
Governmental Activities				
Nondepreciable:				
Land	$ 422,735	$ -	$ -	$ 422,735
Construction in progress	91,534	1,070,527	(177,564)	984,497
Subtotal	514,269	1,070,527	(177,564)	1,407,232
Depreciable:				
Land improvements	5,667,115	37,051	-	5,704,166
Buildings and improvements	37,999,787	150,823	-	38,150,610
Vehicles	3,009,383	172,604	(139,930)	3,042,057
Equipment and furniture	4,447,515	248,047	(113,812)	4,581,750
Subtotal	51,123,800	608,525	(253,742)	51,478,583
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(4,480,934)	(155,002)	-	(4,635,936)
Buildings and improvements	(25,753,913)	(800,992)	-	(26,554,905)
Vehicles	(2,265,149)	(174,426)	139,930	(2,299,645)
Equipment and furniture	(3,565,742)	(153,419)	113,812	(3,605,349)
Total accumulated depreciation	(36,065,738)	(1,283,839)	253,742	(37,095,835)
Net depreciable capital assets	15,058,062	(675,314)	-	14,382,748
Capital assets, net	$ 15,572,331	$ 395,213	$ (177,564)	$ 15,789,980

5. CAPITAL ASSETS—*continued*

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	$ 392,297
Special education	3,504
Support services:	
Instructional staff	238
Administration	3,349
Fiscal	1,865
Operation and maintenance of plant	686,702
Pupil transportation	167,591
Extracurricular activities	19,675
Food service	8,618
Total depreciation expense	$ 1,283,839

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

The School District 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 District maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with private carriers to address these various types of risk. Settled claims have not exceeded commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There has been no significant reduction in the coverage from last year.

The School District participates in the Ohio Association of School Business Officials Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 13). The intent of the GRP is to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the GRP. The workers' compensation experience of the participating school districts is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all school districts in the GRP. Each participant pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the GRP rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated, and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the GRP. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Pooling Fund". This "equity pooling" arrangement insures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the GRP. Participation in the GRP is limited to school districts that can meet the GRP's selection criteria. The firm of CompManagement, Inc. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRP.

7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

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

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

GASB Statement No. 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS—*continued*

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute 14% 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% for plan members and 14% 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, and Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the 14% was allocated to only three of the funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund and Medicare B Fund).

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was $628,319 for fiscal year 2024.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – School District licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system administered by STRS. STRS provides retirement and disability benefits to members and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about STRS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by writing to STRS, 275 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS 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 (CO) Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307.

7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS—*continued*

The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. The calculation will be 2.2% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. For members who were eligible to retire on July 1, 2015, the annual benefit is the greater of the benefit amount calculated upon retirement under the new benefit formula or the frozen benefit amount as of July 1, 2015. Effective August 1, 2021 to July 1, 2023, any member can retire with unreduced benefits with 34 years of service credit at any age or 5 years of service credit and age 65. Retirement eligibility for reduced benefits is 30 years of service credit at any age; or 29 years of service credit and age 55; or 5 years of service credit and age 60. Effective August 1, 2023 to July 1, 2028, any member can retire with unreduced benefits with 34 years of service credit at any age or 5 years of service credit at age 65. Retirement eligibility for reduced benefits is 30 years of service credit at any age; or 29 years of service credit and age 55; or 5 years of service credit and age 60. Effective on or after August 1, 2028, any member can retire with unreduced benefits with 35 years of service credit at any age or 5 years of service credit and age 65. Retirement eligibility for reduced benefits is 30 years of service credit at any age or 5 years of service credit and age 60.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 11.09% of the 14% employer contributions into an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices offered by STRS Ohio. The remaining 2.91% of the 14% employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liabilities. 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 CO Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the CO Plan, 12% of the 14% member rate is deposited into the member’s DC account and the remaining 2% is applied to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the CO Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with 5 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 CO Plan will have another opportunity to reselect a permanent plan during their fifth year of membership. Members may remain in the same plan or transfer to another STRS Ohio plan. The optional annuitization of a member’s defined contribution account or the defined contribution portion of a member’s CO Plan account to a lifetime benefit results in STRS Ohio bearing the risk of investment gain or loss on the account. STRS Ohio therefore has included all three plan options as one defined benefit plan for GASB Statement No. 68 reporting purposes.

A DB or CO 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 10 years of qualifying service credit to apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance.

