



MILFORD EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT CLERMONT COUNTY JUNE 30, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Milford Exempted Village School District Clermont County 1099 State Route 131 Milford, Ohio 45150

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 business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Milford Exempted Village School District, Clermont County, Ohio (District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, 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 business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Milford Exempted Village School District, Clermont County, Ohio as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows 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 Matter

As discussed in Note 22 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the District. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Also has discussed in Note 23 to the financial statements, the District had a change in capital asset value due to a new appraisal. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Milford Exempted Village School District Clermont County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

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.

Milford Exempted Village School District Clermont County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

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 20, 2023, 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 Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio March 20, 2023 This page intentionally left blank.

Milford Exempted Village School District Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)

The discussion and analysis of Milford Exempted Village School District's ("District") financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2022 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities increased \$28,260,517 which represents a 403% increase from 2021.
- General revenues accounted for \$99,376,381 in revenue or 87% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$15,464,794 or 13% of total revenues of \$114,841,175.
- Business-type operations reflected an operating loss of \$1,413,391.
- The District had \$86,580,658 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$15,464,794 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues of \$99,376,381 were also used to provide for these programs.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the District as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the whole District, presenting both an aggregate view of the District's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the District's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the questions, "How did we do financially during 2022?" The Government-wide Financial Statements answers this question. These statements include *all assets and deferred outflows*, and *liabilities and deferred inflows* using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Milford Exempted Village School District Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)

These two statements report the District's net position and changes in that position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the District as a whole, the financial position has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, both financial and non-financial. Non-financial factors include the District's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs and other factors.

In the Government-wide Financial Statements, the overall financial position of the District is presented in the following manner:

- Governmental Activities Most of the District's programs and services are reported here including
 instruction, support services, operation of non-instructional services, extracurricular activities and
 interest and fiscal charges.
- Business-Type Activities These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided. Food service provided for other local districts and schools is reported as business activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major funds are presented in the Fund Financial Statements. Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The General Fund, Debt Service Fund, Building Fund, Ohio Facilities Construction Commission Fund, and Food Service Provided for Other Districts Fund are the major funds of the District.

Governmental Funds Most of the District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Proprietary Funds Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match.

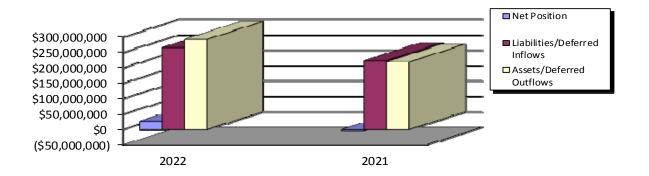
Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary Funds are used to account for resources held for the benefits of parties outside the government. Fiduciary Funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the District's own programs.

The District as a Whole

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

Table 1
Net Position

	Governme	ntal Activities	Business-	Type Activities	То	tal
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Assets:						
Current and Other Assets	\$171,863,785	\$101,243,180	\$6,503,419	\$4,171,998	\$178,367,204	\$105,415,178
Net OPEB Asset	5,819,759	4,847,359	0	0	5,819,759	4,847,359
Capital Assets	85,326,039	87,691,100	0	0	85,326,039	87,691,100
Total Assets	263,009,583	193,781,639	6,503,419	4,171,998	269,513,002	197,953,637
Deferred Outflows of Resources:						
Deferred Charge on Refunding	1,543,578	1,646,483	0	0	1,543,578	1,646,483
OPEB	2,491,983	3,014,289	41,419	78,617	2,533,402	3,092,906
Pension	18,861,133	16,181,620	50,939	110,685	18,912,072	16,292,305
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	22,896,694	20,842,392	92,358	189,302	22,989,052	21,031,694
Liabilities:						
Other Liabilities	10,183,815	10,531,866	0	57,255	10,183,815	10,589,121
Long-Term Liabilities	169,563,819	156,630,819	455,123	1,047,414	170,018,942	157,678,233
Total Liabilities	179,747,634	167,162,685	455,123	1,104,669	180,202,757	168,267,354
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Property Taxes	32,787,932	39,187,529	0	0	32,787,932	39,187,529
Grants and Other Taxes	3,425,442	4,804,988	0	0	3,425,442	4,804,988
Deferred Gain on Refunding	563,786	676,544	0	0	563,786	676,544
OPEB	10,637,729	9,727,489	105,260	145,076	10,742,989	9,872,565
Pension	37,494,874	516,459	160,914	3,131	37,655,788	519,590
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	84,909,763	54,913,009	266,174	148,207	85,175,937	55,061,216
Net Position:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	26,711,708	33,341,266	0	0	26,711,708	33,341,266
Restricted	31,896,607	10,139,659	0	0	31,896,607	10,139,659
Unrestricted	(37,359,435)	(50,932,588)	5,874,480	3,108,424	(31,484,955)	(47,824,164)
Total Net Position	\$21,248,880	(\$7,451,663)	\$5,874,480	\$3,108,424	\$27,123,360	(\$4,343,239)



Milford Exempted Village School District Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2022, the District's assets and deferred outflows were more than liabilities and deferred inflows by \$21,248,880.

At year-end, capital assets represented 32% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, and equipment. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets at June 30, 2022, were \$26,711,708. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$31,896,607 represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they must be used. The external restriction will not affect the availability of fund resources for future use.

Current and other assets increased from the prior year mainly due to an increase in Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments. Capital assets decreased in 2022 as compared to 2021 mainly due to current year depreciation expense exceeding additions. Long term liabilities increased mainly due to an increase in other long term liabilities. Deferred outflows of resources related to pension increased and deferred inflows of resources related to pension increased mainly due to a change in the net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2022 and 2021.

Milford Exempted Village School District Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Unaudited)

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	Governmenta	al Activities	Business-Typ	e Activities	Tota	nl .
-	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$4,533,234	\$4,350,318	\$393,115	\$207,873	\$4,926,349	\$4,558,191
Operating Grants, Contributions	10,931,560	8,571,840	4,179,447	1,922,016	15,111,007	10,493,856
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	57,362,766	35,111,325	0	0	57,362,766	35,111,325
Grant and Entitlements	27,359,025	27,394,756	0	0	27,359,025	27,394,756
Grants and Entitlements for Capital Construction	11,410,028				11,410,028	0
Investment Earnings	(1,223,584)	95,401	0	0	(1,223,584)	95,401
Other	4,468,146	6,043,131	1,074	0	4,469,220	6,043,131
Total Revenues	114,841,175	81,566,771	4,573,636	2,129,889	119,414,811	83,696,660
Program Expenses:						
Instruction	49,762,765	58,112,356	0	0	49,762,765	58,112,356
Support Services:						
Pupil and Instructional Staff	6,188,752	6,730,001	0	0	6,188,752	6,730,001
School Administrative, General						
Administration, Fiscal and Business	6,749,498	7,639,196	0	0	6,749,498	7,639,196
Operations and Maintenance	5,122,295	5,525,955	0	0	5,122,295	5,525,955
Pupil Transportation	6,943,764	6,710,356	0	0	6,943,764	6,710,356
Central	1,653,149	1,860,214	0	0	1,653,149	1,860,214
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	4,223,267	4,267,568	0	0	4,223,267	4,267,568
Extracurricular Activities	2,244,855	2,371,641	0	0	2,244,855	2,371,641
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,692,313	2,375,180	0	0	3,692,313	2,375,180
Food Services	0	0	1,807,580	1,057,628	1,807,580	1,057,628
Total Program Expenses	86,580,658	95,592,467	1,807,580	1,057,628	88,388,238	96,650,095
Change in Net Position	28,260,517	(14,025,696)	2,766,056	1,072,261	31,026,573	(12,953,435)
Net Position - Beginning of Year, Restated	(7,011,637)	7,014,059	3,108,424	2,036,163	(3,903,213)	9,050,222
Net Position - End of Year	\$21,248,880	(\$7,011,637)	\$5,874,480	\$3,108,424	\$27,123,360	(\$3,903,213)

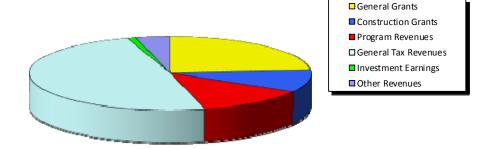
The District's revenues are mainly from two sources. Property taxes levied for general, special revenue, and debt service purposes, and grants and entitlements comprised 74% of the District's revenues for governmental activities.