7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS—*continued*

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. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, plan members were required to contribute 14% of their annual covered salary. The School District was required to contribute 14%; the entire 14% was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2024 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was $1,543,556 for fiscal year 2024. Of this amount, $255,324 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources for Pensions

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 5,959,872	$ 17,809,164	$ 23,769,036
Proportion of net pension liability	0.1079%	0.0827%	
Change in proportion	-0.0028%	-0.0049%	
Pension expense	$ 383,410	$ 563,828	$ 947,238

At June 30, 2024, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 256,169	$ 649,284	$ 905,453
Change in assumptions	42,217	1,466,682	1,508,899
School District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	628,319	1,543,556	2,171,875
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 926,705	$ 3,659,522	$ 4,586,227

7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS—*continued*

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	$ 39,520	$ 39,520
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	83,770	53,374	137,144
Change in assumptions	-	1,103,990	1,103,990
Change in School District's proportionate share and difference in employer contributions	286,390	1,472,617	1,759,007
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 370,160	$ 2,669,501	$ 3,039,661

$2,171,875 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2025	$ (168,338)	$ (878,573)	$ (1,046,911)
2026	(265,350)	(944,668)	(1,210,018)
2027	357,474	1,567,076	1,924,550
2028	4,440	(297,370)	(292,930)
	$ (71,774)	$ (553,535)	$ (625,309)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS—*continued*

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. For a newly hired employee, actuarial calculations will consider the employee's entire career with the employer and 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, 2023, are presented below:

Inflation	2.40%
Future Salary Increases, including Inflation	3.25% to 13.58%
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.00%, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees will be delayed for three years following retirement
Investment Rate of Return	7.00% net of investment expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal

Mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Health Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20% for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35% for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3% for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8% for females. Mortality among contingent survivors were based upon the PUB-2010 General Amount Weighed Below Median Contingent Survivor mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 105.5% for males and adjusted 122.5% for females. The PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Employee mortality table was used for active members. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

The actuarial assumptions used were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period ending July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020 adopted by the Board on April 15, 2021.

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

7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS—*continued*

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	2.00%	0.75%
U.S. Equity	24.75%	4.82%
Non-U.S. Equity Developed	13.50%	5.19%
Non-U.S. Equity Emerging	6.75%	5.98%
Fixed Income/Global Bonds	19.00%	2.24%
Private Equity	12.00%	7.49%
Real Estate/Real Assets	17.00%	3.70%
Private Debt/Private Credit	5.00%	5.64%
	100.00%	

Discount Rate – Total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.0%. 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 earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.0%). 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 District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.0%, as well as what each plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.0%), or one percentage point higher (8.0%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$8,796,465	$5,959,872	$3,570,581

7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS—*continued*

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	Varies by service from 2.5% to 8.5%
Payroll increases	3.00%
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount rate of return	7.00%
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0%

Demographic assumptions were changed based on the actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2021.

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation are based on the results of the latest available actual 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.

7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS—*continued*

The target allocation and long-term expected rate of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation*	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return**
Domestic Equity	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%
	100.00%	

** Final target weights reflected at October 1, 2022.*
*** 10-year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25%, and is net of investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS Ohio's investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.*

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.0% as of June 30, 2023. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes 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's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2023. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.0% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2023.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following table presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.0%, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.0%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.0%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$27,386,553	$17,809,164	$9,709,314

7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS—*continued*

Social Security System

All employees not covered by SERS or STRS have an option to choose Social Security or SERS/STRS. The School District's liability is 6.2% of wages paid.

8. DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS

Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

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

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

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

GASB Statement No. 75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because they benefit from employee services. OPEB contributions come from these employers and health care plan enrollees which pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net OPEB liability* or fully-funded benefits as a long-term *net OPEB asset* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for contractually-required OPEB contributions outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

8. DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS—*continued*

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description—SERS' Health Care program provides health care 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

Funding Policy—State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2024, there was no portion allocated to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2024, the minimum compensation amount was $30,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2024, the School District's surcharge obligation was $74,714.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description— The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing, multiple-employer health care plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS Board to offer this plan.

Coverage under the current program includes hospitalization, physicians' fees and prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of the monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code, the Retirement Board has discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the associated health care costs will be absorbed by the Plan. All benefit recipients pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

8. DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS—*continued*

Funding Policy— Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14% of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, no employer allocation was made to the health care fund.

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

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2023, 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 District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the School District'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
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	$ 1,820,055	$ (1,608,379)	$ 211,676
Proportion of net OPEB liability/(asset)	0.1105%	0.0827%	
Change in proportion	-0.0023%	-0.0049%	
Negative OPEB expense	$ (234,454)	$ (61,816)	$ (296,270)

At June 30, 2024, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 3,792	$ 2,507	$ 6,299
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	14,106	2,871	16,977
Change in assumptions	615,416	236,938	852,354
Change in School District's proportionate share and difference in employer contributions	78,063	24,757	102,820
School District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	74,714	-	74,714
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 786,091	$ 267,073	$ 1,053,164

8. DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS—*continued*

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 938,670	$ 245,317	$ 1,183,987
Change in assumptions	516,914	1,061,185	1,578,099
Change in School District's proportionate share and difference in employer contributions	451,409	30,183	481,592
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 1,906,993	$ 1,336,685	$ 3,243,678

$74,714 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability or addition to the net OPEB asset in the year ending June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2025	$ (377,057)	$ (489,504)	$ (866,561)
2026	(326,804)	(219,271)	(546,075)
2027	(195,725)	(81,290)	(277,015)
2028	(117,090)	(108,792)	(225,882)
2029	(101,212)	(99,121)	(200,333)
2030-2033	(77,728)	(71,634)	(149,362)
	$ (1,195,616)	$ (1,069,612)	$ (2,265,228)

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.

8. DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS—*continued*

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. For a newly hired employee, actuarial calculations will consider the employee's entire career with the employer and 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, prepared as of June 30, 2023, are presented below:

Investment Rate of Return	7.00% net of investment expense, including inflation
Wage Inflation	2.40%
Future Salary Increases, including Inflation	3.25% to 13.58%
Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Current measurement period	3.86%
Prior measurement period	3.69%
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:	
Current measurement period	4.27%
Prior measurement period	4.08%
Medical Trend Assumption	6.75% - 4.40%

Mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Health Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20% for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35% for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3% for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8% for females. Mortality among contingent survivors were based upon the PUB-2010 General Amount Weighed Below Median Contingent Survivor mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 105.5% for males and adjusted 122.5% for females. The PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Employee mortality table was used for active members. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

The actuarial assumptions used were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period ending July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020 adopted by the Board on April 15, 2021.

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

8. DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS—*continued*

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

Asset Class	**Target Allocation**	**Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return**
Cash	2.00%	0.75%
U.S. Equity	24.75%	4.82%
Non-U.S. Equity Developed	13.50%	5.19%
Non-U.S. Equity Emerging	6.75%	5.98%
Fixed Income/Global Bonds	19.00%	2.24%
Private Equity	12.00%	7.49%
Real Estate/Real Assets	17.00%	3.70%
Private Debt/Private Credit	5.00%	5.64%
	100.00%	

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2023 was 4.27%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and SERS at the state statute contribution rate of 1.5% of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and no contributions from basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be depleted in 2048 by SERS' actuaries. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2048 and the Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.86% as of June 30, 2023 (i.e., municipal bond rate) was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and 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 calculated using the discount rate of 4.27%, as well as what the School District's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.27%) and one percentage point higher (5.27%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (3.27%)	Current Discount Rate (4.27%)	1% Increase (5.27%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$2,326,550	$1,820,055	$1,420,662

8. DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS—*continued*

The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using current health care cost trend rates, as well as what the School District's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (5.75% decreasing to 3.40%) and one percentage point higher (7.75% decreasing to 5.40%) than the current rates.

	1% Decrease 5.75% decreasing to 3.40%)	Current Trend Rate 6.75% decreasing to 4.40%)	1% Increase 7.75% decreasing to 5.40%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$1,337,131	$1,820,055	$2,459,994

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Salary increases	Varies by service from 2.5% to 8.5%
Payroll increases	3.0%
Investment rate of return	7.0%, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount rate of return	7.0%

Health care cost trends	Initial	Ultimate
Medical		
Pre-Medicare	7.50%	4.14%
Medicare	-10.94%	4.14%
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	-11.95%	4.14%
Medicare	1.33%	4.14%

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

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

8. DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS—*continued*

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation*	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*
Domestic Equity	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%
	100.00%	

** Final target weights reflected at October 1, 2022.*
*** 10-year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25%, and is net of investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS Ohio's investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.*

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.0% as of June 30, 2023. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members as of June 30, 2023. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets of 7.0% was applied to all periods of projected health care costs to determine the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2023.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate and the Health Care Cost Trend Rates – The following table presents the School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.0%, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.0%) and one percentage point higher (8.0%) than the current rate. Also shown is the net OPEB (asset) as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower and one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates:

8. DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS—*continued*

Also shown is the net OPEB (asset) as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower and one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates:

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset)	($1,361,283)	$ (1,608,379)	($1,823,575)

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset)	($1,833,561)	$ (1,608,379)	($1,337,153)

9. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time. Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to maximum of 260 days for teachers, 250 to 360 days for classified staff and administrators. Upon retirement, payment is made for twenty-five percent of the employee's accumulated sick leave up to a maximum of 50 days for all teachers, 56 to 62.5 days for classified staff, and 90 days for administrators.

10. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The changes in the School District's long-term obligations during fiscal year 2024 were as follows:

	Balance Outstanding 7/1/23	Additions	Reductions	Balance Outstanding 6/30/24	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Direct borrowing:					
Lease-purchase agreement	$ -	$1,238,000	$ -	$ 1,238,000	$ 92,000
Compensated absences	2,660,480	179,421	(128,561)	2,711,340	90,420
Total	$ 2,660,480	$1,417,421	$ (128,561)	$ 3,949,340	$ 182,420

10. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS—*continued*

On October 12, 2023, the School District entered into a direct borrowing lease-purchase agreement to finance energy efficiency improvements throughout the School District. The lease-purchase agreement matures on December 1, 2033 and bears an interest rate of 4.83%. The lease-purchase agreement will be paid from the General Fund. Compensated absences will be paid from the funds from which the employees' salaries are paid.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the lease-purchase agreement at June 30, 2024 is as follows:

Fiscal Year	*Direct borrowing*		
Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 92,000	$ 57,574	$ 149,574
2026	105,000	52,816	157,816
2027	110,000	47,624	157,624
2028	115,000	42,190	157,190
2029	121,000	36,490	157,490
2030-2033	695,000	87,158	782,158
	$1,238,000	$ 323,852	$ 1,561,852

11. FUND BALANCES

At June 30, 2024, the following funds had a deficit fund balance:

Connectivity Grant	$ 2,376
Title I Disadvantaged Children	2,063
Title VI-B IDEA Early Childhood Special Education	8,000

The deficit fund balances were created by the application of generally accepted accounting principles. The General Fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

11. FUND BALANCES—*continued*

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

Fund Balances	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable			
Inventory	$ -	$ 31,517	$ 31,517
Restricted for			
Food Service Operations	-	108,688	108,688
Extracurricular Activities	-	281,647	281,647
State grants	-	52,293	52,293
Other Purposes	-	144,435	144,435
Capital Improvements	-	332,575	332,575
Total Restricted	-	919,638	919,638
Assigned to			
Capital Improvements	-	802,089	802,089
Various Purchases on Order	295,050	-	295,050
Budget Resource	3,462,836	-	3,462,836
Other Purposes	55,855	-	55,855
Total Assigned	3,813,741	802,089	4,615,830
Unassigned (Deficit)	12,098,279	(12,439)	12,085,840
Total Fund Balance	$ 15,912,020	$ 1,740,805	$ 17,652,825

12. JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

The Hamilton Clermont Cooperative (HCC)

HCC is one of 19 regional information technology centers established by the state of Ohio to provide data and internet services for public and non-public schools in the Greater Cincinnati Metropolitan area. The executive committee is the managerial body responsible for directing and supervising the daily operation of the HCC, setting policy and passing legislation. The executive committee is composed of up to twelve members, two superintendents from each county, the superintendent from each County Educational Service Center (ESC), one treasurer from each county; the treasurer of the Hamilton or Clermont County ESC shall serve as non-voting ex officio member. To obtain financial information, write to HCC at 1007 Cottonwood Drive, Loveland, Ohio 45140.

12. JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS—*continued*

U.S. Grant Joint Vocational School

The U.S. Grant Joint Vocational School, is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio operated under the direction of a Board, consisting of one representative from each of the participating school district's elected board. The Board possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. The Vocational School provides academic preparation and job training which leads to employment and/or further education upon graduation from high school. The School District has no ongoing financial interest in or responsibility for the Vocational School. To obtain financial information, write to U.S. Grant at 3046 State Route 125, Bethel, Ohio 45106.

13. INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council (EPC) Benefit Plan Trust

The EPC Benefit Plan Trust (the Plan), an insurance purchasing pool, is a health trust formed to provide affordable and desirable dental, life, medical, and other disability group insurance for member's employees, eligible dependents and designated beneficiaries of such employees. Each member school district pays a monthly premium to the Trust fund for insurance coverage, which is provided by either Anthem Blue Cross or United HealthCare. The Plan is governed by a Trust agreement and a Board of Trustees elected by participating districts. To obtain financial information, write to the Plan at 303 Corporate Center Drive, Suite 208, Vandalia, Ohio 45377.

Ohio Association of School Business Officials Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The School District participates in the Ohio Association of School Business Officials Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program (GRP), an insurance purchasing pool. The GRP's business and affairs are conducted by a three-member Board of Directors consisting of the President, the President-Elect and the Immediate Past President of the OASBO. The Executive Director of the OASBO, or his designee, serves as coordinator of the program. Each year, the participating school districts pay an enrollment fee to the GRP to cover the costs of administering the program.

14. CONTINGENCIES

Federal and State Funding

The School District received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2024, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

14. CONTINGENCIES—*continued*

School Foundation

School District Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education and Workforce is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, all adjustments on the fiscal year 2024 financial statements have been determined.

Litigation

The School District is party to legal proceedings. The School District is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of claims will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the School District.

15. COMMITMENTS

The School District utilizes encumbrance accounting to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. The School District's outstanding encumbrance amounts at June 30, 2024 were:

General Fund	$	303,756
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		692,528

16. REQUIRED SET-ASIDES

The School District is required by State statute to annually set aside in the general fund an amount based on the statutory formula for the acquisition and construction of capital improvements. Amounts not spent by year-end or offset by similarly restricted resources received during the year must be held in cash at year-end and carried forward to be used for the same purposes in future years.

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

		Capital Improvements
Set-aside reserve balance as of June 30, 2023	$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		418,180
Current year qualifying expenditures		(2,064,020)
Current year offsets		(300,000)
Total		(1,945,840)
Set-aside reserve balance as of June 30, 2024	$	-

17. IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

For fiscal year 2024, the School District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*. GASB Statement No. 100 enhances accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 100 is presented on the financial statements of the School District.