The District depends greatly on property taxes as a revenue source. The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. The overall revenues generated by a levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation. As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35.00 annually in taxes. If three years later the home were reappraised and increased to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become 0.5 mills and the owner would still pay \$35.00.

Thus Ohio districts dependent upon property taxes are hampered by a lack of revenue growth and must regularly return to the voters to maintain a constant level of service. Property taxes made up 50% of revenue for governmental activities for the District in fiscal year 2022.

Governmental Activities Revenue Sources

Revenue Sources	2022	Percentage
General Grants	\$27,359,025	24%
Construction Grants	\$11,410,028	10%
Program Revenues	15,464,794	13%
General Tax Revenues	57,362,766	50%
Investment Earnings	(1,223,584)	-1%
Other Revenues	4,468,146	4%
Total Revenue Sources	\$114,841,175	100%



Instruction comprises 58% of governmental program expenses. Support services expenses were 31% of governmental program expenses. All other expenses including interest and fiscal charges were 11%. Interest expense was attributable to the outstanding bond and borrowing for capital projects.

Total revenues increased mainly due to an increase property taxes. Total expenses decreased primarily due to changes related to net pension liability and other post employment benefits liability.

Governmental Activities

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

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services		Net Cost o	f Services
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Instruction	\$49,762,765	\$58,112,356	(\$40,544,274)	(\$50,038,635)
Support Services:				
Pupil and Instructional Staff	6,188,752	6,730,001	(4,805,332)	(6,092,333)
School Administrative, General				
Administration, Fiscal and Business	6,749,498	7,639,196	(6,682,299)	(7,574,052)
Operations and Maintenance	5,122,295	5,525,955	(5,055,609)	(5,337,615)
Pupil Transportation	6,943,764	6,710,356	(6,261,339)	(6,456,377)
Central	1,653,149	1,860,214	(1,653,149)	(1,845,814)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	4,223,267	4,267,568	(796,417)	(1,455,390)
Extracurricular Activities	2,244,855	2,371,641	(1,625,132)	(1,934,939)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,692,313	2,375,180	(3,692,313)	(2,375,180)
Total Expenses	\$86,580,658	\$95,592,467	(\$71,115,864)	(\$83,110,335)

The District's Funds

The District has four major governmental funds: the General Fund, the Debt Service Fund, the Building Fund, and the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission Fund. Assets of the General Fund comprised \$83,371,357 (48%), the Debt Service Fund comprised \$19,018,811 (11%), the Building Fund comprised \$23,326,054 (13%), and the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission Fund comprised \$44,159,634 (25%) of the total \$174,250,971 governmental funds assets.

General Fund: Fund balance at June 30, 2022 was \$45,104,503, an increase in fund balance of \$6,504,611 from 2021.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The District's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

The District amended its general fund budget throughout the fiscal year. The District revised the Budget to deal with minor changes in expenditures.

For the General Fund, original estimated revenue was \$75,997,488. The final estimated revenue was \$75,497,504.

The District's ending unobligated cash balance was \$38,921,277.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2022, the District had \$85,326,039 invested in land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, and equipment. Table 4 shows fiscal 2022 balances compared to fiscal

Milford Exempted Village School District Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)

2021: Table 4 Capital Assets at Y

Capital Assets at Year End (Net of Depreciation)

	Governme	ntal Activities
	2022	2021 - restated
Land	\$4,906,686	\$4,929,449
Construction in Progress	0	2,123,809
Buildings and Improvements	76,612,107	76,495,939
Equipment	3,807,246	4,581,929
Total Net Capital Assets	\$85,326,039	\$88,131,126

The decrease in capital assets is due to depreciation and disposals exceeding additions in 2022.

See Note 6 to the basic financial statements for further details on the District's capital assets.

Debt

At June 30, 2022, the District had \$110,494,123 in bonds payable, \$4,256,000 due within one year. Table 5 summarizes outstanding debt at year end.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year End

	Government	al Activities
	2022	2021
Bonds Payable:		
Refunded General Obligation Bonds - 2007	\$10,325,000	\$10,325,000
Long Term Notes	1,091,000	1,182,000
2022 School Improvement Bonds: Current Interest	50,900,000	0
2022 School Improvement Bonds: Premium	6,839,472	0
2015 Refunding of Series 2008: Current Interest	27,955,000	27,955,000
2015 Refunding of Series 2008: Capital Appreciation - Principal	0	435,000
2015 Refunding of Series 2008: Capital Appreciation - Interest	0	660,076
Premium on Bonds	3,237,063	3,452,867
2017 Refunding of Series 2007	9,305,000	10,960,000
Premium on 2017 Refunding Bonds	841,588	1,009,906
Total Long Term Debt	\$110,494,123	\$55,979,849

See Note 7 to the basic financial statements for further details on the District's long-term obligations.

For the Future

The continued financial support provided by the State of Ohio will remain a challenge to all Ohio public school districts. Public school districts in Ohio have seen several different state funding formulas or calculations within the last decade. In June of 2021, the State legislature passed the biennial budget for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 (House Bill 110). This budget bill discontinues the current state foundation funding formula for school districts in Ohio. During fiscal year 2021, the State made significant reductions state wide to school funding, resulting in approximately a 2% reduction in State aide. Fiscal

Milford Exempted Village School District Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)

years 2022 and beyond will see reductions to purchased services expenses and decreases in State aid revenue due to changes in the state's educational voucher program.