18. RESTATEMENT

For fiscal year 2023, the School District determined that unearned revenue related to the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund was overstated. The correction of this overstatement resulted in changes to beginning fund balance and net position at June 30, 2023 as follows:

	Other Governmental Funds
Fund balance at June 30, 2023	$ 630,137
Adjustments:	
Correction of unearned revenue	517,077
Restated fund balance at June 30, 2023	$ 1,147,214

	Governmental Activities
Net position at June 30, 2023	$ 6,719,917
Adjustments:	
Correction of unearned revenue	517,077
Restated net position at June 30, 2023	$ 7,236,994

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NEW RICHMOND EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund
Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
General Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
Revenues:				
Taxes	$ 13,074,555	$ 13,074,555	$ 12,222,041	$ (852,514)
Tuition and fees	580,055	580,055	528,181	(51,874)
Interest	850,000	850,000	758,159	(91,841)
Intergovernmental	15,491,955	12,991,955	13,034,414	42,459
Other local revenues	58,891	58,891	44,994	(13,897)
Total revenues	30,055,456	27,555,456	26,587,789	(967,667)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	14,471,853	14,471,853	12,774,648	1,697,205
Special education	5,426,793	5,426,793	5,535,354	(108,561)
Other instruction	2,510	2,510	12,840	(10,330)
Support services:				
Pupil	948,153	948,153	1,009,999	(61,846)
Instructional staff	206,493	206,493	253,308	(46,815)
Board of Education	308,574	308,574	321,103	(12,529)
Administration	1,803,311	1,803,311	1,812,887	(9,576)
Fiscal	682,194	682,194	646,799	35,395
Operation and maintenance of plant	2,779,666	2,779,666	2,667,776	111,890
Pupil transportation	1,961,479	1,961,479	1,922,665	38,814
Central	278,745	278,745	278,941	(196)
Non-instructional services:				
Extracurricular activities	418,691	418,691	327,088	91,603
Community service	10,186	10,186	7,446	2,740
Total expenditures	29,298,648	29,298,648	27,570,854	1,727,794
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	756,808	(1,743,192)	(983,065)	760,127
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	-
Advances out	-	-	(60,000)	(60,000)
Other uses	(200,000)	(200,000)	-	200,000
Total other financing uses	(500,000)	(500,000)	(360,000)	140,000
Net change in fund balance	256,808	(2,243,192)	(1,343,065)	$ 900,127
Fund balance, beginning of year	14,348,941	14,348,941	14,348,941	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	223,804	223,804	223,804	
Fund balance, end of year	$ 14,829,553	$ 12,329,553	$ 13,229,680	

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

NEW RICHMOND EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Required Supplementary Information
Schedules of School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
and School District Pension Contributions
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio

Measurement Date Fiscal Year (1)	School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	School District's Covered Payroll	School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2015	0.1293%	$ 6,544,609	$ 3,795,613	172.43%	71.70%
2016	0.1260%	7,191,280	4,468,270	160.94%	69.16%
2017	0.1290%	9,441,316	4,469,986	211.22%	62.98%
2018	0.1321%	7,893,625	4,740,029	166.53%	69.50%
2019	0.1272%	7,282,416	4,731,000	153.93%	71.36%
2020	0.1287%	7,698,124	4,413,770	174.41%	70.85%
2021	0.1172%	7,749,936	4,107,643	188.67%	68.55%
2022	0.1202%	4,433,768	4,147,814	106.89%	82.86%
2023	0.1107%	5,989,149	4,107,050	145.83%	75.82%
2024	0.1079%	5,959,872	4,279,129	139.28%	76.06%

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

Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	School District's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2015	$ 588,981	$ (588,981)	$ -	$ 4,468,270	13.18%
2016	625,798	(625,798)	-	4,469,986	14.00%
2017	663,604	(663,604)	-	4,740,029	14.00%
2018	638,685	(638,685)	-	4,731,000	13.50%
2019	595,859	(595,859)	-	4,413,770	13.50%
2020	575,070	(575,070)	-	4,107,643	14.00%
2021	580,694	(580,694)	-	4,147,814	14.00%
2022	574,987	(574,987)	-	4,107,050	14.00%
2023	599,078	(599,078)	-	4,279,129	14.00%
2024	628,319	(628,319)	-	4,487,993	14.00%

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information.

NEW RICHMOND EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Required Supplementary Information
Schedules of School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
and School District Pension Contributions
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Measurement Date Fiscal Year (1)	School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	School District's Covered Payroll	School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2015	0.1075%	$ 26,156,472	$ 10,942,523	239.04%	74.7%
2016	0.1087%	30,035,843	10,805,657	277.96%	72.1%
2017	0.1017%	34,038,959	11,457,886	297.08%	66.8%
2018	0.1069%	25,385,688	10,974,214	231.32%	75.3%
2019	0.1043%	22,925,275	12,836,650	178.59%	77.3%
2020	0.1002%	22,166,499	12,523,436	177.00%	77.4%
2021	0.0915%	22,149,855	10,364,374	213.71%	75.5%
2022	0.0888%	11,348,651	10,915,971	103.96%	87.8%
2023	0.0876%	19,477,715	12,380,779	157.32%	78.9%
2024	0.0827%	17,809,164	11,199,143	159.02%	80.0%

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

Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	School District's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2015	$ 1,512,792	$ (1,512,792)	$ -	$ 10,805,657	14.00%
2016	1,604,104	(1,604,104)	-	11,457,886	14.00%
2017	1,536,390	(1,536,390)	-	10,974,214	14.00%
2018	1,797,131	(1,797,131)	-	12,836,650	14.00%
2019	1,753,281	(1,753,281)	-	12,523,436	14.00%
2020	1,451,012	(1,451,012)	-	10,364,374	14.00%
2021	1,528,236	(1,528,236)	-	10,915,971	14.00%
2022	1,733,309	(1,733,309)	-	12,380,779	14.00%
2023	1,567,880	(1,567,880)	-	11,199,143	14.00%
2024	1,543,556	(1,543,556)	-	11,025,400	14.00%

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information.

NEW RICHMOND EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Required Supplementary Information
Schedules of School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
and School District OPEB Contributions
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio

Measurement Date Fiscal Year (1)(2)	School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	School District's Covered Payroll	School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
2017	0.1305%	$ 3,718,403	$ 4,469,986	83.19%	11.49%
2018	0.1337%	3,588,591	4,740,029	75.71%	12.46%
2019	0.1287%	3,570,438	4,731,000	75.47%	13.57%
2020	0.1270%	3,193,966	4,413,770	72.36%	15.57%
2021	0.1141%	2,478,876	4,107,643	60.35%	18.17%
2022	0.1193%	2,257,967	4,147,814	54.44%	24.08%
2023	0.1128%	1,583,310	4,107,050	38.55%	30.34%
2024	0.1105%	1,820,055	4,279,129	42.53%	30.02%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available. The School District will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.

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

Fiscal Year (3)	Contractually Required Contributions (4)	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	School District's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2016	$ 64,851	$ (64,851)	$ -	$ 4,469,986	1.45%
2017	83,163	(83,163)	-	4,740,029	1.75%
2018	91,849	(91,849)	-	4,731,000	1.94%
2019	76,878	(76,878)	-	4,413,770	1.74%
2020	37,663	(37,663)	-	4,107,643	0.92%
2021	55,402	(55,402)	-	4,147,814	1.34%
2022	71,332	(71,332)	-	4,107,050	1.74%
2023	77,999	(77,999)	-	4,279,129	1.82%
2024	74,714	(74,714)	-	4,487,993	1.66%

(3) The School District elected not to present information prior to 2016. The School District will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.

(4) Includes Surcharge.

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information.

NEW RICHMOND EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Required Supplementary Information
Schedules of School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)
and School District OPEB Contributions
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Measurement Date Fiscal Year (1)(2)	School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/ (Asset)	School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/ (Asset)	School District's Covered Payroll	School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
2017	0.1017%	$ 5,438,448	$ 11,457,886	47.46%	37.3%
2018	0.1069%	4,169,424	10,974,214	37.99%	47.1%
2019	0.1043%	(1,675,413)	12,836,650	(13.05%)	176.0%
2020	0.1002%	(1,660,142)	12,523,436	(13.26%)	174.7%
2021	0.0915%	(1,608,845)	10,364,374	(15.52%)	182.1%
2022	0.0888%	(1,871,414)	10,915,971	(17.14%)	174.7%
2023	0.0876%	(2,268,736)	12,380,779	(18.32%)	230.7%
2024	0.0827%	(1,608,379)	11,199,143	(14.36%)	168.5%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available. The School District will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.

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

Fiscal Year (3)	Contractually Required Contributions (4)	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	School District's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2016	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 11,457,886	0.00%
2017	-	-	-	10,974,214	0.00%
2018	-	-	-	12,836,650	0.00%
2019	-	-	-	12,523,436	0.00%
2020	-	-	-	10,364,374	0.00%
2021	-	-	-	10,915,971	0.00%
2022	-	-	-	12,380,779	0.00%
2023	-	-	-	11,199,143	0.00%
2024	-	-	-	11,025,400	0.00%

(3) The School District elected not to present information prior to 2016. The School District will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.

(4) STRS allocated the entire 14% employer contribution rate towards pension benefits.

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information.

NEW RICHMOND EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to Budgetary Required Supplementary Information
Year Ended June 30, 2024

Note A **Budgetary Basis of Accounting**

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The budget must be legally enacted by the Board of Education at the fund level of expenditures, which is the legal level of budgetary control. The Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are that:

Certain funds accounted for as separate funds internally with legally adopted budgets (budget basis) do not meet the definition of special revenue funds under GASB Statement No. 54 and were reported with the General Fund (GAAP basis).

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

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

Encumbrances are treated as expenditures for all funds (budget basis) rather than as expenditures when liquidated (GAAP basis).