All of the District's financial abilities will be needed to meet the challenges of the future. With careful planning and monitoring of the District's finances, the District's management is confident that the District can continue to provide a quality education for our students and provide a secure financial future.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Treasurer at Milford Exempted Village School District, 1099 State Route 131, Milford, Ohio 45150.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	GovernmentalActivities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:	4400 544 574	46.44.474	4445.050.045
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments Receivables (Net):	\$108,611,671	\$6,441,174	\$115,052,845
Taxes	47,954,866	0	47,954,866
Accounts	24,528	4,258	28,786
Interest	121,896	0	121,896
Intergovernmental	15,024,413	0	15,024,413
Inventory	126,411	57,987	184,398
Nondepreciable Capital Assets Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	4,906,686 80,419,353	0	4,906,686 80,419,353
Net OPEB Asset	5,819,759	0	5,819,759
Total Assets	263,009,583	6,503,419	269,513,002
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Deferred Charge on Refunding	1,543,578	0	1,543,578
Pension	18,861,133	50,939	18,912,072
OPEB	2,491,983	41,419	2,533,402
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	22,896,694	92,358	22,989,052
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	482,377	0	482,377
Accrued Wages and Benefits	8,917,329	0	8,917,329
Contracts Payable Accrued Interest Payable	351,969 364,731	0	351,969 364,731
Claims Payable	67,409	0	67,409
Long-Term Liabilities:	07,403	· ·	07,403
Due Within One Year	4,826,633	0	4,826,633
Due In More Than One Year			
Net Pension Liability	47,970,550	297,458	48,268,008
Net OPEB Liability Other Amounts	6,720,001 110,046,635	157,665 0	6,877,666 110,046,635
Total Liabilities	179,747,634	455,123	180,202,757
	175,747,054	433,123	100,202,737
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	22 727 222	•	22 727 222
Property Taxes OPEB	32,787,932	105.360	32,787,932
Grants and Other Taxes	10,637,729 3,425,442	105,260 0	10,742,989 3,425,442
Deferred Gain on Refunding	563,786	0	563,786
Pension	37,494,874	160,914	37,655,788
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	84,909,763	266,174	85,175,937
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	26,711,708	0	26,711,708
Restricted for:			
Debt Service	11,640,572	0	11,640,572
Capital Projects	18,154,016	0	18,154,016
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	1,200,891	0	1,200,891
Athletic State Grants	250,863 327,125	0	250,863 327,125
Federal Grants	110,958	0	110,958
Permanent Endowment Nonexpendable	12,072	0	12,072
Permanent Endowment Expendable	138,468	0	138,468
Other Purposes	61,642	0	61,642
Unrestricted	(37,359,435)	5,874,480	(31,484,955)
Total Net Position	\$21,248,880	\$5,874,480	\$27,123,360

				Net	(Expense) Reven	ue
		Program	n Revenues	and C	hanges in Net Pos	ition
		Charges for	Operating Grants	Governmental	Business-Type	
	Expenses	Services and Sales	and Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:						
Instruction:						
Regular	\$37,754,070	\$3,271,611	\$2,057,044	(\$32,425,415)	\$0	(\$32,425,415)
Special	10,551,996	227,829	3,660,101	(6,664,066)	0	(6,664,066)
Vocational	1,364,038	0	0	(1,364,038)	0	(1,364,038)
Other	92,661	0	1,906	(90,755)	0	(90,755)
Support Services:						
Pupil	4,600,680	0	1,263,743	(3,336,937)	0	(3,336,937)
Instructional Staff	1,588,072	0	119,677	(1,468,395)	0	(1,468,395)
General Administration	184,660	0	0	(184,660)	0	(184,660)
School Administration	4,290,283	0	0	(4,290,283)	0	(4,290,283)
Fiscal	1,753,505	0	67,199	(1,686,306)	0	(1,686,306)
Business	521,050	0	0	(521,050)	0	(521,050)
Operations and Maintenance	5,122,295	31,670	35,016	(5,055,609)	0	(5,055,609)
Pupil Transportation	6,943,764	68,063	614,362	(6,261,339)	0	(6,261,339)
Central		08,003	014,302		0	
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,653,149 4,223,267	314,338	3,112,512	(1,653,149) (796,417)	0	(1,653,149) (796,417)
'		•			0	
Extracurricular Activities	2,244,855	619,723	0	(1,625,132)		(1,625,132)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,692,313	0	0	(3,692,313)	0	(3,692,313)
Total Governmental Activities	86,580,658	4,533,234	10,931,560	(71,115,864)	0	(71,115,864)
Business-Type Activities:						
Food Service	1,807,580	393,115	4,179,447	0	2,764,982	2,764,982
Total Business-Type Activities	1,807,580	393,115	4,179,447	0	2,764,982	2,764,982
Totals	\$88,388,238	\$4,926,349	\$15,111,007	(71,115,864)	2,764,982	(68,350,882)
			+==,== ,==:	(: =)===)== :		(00)000)000
		General Revenues: Property Taxes Levied	for:			
		General Purposes	101.	48,036,757	0	48,036,757
		Special Revenue Pur	nosos	626,723	0	626,723
		Debt Service Purpos	•	8,699,286	0	8,699,286
		Grants and Entitlemer		27,359,025	0	27,359,025
		Revenue in Lieu of Tax	•		0	
				3,425,402	-	3,425,402
		Unrestricted Contribu	tions	39,730	0	39,730
		Investment Earnings		(1,223,584)	0	(1,223,584)
			nts for Capital Construction	11,410,028	0	11,410,028
		Other Revenues		1,003,014	1,074	1,004,088
		Total General Revenues		99,376,381	1,074	99,377,455
		Change in Net Position		28,260,517	2,766,056	31,026,573
		Net Position - Beginning	of Year, Restated	(7,011,637)	3,108,424	(3,903,213)
		Net Position - End of Yea	ar	\$21,248,880	\$5,874,480	\$27,123,360

	General	Debt Service	Building	Ohio Facilities Construction Commission	Other Governmental Funds
Assets:					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$39,542,923	\$9,482,410	\$23,326,054	\$32,600,122	\$3,660,162
Receivables (Net): Taxes	38,294,189	9,056,973	0	0	603,704
Accounts	19,863	9,056,975 3,378	0	0	1,287
Interest	121,896	3,378 0	0	0	1,287
Intergovernmental	2,930,471	476,050	0	11,559,512	58,380
Interfund	2,387,186	470,030	0	11,339,312	36,360
Inventory	74,829	0	0	0	51,582
inventory	74,023				31,362
Total Assets	83,371,357	19,018,811	23,326,054	44,159,634	4,375,115
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	378,691	0	0	0	103,686
Accrued Wages and Benefits	8,197,566	0	0	0	719,763
Compensated Absences	229,720	0	0	0	73,416
Contracts Payable	351,969	0	0	0	0
Interfund Payable	0	0	0	0	2,387,186
Total Liabilities	9,157,946	0	0	0	3,284,051
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Property Taxes	26,101,666	6,596,139	0	0	444,993
Grants and Other Taxes	2,908,244	476,050	0	11,410,028	58,380
Investment Earnings	98,998	0	0	0	0
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	29,108,908	7,072,189	0	11,410,028	503,373
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable	74,829	0	0	0	12,072
Restricted	0	11,946,622	23,326,054	32,749,606	3,512,833
Assigned	1,560,312	0	0	0	138,468
Unassigned	43,469,362	0	0	0	(3,075,682)
Total Fund Balances	45,104,503	11,946,622	23,326,054	32,749,606	587,691
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances	\$83,371,357	\$19,018,811	\$23,326,054	\$44,159,634	\$4,375,115

Total Governmental Funds
\$108,611,671
47,954,866 24,528 121,896 15,024,413 2,387,186 126,411
174,250,971
482,377 8,917,329 303,136 351,969 2,387,186 12,441,997
33,142,798 14,852,702
98,998
48,094,498
86,901
71,535,115
1,698,780
40,393,680
113,714,476
\$174,250,971

vanie 00) 2022		
Total Governmental Fund Balance		\$113,714,476
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.		
Capital assets used in the operation of Governmental Funds		85,326,039
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.		
Delinquent Property Taxes Interest	354,866 98,998	
Intergovernmental	11,427,260	
		11,881,124
An internal service fund is used by management to charge back costs to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		
Internal Service Net Position		(67,409)
In the statement of net position interest payable is accrued when incurred; whereas, in the governmental funds interest is reported as a liability only when it will require the use of		
current financial resources.		(364,731)
Some liabilities reported in the statement of net position do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences		(4,076,009)
Deferred charge on refunding associated with long-term liabilities that are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred charge on refunding Deferred gain on refunding	1,543,578 (563,786)	
		979,792
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	18,861,133	
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(37,494,874)	
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	2,491,983	
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	(10,637,729)	(26,779,487)
		(20,773,467)
Long-term liabilities and net OPEB assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Net OPEB Asset	5,819,759	
Net Pension Liability	(47,970,550)	
Net OPEB Liability	(6,720,001)	
Other Amounts	(110,494,123)	450 224 - :-:
	_	(159,364,915)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	=	\$21,248,880