The following tables summarize the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP statements and the budgetary basis schedule:

	General
Net change in fund balance - GAAP Basis	$ (1,471,449)
Increase / (decrease):	
Due to inclusion of Uniform School Supplies Fund	(28,148)
Due to inclusion of Public School Support Fund	5,111
Due to inclusion of Preschool Fund	(10,575)
Due to inclusion of Vocational Education Rotary Fund	1,182
Due to revenues	86,977
Due to expenditures	437,593
Due to other sources (uses)	(60,000)
Due to encumbrances	(303,756)
Net change in fund balance - Budget Basis	$ (1,343,065)

Notes to Pension Information

Changes of Benefit Terms

For measurement period 2017, the COLA was changed from a fixed 3.00% to a COLA that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.50% with a floor of 0.0% beginning January 1, 2018. In addition, with the authority granted to the Board under Ohio House Bill 49, the Board enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendar years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

For measurement period 2018, with the authority granted to the Board under Ohio Senate Bill 8, the Board enacted a three-year COLA delay for future benefit recipients commencing on or after April 1, 2018.

Changes of Assumptions

For measurement period 2016, the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, the payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, the assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, the rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, and mortality among active members, service retirees and beneficiaries, and disabled members were updated.

For measurement period 2021, the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.00% to 2.40%, the assumed real wage growth was increased from 0.50% to 0.85%, the cost-of-living adjustments were reduced from 2.50% to 2.00%, the discount rate was reduced from 7.50% to 7.00%, the rates of withdrawal, compensation, participation, spouse coverage assumption, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, and mortality among active members, service retirees and beneficiaries and disabled members were updated.

For measurement period 2023, cost-of-living adjustment was increased from 2.00% to 2.50%.

Notes to OPEB Information

Changes of Benefit Terms

Effective January 1, 2024, the non-Medicare disability health care subsidy amounts will change to reflect amounts equal to that of service retirees by years of service.

Changes of Assumptions

For measurement period 2016, the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, the payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, the assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, the rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, and mortality among active members, service retirees and beneficiaries, and disabled members were updated.

For measurement period 2021, the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.00% to 2.40%, the assumed real wage growth was increased from 0.50% to 0.85%, the cost-of-living adjustments were reduced from 2.50% to 2.00%, the discount rate was reduced from 7.50% to 7.00%, the rates of withdrawal, compensation, participation, spouse coverage assumption, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, and mortality among active members, service retirees and beneficiaries and disabled members were updated.

For measurement period 2022, the discount rate was increased from 2.27% to 4.08% and the health care trend rates were updated.

For measurement period 2023, the discount rate changes from 4.08% to 4.27%, health care trend rates were updated, assumption for percentage of pre-Medicare eligible retirees who choose the Wraparound plan was increased from 10% to 20%, health care trend assumption on retiree premiums was updated to not apply the trend to the $35 surcharge, assumption was added to assume that 15% of pre-65 retirees who waive health care will elect coverage upon Medicare eligibility, and morbidity factors were updated based on the society of Actuaries' June 2013 research report, Health Care Costs-From Birth to Death by Dale Yamamoto, and from the Actuarial Standards of Practice (ASOP) 6 practice note developed by the American Academy of Actuaries.

Notes to Pension Information

Changes of Benefit Terms

For measurement period 2017, the COLA was reduced to zero.

Changes of Assumptions

For the measurement period 2017, changes in assumptions were made based upon an updated experience study that was completed for the five-year period ended June 30, 2016. Significant changes included a reduction of the discount rate from 7.75% to 7.45%, the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%, 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% due to lower inflation. The health 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.

For measurement period 2021, the discount rate was adjusted to 7.00% from 7.45%.

For measurement period 2022, demographic assumptions were changed based on the actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2021.

Notes to OPEB Information

Changes of Benefit Terms

For the measurement period 2017, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1% to 1.9% per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2019.

For the measurement period 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

For the measurement period 2019, there was no change to the claims cost process. Claims curves were trended to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 to reflect the current price renewals. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2020 from 1.944% to 1.984% per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.

For measurement year 2020, there was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were trended to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021 to reflect the current price renewals. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2021 from 1.984% to 2.055% per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2021. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the AMA Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

For measurement year 2021, the non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2022 from 2.055% to 2.10%. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2022. The Medicare Part D subsidy was updated to reflect it is expected to be negative in CY2022. The Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

For measurement year 2022, salary increase rates were updated based on the actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2021 and were changed from age-based to service-based.

For measurement year 2023, healthcare trends were updated to reflect emerging claims and recoveries experience as well as benefit changes effective January 1, 2024.

Notes to OPEB Information (continued)

Changes of Assumptions

For measurement year 2017, the discount rate was increased from 3.26% to 4.13% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB)*, and the long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trends were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

For measurement year 2018, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated.

For measurement year 2021, the discount rate was adjusted to 7.00% from 7.45%.

For measurement year 2022, healthcare trends were updated to reflect emerging claims and recoveries experience.