	General	Debt Service	Building	Ohio Facilities Construction Commission	Other Governmental Funds
Revenues:	General	3011100	Banamg	COMMISSION	1 41143
Property and Other Taxes	\$48,322,015	\$8,708,363	\$0	\$0	\$629,624
Tuition and Fees	3,499,876	0	0	0	0
Investment Earnings	(1,270,587)	0	10,918	15,258	0
Intergovernmental	30,494,234	695,004	. 0	149,484	7,153,727
Extracurricular Activities	125,417	0	0	0	561,933
Charges for Services	0	0	0	0	311,375
Revenue in Lieu of Taxes	2,908,244	476,010	0	0	41,148
Other Revenues	998,102	3,378	0	0	75,896
Total Revenues	85,077,301	9,882,755	10,918	164,742	8,773,703
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	37,712,196	0	0	0	1,641,729
Special	9,485,027	0	0	0	1,467,746
Other	100,364	0	0	0	4,031
Support Services:	,				•
Pupil	4,792,037	0	0	0	448,652
Instructional Staff	1,514,601	0	0	0	117,724
General Administration	184,982	0	0	0	0
School Administration	5,018,832	0	0	0	0
Fiscal	1,694,358	99,643	0	0	7,828
Business	422,912	0	0	0	0
Operations and Maintenance	5,383,130	0	0	0	41,099
Pupil Transportation	6,729,045	0	0	0	202,984
Central	1,656,011	0	0	0	0
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,025,604	0	0	0	3,457,897
Extracurricular Activities	1,827,692	0	0	0	560,307
Capital Outlay	1,037,695	0	0	0	272,807
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	0	2,090,000	0	0	91,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	4,527,044	0	0	56,297
Total Expenditures	78,584,486	6,716,687	0	0	8,370,101
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	6,492,815	3,166,068	10,918	164,742	403,602
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	8,484	0	0	0	0
Issuance of Long-Term Capital-Related Debt	0	0	18,315,136	32,584,864	0
Premium on Bonds Sold	0	6,839,472	0	0	0
Transfers In	3,312	0	5,000,000	0	0
Transfers (Out)	0	(5,000,000)	0	0	(3,312)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	11,796	1,839,472	23,315,136	32,584,864	(3,312)
Net Change in Fund Balance	6,504,611	5,005,540	23,326,054	32,749,606	400,290
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	38,599,892	6,941,082	0	0	187,401
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$45,104,503	\$11,946,622	\$23,326,054	\$32,749,606	\$587,691

Total Governmental Funds
\$57,660,002 3,499,876 (1,244,411) 38,492,449 687,350 311,375 3,425,402 1,077,376
103,909,419
39,353,925 10,952,773 104,395 5,240,689
1,632,325 184,982
5,018,832
1,801,829 422,912
5,424,229 6,932,029
1,656,011
4,483,501 2,387,999
1,310,502
2,181,000 4,583,341
93,671,274
10,238,145
8,484 50,900,000 6,839,472 5,003,312 (5,003,312)
57,747,956
67,986,101
45,728,375
\$113,714,476

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds		\$67,986,101
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital asset additions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount of the difference between capital asset additions and depreciation in the current period.		
Capital assets used in governmental activities Depreciation Expense	1,471,330 (4,253,654)	
Governmental funds only report the disposal of assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal. The amount of the proceeds must be removed and the gain or loss on the disposal of capital assets must be recognized. This is the amount of the difference between the proceeds and the gain or loss.		(2,782,324)
Governmental funds report district pension and OPEB contributions as expenditures. However in the statement of activities, the cost of pension and OPEB benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension and OPEB expense.		
District pension contributions Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions - Pension District OPEB contributions Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions - OPEB	6,818,652 25,124 239,275 221,846	
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		7,304,897
Delinquent Property Taxes Interest Intergovernmental	(297,236) 20,827 11,208,165	
		10,931,756
In the statement of activities, certain costs and proceeds associated with long-term debt obligations issued during the year are accrued and amortized over the life of the debt obligation. In governmental funds these costs and proceeds are recognized as financing sources and uses		
Premium on Bonds Issued		(6,839,472)
Repayment of bond and note principal, current bonds refundings, and accretion interest payments are an expenditure governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		2,926,000
In the statement of activities interest expense is accrued when incurred; whereas, in governmental funds an interest expenditure is reported		
when due.		(163,023)
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 Amortization of Bond Premium Amortization of Deferred Charge/Gain on Refunding Bond Accretion	(440,122) 384,122 9,853 (84,924)	
	_	(131,071)
The internal service fund used by management to charge back costs to individual funds is not reported in the entity-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.		
Change in Net Position - Internal Service Funds		(49,584)
Proceeds from debt issues are an other financing source in the funds, but a debt issue increases long-term liabilities in the statement		/F0 225 :
of net position.	_	(50,900,000)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	=	\$28,260,517
See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.		

,	Business-Type	
	Activities	
	Food Service Provided for Other Districts	Governmental Activities- Internal Service Funds
Current Assets: Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments Receivables (Net):	\$6,441,174	\$0
Accounts Inventory	4,258 57,987	0
Total Assets	6,503,419	0
Deferred Outflows of Resources: Pension OPEB	50,939 41,419	0
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	92,358	0
Liabilities: Current Liabilities: Claims Payable	0	67,409
Total Current Liabilities	0	67,409
Long-Term Liabilities: Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability	297,458 157,665	0
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	455,123	0
Total Liabilities	455,123	67,409
Deferred Inflows of Resources: OPEB Pension	105,260 160,914	0
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	266,174	0
Net Position: Unrestricted	5,874,480	(67,409)
Total Net Position	\$5,874,480	(\$67,409)

	Business-Type Activities	
	Activities	Governmental
	Food Service	Activities-
	Provided for	Internal Service
	Other Districts	Funds
Operating Revenues:		
Charges for Services	\$393,115	\$80,953
Other Revenues	1,074	0
Total Operating Revenues	394,189	80,953
Operating Expenses:		
Personal Services	345,534	0
Contactual Services	181,353	0
Materials and Supplies	1,263,930	0
Claims Expenses	0	130,537
Other	16,763	0
Total Operating Expenses	1,807,580	130,537
Operating Income (Loss)	(1,413,391)	(49,584)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):		
Operating Grants	4,179,447	0
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	4,179,447	0
Change in Net Position	2,766,056	(49,584)
Net Position - Beginning of Year	3,108,424	(17,825)
Net Position - End of Year	\$5,874,480	(\$67,409)

Tot the rised real Ended Julie 30, 2022	Business-Type	
	Activities	
	Activities	Cavarananantal
	Food Comitee	Governmental
	Food Service	Activities-
	Provided for	Internal Service
	Other Districts	Funds
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Cash Received from Customers	\$390,046	\$80,953
Cash Payments to Employees	(961,522)	0
Cash Payments to Suppliers	(1,315,937)	(80,953)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(1,887,413)	0
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:		
Operating Grants Received	4,414,896	0
operating or anto necessed	., . 1 ., . 3 .	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital		
Financing Activities	4,414,896	0
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalent	2,527,483	0
Net increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalent	2,327,463	U
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	3,913,691	0
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	6,441,174	0
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to		
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		
Operating Income (Loss)	(1,413,391)	(49,584)
Adjustments:	(2):20,002)	(.5,55 .,
Pension/OPEB Expense	(111,576)	0
Changes in Assets & Liabilities:	(111,570)	· ·
(Increase) Decrease in Receivables	(4,143)	0
(Increase) Decrease in Receivables	(35,244)	0
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid items (Increase) Decrease in Deferred Outflows of Resour		0
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Liabilities	•	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(57,255)	0
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Inflows of Resource	•	0
Increase (Decrease) in Claims Payables	(483,333)	49,584
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(\$1,887,413)	\$0
, , , ,	, , -1	

Note 1 - Description of the District

Milford Exempted Village School District (the "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 District operates under a locally-elected five-member Board form of government and provides educational services as mandated by state and/or federal agencies. The Board controls the District's nine instructional support facilities staffed by approximately 358 non-certificated, 423 teaching employees and 36 administrative employees providing education to approximately 6,718 students.

Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to insure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the District consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the District. For Milford Exempted Village School District, this includes general operations, food service, latchkey, and student related activities of the District. The following activities are included within the reporting entity:

Parochial School Funding - Within the District boundaries, St. Andrew, and St. Elizabeth Ann Seton Schools, which are operated through the Cincinnati Catholic Diocese, and St. Mark's Lutheran. Current state legislation provides funding to these parochial schools. These monies are received and disbursed on behalf of the parochial schools by the Treasurer of the District, as directed by the parochial schools. The activity of these State monies by the District are reflected in a special revenue fund for financial reporting purposes.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable. The District is financially accountable for an organization if (1) the District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (2) the District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (3) the District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organizations' resources; the District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of or provide financial support to, the organization; or the District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the District in that the District approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes. The District has no component units.

The City of Milford, Miami Township, Union Township, Parent Teacher Associations, Athletic Boosters, Band Boosters, Choral Boosters, Robotics Boosters, and the Parent Teacher Organizations, which perform activities within the District's boundaries for the benefit of its residents, are excluded from the accompanying financial statements because the District is not financially accountable for these entities nor are they fiscally dependent on the District.

The District is associated with four organizations of which three are defined as jointly governed organizations and one as an insurance purchasing pool. These organizations are:

Jointly Governed Organizations:

Hamilton Clermont Cooperative Information Technology Center Great Oaks Career Campuses Southwestern Ohio Computer Association (SWOCA)

Insurance Purchasing Pool:

Southwest Ohio Organization for School Health

These organizations are presented in Notes 13 and 14 to the basic financial statements.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the 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 most significant of the District's accounting policies are described below.

Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the District are included on the statement of net position.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the District's governmental activities and for the business-type activities of the District. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and 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 District, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function or business segment is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the District.

Fund Financial Statements

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

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net position. The statement of changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid management by segregating transactions related to certain District functions or activities. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The various funds of the District are grouped into the categories governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

Governmental Funds

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 and deferred outflows, and liabilities and deferred inflows is reported as fund balance. The following are the District's major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> - 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 for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Debt Service Fund</u> - The debt service fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest and related costs.

<u>Building Fund</u> - The building fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, building construction related costs.

<u>Ohio Facilities Construction Commission Fund (OFCC)</u> - The OFCC fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, OFCC building construction related costs.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as enterprise or internal service.

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> – The enterprise fund may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The following is the District's major enterprise fund:

<u>Food Service Provided for Other Districts</u> – This fund accounts for operation of food service for a fee to students of other school districts.

<u>Internal Service Fund</u> - The internal service fund is used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the district, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The internal service fund of the District accounts for a self-insurance program which

provides workers' compensation benefits to employees.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds and custodial funds. Trust funds are distinguished from custodial funds by the existence of a trust agreement or equivalent arrangements that have certain characteristics. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in a trust fund. The District doesn't have any fiduciary funds.

Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary and fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred revenue, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues – Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the District, available means expected to be received within sixty days of fiscal year end.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, included property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are 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 year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

resources includes pension, other post employment benefits, and a deferred charge on refunding. These amounts are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 9 and 10.

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 position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, OPEB, grants and other taxes (which includes tax incremental financing 'TIF'), deferred gain on refunding, pension and investment earnings. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2022, but which were levied to finance year 2023 operations. These amounts have been recorded as deferred inflows on both the governmentwide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. TIF's (other taxes) have been recorded as deferred inflows on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Deferred gain on refunding has been recorded as deferred inflows only on the government-wide statement of net position. Grants and investment earnings have been recorded as deferred inflows only on the governmental fund financial statements. Deferred resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. For more pension and OPEB related information, see Notes 9 and 10.

<u>Unearned Revenue</u>

Unearned revenue represents amounts under the accrual basis of accounting for which asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not yet been met because such amounts have not yet been earned.

Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The fair value of donated commodities used during the year is reported in the operating statement as an expense with a like amount reported as donated commodities revenue.

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. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments

Cash received by the District is pooled for investment purposes. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments" on the financial statements.

Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as non-negotiable certificates of deposits and repurchase agreements are reported at cost.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue during fiscal year 2022 amounted to (\$1,244,411). Interest revenue

credited to the General Fund during fiscal year 2022 amounted to (\$1,270,587).

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Proprietary Funds' portion of equity in pooled cash and investments is considered a cash equivalent because the District is able to withdraw resources from those funds without prior notice or penalty.

Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used. Inventory consists of food held for resale and consumable supplies.

Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars (\$5,000). The District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements that add to the value of an asset or materially extend an asset's life are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

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

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and Improvements	50
Equipment	5

Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted assets when limitations on their use change the normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, laws of other government or imposed by enabling legislation. Restricted assets include retainage and the nonexpendable amount relating to the permanent endowment fund.

Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

Compensated Absences

The District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for 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 District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The 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 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 District's termination policy. The District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for classified employees after 10 years of service, certified employees after 20 years and administrators after 25 years of service.

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

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount due to the employee at year end. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. Compensated absences are reported in governmental funds only if they have matured.

The criteria for determining vested vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Eligible classified employees earn 10 to 25 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 for a total of 15 days of sick leave for each year under contract. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 260 days for teachers and 300 for administrators, and 260 days for classified personnel. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of their accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 57.5 days for teachers and 150 for administrators. Classified employees, upon retirement, are paid for one-fourth of accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 57.5 days.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred inflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred outflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

The District applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available. Of the District's restricted net position of \$31,896,607, none was restricted by enabling legislation.

Fund Balance

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting, the District classifies its fund balance based on the purpose for which the resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. The following categories are used:

Nonspendable – resources that are not in spendable form (inventory) or have legal or contractual requirements to maintain the balance intact.

Restricted – resources that have external purpose restraints imposed on them by providers, such as creditors, grantors, or other regulators.

Committed – resources that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government at its highest level of decision making authority, the Board of Education.

Assigned – resources that are intended to be used for specific purposes as approved through the District's formal purchasing procedure by the Treasurer.

Unassigned – residual fund balance within the General Fund that is not restricted, committed, or assigned. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from incurred expenses for specific purposes exceeding amounts which had been restricted, committed or assigned for said purposes.

The 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.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the District, these revenues are sales for food service and self-insurance. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or services that are the primary activity of the fund.

Interfund Activity

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

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column on the Statement of Net Position.