NEW RICHMOND EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT
CLERMONT COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL GRANTOR ***Pass Through Grantor*** **Program / Cluster Title**	**Federal AL Number**	**Pass Through Entity Identifying Number**	**Total Federal Expenditures**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education & Workforce			
Nutrition Cluster:			
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution):			
National School Lunch Program	10.555	3L60	63,684
Cash Assistance:			
School Breakfast Program	10.553	3L70	123,205
National School Lunch Program	10.555	3L60	432,936
COVID-19 National School Lunch Program	10.555	3L60	57,391
Cash Assistance Subtotal			613,532
Nutrition Cluster Total			677,216
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			677,216
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education & Workforce			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies (2023)	84.010	S010A210035	2,063
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies (2024)	84.010	S010A210035	475,099
Total Title I			477,162
Special Education Cluster:			
Special Education - Grants to States (2024)	84.027	H027A220111	530,669
Special Education - Preschool Grants (2024)	84.173	H173A220119	16,824
Total Special Education Cluster			547,493
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant Title II-AA (2024)	84.367	S367A220034	76,676
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program Title IV-A (2024)	84.424A	S424A220036	43,494
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program Title IV-A (2024)	84.424F	S424A220036	77,790
COVID-19 Elementary and Secondary School and Emergency Relief - ARP	84.425U	S425U210035	1,053
COVID-19 Homeless Round II - ARP	84.425W	S425U210035	65,093
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,288,761
U.S DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY			
Passed Through Ohio Facilities Construction Commission			
COVID-19 K-12 School Safety Grant	21.027	n/a	359,300
Total U.S. Department of the Treasury			359,300
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			**$2,325,277**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

**NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of New Richmond Exempted Village School District (the District) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2024. 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 District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the District.

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE E – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

The District reports commodities consumed on the Schedule at the fair value. The District allocated donated food commodities to the respective program that benefitted from the use of those donated food commodities.

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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

New Richmond Exempted Village School District
Clermont County
1135 Bethel-New Richmond Road
New Richmond, Ohio 45157

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States *(Government Auditing Standards)*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the New Richmond Exempted Village School District, Clermont County, Ohio (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 19, 2025 wherein we noted the District implemented Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 100 *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*. We also noted the District restated beginning fund balance and net position to correct an overstatement of unearned revenue.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We identified a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2024-001 that we consider to be a material weakness.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

District's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the District's response to the finding identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and corrective action plan. The District's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio
March 19, 2025

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

65 East State Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
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800-282-0370

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

New Richmond Exempted Village School District
Clermont County
1135 Bethel-New Richmond Road
New Richmond, Ohio 45157

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

We have audited New Richmond Exempted Village School District's, Clermont County, (District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on New Richmond Exempted Village School District's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2024. New Richmond Exempted Village School District's major federal program is identified in the *Summary of Auditor's Results* section of the accompanying schedule of findings.

In our opinion, New Richmond Exempted Village School District complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2024.

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the District's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the District's compliance with the requirements of the 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 District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- obtain an understanding of the District's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio
March 19, 2025

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NEW RICHMOND EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT
CLERMONT COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
JUNE 30, 2024

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)?**	Yes
(d)(1)(ii)	**Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?**	No
(d)(1)(iii)	**Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?**	No
(d)(1)(iv)	**Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?**	No
(d)(1)(iv)	**Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?**	No
(d)(1)(v)	**Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion**	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	**Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?**	No
(d)(1)(vii)	**Major Programs (list):**	10.553/10.555 - Nutrition Cluster
(d)(1)(viii)	**Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs**	Type A: > $ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	**Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?**	Yes

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

FINDING NUMBER 2024-001

Material Weakness

In our audit engagement letter, as required by AU-C Section 210, Terms of Engagement, paragraph .06, management acknowledged its responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of their financial statements; this responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error as discussed in AU-C Section 210 paragraphs .A14 & .A16. Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Cod. 1100 paragraph .101 states a governmental accounting system must make it possible both: (a) to present fairly and with full disclosure the funds and activities of the governmental unit in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and (b) to determine and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions.

FINDING NUMBER 2024-001
(Continued)

The following error was identified in the accompanying financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024:

- Unearned Revenue was overstated and Beginning Fund Balance was understated for Other Governmental funds by $517,077 due to an error in the calculation of Unearned Revenue in the prior year. Beginning fund balance for Other Governmental funds will be restated.

This error was not identified and corrected prior to the District filing its financial statements due to deficiencies in the District's internal controls over financial statement monitoring. Failing to prepare accurate financial statements could lead the Board to make misinformed decisions. The accompanying financial statements and notes to the financial statements have been adjusted to reflect this change, where applicable.

The District should adopt policies and procedures over financial reporting, including a final review of the financial statements and notes to the financial statements by the management and Board to help identify and correct errors and omissions.

Officials' Response:

See Corrective Action Plan.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

"LIONS TODAY, LEADERS TOMORROW."

NEW RICHMOND

EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
2 CFR § 200.511(c)
JUNE 30, 2024

Finding Number:	2024-001
Planned Corrective Action:	The Treasurer will review the GAAP financial statements prior to submission to identify any errors.
Anticipated Completion Date:	6/30/2025
Responsible Contact Person:	Matthew Prichard, Treasurer

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

NEW RICHMOND EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

CLERMONT 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 3/27/2025

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

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