As a general rule the effect of interfund (internal) activity has been eliminated from the governmentwide statement of activities. The interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation.

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.

Note 3 - Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments

The District maintains a cash and investment pool used by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the statement of net position and balance sheet as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments."

State statute requires the classification of monies held by the District into three categories:

<u>Active Monies</u> - Those monies required to be kept in a "cash" or "near cash" status for immediate use by the District. Such monies must by law be maintained either as cash in the District treasury, in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand.

<u>Inactive Monies</u> – Those monies not required for use within the current two year period of designated depositories. Ohio law permits inactive monies to be deposited or invested as certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designated depositories, or as savings or deposit accounts, including, but not limited to passbook accounts.

<u>Interim Monies</u> – Those monies held by the District can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States.
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government 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, and Government National Mortgage 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 the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days.
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met.

- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions.
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).
- 8. Certain bankers' acceptances for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

Protection of the District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

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. Except as noted above, an investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the 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.

Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. As of June 30, 2022, \$23,641,795 of the District's bank balance of \$23,891,795 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and collateralized.

The District has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or be protected by:

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

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

the Treasurer of State.

Investments

As of June 30, 2022, the District had the following investments:

		Fair Value	Weighted Average
	Fair Value	Hierarchy	Maturity (Years)
Money Market Funds	\$38,276	N/A	0.00
Fifth Third Escrow	11,536,690	N/A	0.00
Federal Farm Credit Bank	4,570,732	Level 2	1.13
Federal Home Loan Bank	5,086,123	Level 2	1.94
Negotiable CDs	7,169,084	Level 2	1.20
Commercial Paper	10,784,576	Level 2	0.54
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation - Discount Notes	567,559	Level 2	1.93
Treasury Notes	52,701,870	Level 1	0.35
	\$92,454,910		

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above table identifies the District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2022. All investments of the District are valued using quoted market prices.

Interest Rate Risk - In accordance with the investment policy, the District manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to three years.

Credit Risk – It is the 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 issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The District's investments in Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp., Federal Farm Credit Bank, and United States Treasury Notes were rated AA+ by Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings and Aaa by Moody's Investors Service. Commercial Paper was rated A-1+ by Standard & Poor's ratings and P-1 by Moody's Investment Service. Money Market Funds and Negotiable CDs were not rated.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The District's investment policy allows investments in Federal Agencies or Instrumentalities. The District has invested 11.6% in Commercial Paper, 0.6% in Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp – Discount Notes, 57% in United States Treasury Notes, 4.9% in Federal Farm Credit Bank, 7.8% in Negotiable CDs, 5.5% in Federal Home Loan Bank, 12.5% in Fifth Third Escrow and 0.1% in Money Market Funds.

Custodial Credit Risk – The risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. All of the District's securities are either insured and registered in the name of the District or at least registered in the name of the District. The District's policy does not address custodial credit risk for investments.

Note 4 - Property Taxes

Real property taxes collected in 2022 were levied in April on the assessed values as of January 1, 2021, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. A re-evaluation of real property is required to be completed no less than every six years, with a statistical update every third year.

Tangible personal property tax revenue received during calendar year 2022 (other than public utility property tax) represents the collection of 2022 taxes levied against local and interexchange telephone companies. Tangible personal property tax on business inventory, manufacturing machinery and equipment, and furniture and fixtures is no longer levied and collected. The October 2008 tangible personal property tax settlement was the last property tax settlement for general personal property taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received from telephone companies in calendar year 2018 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the value as of December 31, 2018. Payments by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20. Tangible personal property taxes paid by April 30 are usually received by the District prior to June 30.

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment was due by January 20th. If paid semi-annually, the first payment (at least 1/2 amount billed) was due January 20th with the remainder due on June 20th.

The Clermont and Hamilton County Auditors remit portions of the taxes collected to all taxing districts with periodic settlements of real and public utility property taxes in February and August and tangible personal property taxes in June and October. The District records billed but uncollected property taxes as receivables at their estimated net realizable value.

Accrued property taxes receivable represent delinquent taxes outstanding and real property, personal property and public utility taxes which became measurable at June 30, 2022 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Delinquent property taxes collected within 60 days are included as a receivable and tax revenue as of June 30, 2022. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount available as an advance at June 30 is available to finance current year operations. The receivable is, therefore, offset by a credit to deferred inflow for that portion not intended to finance current year operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2022, was \$12,192,523 for General Fund, and \$2,619,545 for Other Governmental Funds, and is recognized as revenue.

On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue, while on a modified accrual basis the revenue has been deferred.

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2022 taxes were collected are:

	Amount
Agricultural/Residential	
and Other Real Estate	\$1,133,835,860
Public Utility	44,894,930
Total	\$1,178,730,790

Note 5 – Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2022, consisted of taxes, accounts (rent, tuition, and student fees), interest, intergovernmental grants, and interfund. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current year guarantee of federal funds.

Note 6 - Capital Assets

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

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance - Restated	Additions	Deletions	Balance
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$4,929,449	\$0	(\$22,763)	\$4,906,686
Construction in Progress	2,123,809	0	(2,123,809)	0
Total Capital Assets, not being				
depreciated	7,053,258	0	(2,146,572)	4,906,686
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	125,787,278	3,385,163	0	129,172,441
Equipment	10,213,104	209,976	(96,389)	10,326,691
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated:	136,000,382	3,595,139	(96,389)	139,499,132
Totals at Historical Cost	143,053,640	3,595,139	(2,242,961)	144,405,818
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	49,291,339	3,268,995	0	52,560,334
Equipment	5,631,175	984,659	(96,389)	6,519,445
Total Accumulated Depreciation	54,922,514	4,253,654	(96,389)	59,079,779
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$88,131,126	(\$658,515)	(\$2,146,572)	\$85,326,039

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$2,105,915
Special	498,266
Vocational	1,364,038
Support Services:	
School Administration	77,480
Fiscal	4,094
Business	10,403
Operations and Maintenance	93,885
Pupil Transportation	11,735
Central	12,818
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	66,717
Extracurricular Activities	8,303
Total Depreciation Expense	\$4,253,654

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Note 7 – Short-Term Obligations

A summary of the short-term note transaction for the year ended June 30, 2022 follows:

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Additions	Deletions	Balance
Governmental Funds				
Notes Payable:				
2022 Bond Anticipation Note	\$0	\$55,900,000	\$55,900,000	\$0
Premium	0	199,004	199,004	0
Total Short-Term Liabilities	\$0	\$56,099,004	\$56,099,004	\$0

The \$55,900,000 of Bond Anticipation Notes were used to pay for the construction of buildings.

Note 8 - Long-Term Liabilities

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Due in One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds & Notes:					
2007 Refunded General Obligation Bonds	\$10,325,000	\$0	\$0	\$10,325,000	\$0
Long Term Notes	1,182,000	0	(91,000)	1,091,000	96,000
2022 School Improvement:					
Current Interest	0	50,900,000	0	50,900,000	1,195,000
Premium on Bonds	0	6,839,472	0	6,839,472	0
2015 Refunding of Series 2008:					
Current Interest	27,955,000	0	0	27,955,000	1,245,000
Capital Appreciation-Principal	435,000	0	(435,000)	0	0
Capital Appreciation- Interest	660,076	84,924	(745,000)	0	0
Premium on Bonds	3,452,867	0	(215,804)	3,237,063	0
2017 Refunding of Series 2007	10,960,000	0	(1,655,000)	9,305,000	1,720,000
Premium on 2017 Refunding Bonds	1,009,906	0	(168,318)	841,588	0
Total Bonds & Notes	55,979,849	57,824,396	(3,310,122)	110,494,123	4,256,000
Compensated Absences	3,896,474	878,586	(395,915)	4,379,145	570,633
Subtotal Bonds & Other Amounts	59,876,323	58,702,982	(3,706,037)	114,873,268	4,826,633
Net Pension Liablitity	89,113,228	0	(41,142,678)	47,970,550	0
Net OPEB Liablitity	7,641,267	0	(921,266)	6,720,001	0
Total Governmental Activities	\$156,630,818	\$58,702,982	(\$45,769,981)	\$169,563,819	\$4,826,633
Business Type Activities:					
Net Pension Liability	780,791	0	(483,333)	297,458	0
Net OPEB Liability	266,623	0	(108,958)	157,665	0
Total Business Type Activities	\$1,047,414	\$0	(\$592,291)	\$455,123	\$0

General Obligation Bonds - On December 1, 2001 the District issued \$43,566,000 in general obligation bonds for the purpose of constructing three new school buildings and related land purchases. The bonds were issued for a twenty-nine year period with a final maturity of December 1, 2030. The bonds will be retired from the Debt Service Fund.

School Improvement Bonds – On February 16, 2022 the District issued \$50,900,000 in school improvement bonds for the purpose of constructing new school buildings. The bonds were issued for a thirty year period with a final maturity of December 1, 2051. The bonds will be retired from the Debt Service Fund.

Refunding General Obligation Bonds - During fiscal year 2006, the District issued \$9,700,000 of general obligation bonds for the current refunding of \$9,700,000 of the 2001 series bonds. The \$1,410,164 premium on the issuance of the refunding bonds is netted against this new debt and will be amortized over the life of this new debt, which has a remaining life of 26 years. The refunding was undertaken to take advantage of lower interest rates. The refunding bonds are retired through the Debt Service Fund using taxes revenues.

Refunding General Obligation Bonds - During fiscal year 2007, the District issued \$25,110,000 of general obligations bonds for the current refunding of \$25,110,000 of the 2001 series bonds. The \$2,247,367 premium on the issuance of the refunding bonds is netted against this new debt and will be amortized over the life of the new debt, which has a remaining life of 25 years. The refunding was undertaken to take advantage of lower interest rates. The refunding bonds are retired through the Debt Service Fund using taxes revenues.

Long Term Notes - On November 17, 2005 the District authorized a \$1,550,000 financing through the OASBO Expanded Asset Pooled Financing Program for the purposes of renovating the bus garage facility. As of June 30, 2007 the District had drawn \$2,092,000 of the maximum financing amount. The note will be repaid over a twenty-five year period with a final maturity of January 1, 2031. The note will be repaid from the Debt Service Fund.

School Improvement General Obligation Bonds - During fiscal year 2009, the District issued \$31,375,000 of general obligation bonds, \$4 million of which retired the bond anticipation note. The \$357,126 premium on the issuance of the bonds is netted against this new debt and will be amortized over the life of this new debt, which has a remaining life of 27 years. The refunding bonds are retired through the Debt Service Fund using tax revenues.

Refunding General Obligation Bonds - During fiscal year 2012, the District issued \$2,635,000 of general obligation bonds, which retired the 2001 general obligation bonds. The \$94,138 premium on the issuance of the bonds is netted against this new debt and will be amortized over the life of this new debt, which has a remaining life of 3 years. The refunding bonds are retired through the Debt Service Fund.

Refunding General Obligation Bonds - During fiscal year 2017, the District issued \$10,960,000 of general obligations bonds for the current refunding of \$12,190,000 of the 2007 refunding bonds. The \$1,683,178 premium on the issuance of the refunding bonds is netted against this new debt and will be amortized over the life of the new debt, which has a remaining life of 10 years. The refunding was undertaken to take advantage of lower interest rates. The refunding bonds are retired through the Debt Service Fund using taxes revenues.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the person is paid.

There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are made from the fund benefitting from their service.

Principal and interest requirements for governmental activities to retire bonds and notes outstanding at June 30, 2022, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Notes & Current Interest Bonds		
Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$4,256,000	\$4,312,139	\$8,568,139
2024	4,065,000	4,144,989	8,209,989
2025	4,234,000	3,970,655	8,204,655
2026	4,434,000	3,762,865	8,196,865
2027	4,645,000	3,545,373	8,190,373
2028-2032	25,477,000	13,864,798	39,341,798
2033-2037	18,980,000	8,962,525	27,942,525
Thereafter	33,485,000	11,021,500	44,506,500
Total	\$99,576,000	\$53,584,844	\$153,160,844

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

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

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

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be

effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 10 for the required OPEB disclosures.

<u>Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)</u>

Plan Description

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, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3309. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about SERS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by visiting the SERS website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service; 2.20% for the first thirty years of service and 2.50% for years of service credit over 30. Final average salary is the average of the highest three years of salary.

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost of living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. New benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. The COLA is indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.50% and with a floor of 0.00%. A three-year COLA suspension was in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. The Retirement Board approved a 0.50% COLA for calendar year 2021 and 2.50% for 2022.

Funding Policy

Plan members are required to contribute 10.00% of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute 14.00% 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 10.00% for plan members and 14.00% for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.00%. For fiscal year 2022, the Retirement Board did not allocate any employer contribution to the

Health Care Fund.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$1,863,344 for fiscal year 2022. Of this amount \$194,405 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

<u>Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</u>

Plan Description

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

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.20% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0.00% to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.53% of the 14.00% employer contributions into an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices offered by STRS. The remaining 4.47% of the 14.00% employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12.00% of the 14.00% member rate is deposited into the member's DC account and the remaining 2.00% is applied to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50 and after termination of employment.

New members who choose the DC plan or Combined Plan will have another opportunity to reselect a permanent plan during their fifth year of membership. Members may remain in the same plan or

transfer to another STRS plan. The optional annuitization of a member's defined contribution account or the defined contribution portion of a member's Combined Plan account to a lifetime benefit results in STRS bearing the risk of investment gain or loss on the account. STRS has therefore included all three plan options as one defined benefit plan for GASB 68 reporting purposes.

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

Funding Policy

Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The fiscal year 2022 employer and employee contribution rate of 14.00% was equal to the statutory maximum rates. For fiscal year 2022, the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$4,998,024 for fiscal year 2022. Of this amount \$833,004 is reported as accrued wages and benefits.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

_	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$12,975,743	\$35,292,265	\$48,268,008
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.35167380%	0.27602491%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.35012200%	0.27581003%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00155180%	0.00021488%	
Pension Expense	(\$331,414)	\$83,202	(\$248,212)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$1,252	\$1,090,361	\$1,091,613
Changes of assumptions	273,231	9,790,707	10,063,938
Changes in employer proportionate share of net			
pension liability	84,258	810,895	895,153
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,863,344	4,998,024	6,861,368
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$2,222,085	\$16,689,987	\$18,912,072
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>			
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and	\$336,514	\$221,210	\$557,724
actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes in employer proportionate share of net	6,682,887	30,415,178	37,098,065
pension liability	0	0	0
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$7,019,401	\$30,636,388	\$37,655,789

\$6,861,368 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year			
Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2023	(\$1,583,064)	(\$4,525,613)	(\$6,108,677)
2024	(1,437,406)	(3,936,749)	(5,374,155)
2025	(1,588,949)	(4,462,342)	(6,051,291)
2026	(2,051,240)	(6,019,722)	(8,070,962)

(\$6,660,660)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

Total

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.

(\$25,605,084)

(\$18,944,425)

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

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. For a newly hired employee, actuarial calculations will take into account the employee's entire career with the employer and also take into consideration

the benefits, if any, paid to the employee after termination of employment until the death of the employee and any applicable contingent annuitant. In many cases actuarial calculations reflect several decades of service with the employer and the payment of benefits after termination.

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2021, compared with June 30, 2020, are presented below:

	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Inflation	2.40%	3.00%
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25% to 13.58%	3.50% to 18.20%
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.00%, on or after April 1, 2018, COLAs for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement	2.50%
Investment Rate of Return	7.00% net of system expenses	7.50% net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

Mortality rates for 2021 were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weight Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20% 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 103.30% for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.80% for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

Mortality rates for 2020 were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120.00% of male rates, and 110.00% of female rates. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90.00% for male rates and 100.00% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

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

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

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
Cash	2.00%	-0.33%
US Equity	24.75%	5.72%
Non-US Equity Developed	13.50%	6.55%
Non-US Equity Emerging	6.75%	8.54%
Fixed Income/Global Bonds	19.00%	1.14%
Private Equity	11.00%	10.03%
Real Estate/Real Assets	16.00%	5.41%
Multi-Asset Strategy	4.00%	3.47%
Private Debt/Private Credit	3.00%	5.28%
Total	100.00%	

Discount Rate

The total pension liability for 2021 was calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%. The discount rate for 2020 was 7.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.00%). 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 Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what each plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%), or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current rate.

	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Discount Rate	Increase
_	6.00%	7.00%	8.00%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$21,588,450	\$12,975,743	\$5,712,271

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%
Projected Salary Increases	12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65	12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.00% net of investments expense, including inflation	7.45% net of investments expense, including inflation
Discount Rate of Return	7.00%	7.45%
Payroll Increases	3.00%	3.00%
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.00%	0.00%

Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50.00% of rates through age 69, 70.00% of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90.00% of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100.00% of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90.00% of rates for males and 100.00% of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return *
Domestic Equity	28.00%	7.35%
International Equity	23.00%	7.55%
Alternatives	17.00%	7.09%
Fixed Income	21.00%	3.00%
Real Estate	10.00%	6.00%
Liquidity Reserves	1.00%	2.25%
Total	100.00%	

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

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00% as of June 30, 2021, and was 7.45% as of June 30, 2020. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance

with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2021. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2021.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00%, as well as what the 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 (6.00%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Discount Rate	Increase
<u> </u>	6.00%	7.00%	8.00%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$66,089,204	\$35,292,265	\$9,268,918

Changes Between the Measurement Date and the Reporting date

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

Note 10 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

See Note 9 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description

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

statute. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

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

Funding Policy

State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14.00% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2022, no allocation was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2022, this amount was \$25,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.00% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.50% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2022, the District's surcharge obligation was \$244,889.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14.00% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$244,889 for fiscal year 2022.

<u>Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</u>

Plan Description

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

Funding Policy

Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. All benefit recipients 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 14.00% of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

Net OPEB Liabilities (Assets), OPEB Expense (Income), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the 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:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$6,877,666	\$0	\$6,877,666
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)	0	(5,819,759)	(5,819,759)
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset:			
Current Measurement Date	0.36340120%	0.27602491%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.36386100%	0.27581003%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00045980%	0.00021488%	
OPEB Expense	\$28,419	(\$356,227)	(\$327,808)

At June 30 2022, 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	\$73,311	\$207,227	\$280,538
Changes of assumptions	1,078,943	371,740	1,450,683
Changes in employer proportionate share of net			
OPEB liability	409,639	147,653	557,292
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	244,889	0	244,889
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$1,806,782	\$726,620	\$2,533,402
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$3,425,387	\$1,066,289	\$4,491,676
Changes of assumptions	941,839	3,471,919	4,413,758
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	149,420	1,613,134	1,762,554
Changes in employer proportionate share of net			
OPEB liability	75,001	0	75,001
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$4,591,647	\$6,151,342	\$10,742,989

\$244,889 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability (adjustment to net OPEB asset) in the year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

50

Fiscal Year			
Ending June 30:	SERS	STRS	Total
2023	(\$645,311)	(\$1,539,357)	(\$2,184,668)
2024	(646,358)	(1,498,988)	(2,145,346)
2025	(705,184)	(1,490,909)	(2,196,093)
2026	(621,266)	(672,148)	(1,293,414)
2027	(312,254)	(228,634)	(540,888)
Thereafter	(99,381)	5,315	(94,066)
Total	(\$3,029,754)	(\$5,424,722)	(\$8,454,476)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2021, compared with June 30, 2020, are presented below:

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

For 2021, mortality rates among healthy retirees were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20% 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 103.30% for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.80% for females. Mortality rates for contingent survivors were based on PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Contingent Survivor mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 105.50% for males and adjusted 122.50% for females. Mortality rates for actives is based on PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Employee mortality table.

For 2020, mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and Scale BB, 120.00% of male rates and 110.00% of female rates. RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with 90.00% for male rates and 100.00% for female rates set back five years.

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

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

fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

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

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
Caala	2.000/	0.220/
Cash	2.00%	-0.33%
US Equity	24.75%	5.72%
Non-US Equity Developed	13.50%	6.55%
Non-US Equity Emerging	6.75%	8.54%
Fixed Income/Global Bonds	19.00%	1.14%
Private Equity	11.00%	10.03%
Real Estate/Real Assets	16.00%	5.41%
Multi-Asset Strategy	4.00%	3.47%
Private Debt/Private Credit	3.00%	5.28%
Total	100.00%	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2021 was 2.27%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2021, was 2.63%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the contribution rate of 1.50% of projected covered payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and no contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current System members by SERS actuaries. The Municipal Bond Index Rate is used in the determination of the SEIR for both the June 30, 2020 and the June 30, 2021 total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index rate is the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion. The Municipal Bond Index Rate is 1.92% at June 30, 2021 and 2.45% at June 30, 2020.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates

The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (1.27%) and higher (3.27%) than the current discount rate (2.27%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (5.75% decreasing to 3.40%) and higher (7.75% decreasing to 5.40%) than the current rate.

	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Discount Rate	Increase
	(1.27%)	(2.27%)	(3.27%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$8,522,260	\$6,877,666	\$5,563,846
	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
	(5.75% decreasing	(6.75% decreasing	(7.75% decreasing
	to 3.40%)	to 4.40%)	to 5.40%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$5,295,239	\$6,877,666	\$8,991,302

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Projected salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65	12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3.00%	3.00%
Discount Rate of Return	7.00%	7.45%
Health Care Cost Trends: Medical		
Pre-Medicare	5.00% initial, 4.00% ultimate	5.00% initial, 4.00% ultimate
Medicare	-16.18% initial, 4.00% ultimate	-6.69% initial, 4.00% ultimate
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	6.50% initial, 4.00% ultimate	6.50% initial, 4.00% ultimate
Medicare	29.98% initial, 4.00% ultimate	11.87% initial, 4.00% ultimate

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

For healthy retirees the mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50.00% of rates through age 69, 70.00% of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90.00% of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100.00% of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. For disabled retirees, mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90.00% of rates for males and 100.00% of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2022 from 2.055% to 2.10% per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1,

2022. The Medicare Part D Subsidy was updated to reflect it is expected to be negative in CY 2022. The Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

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

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return*
D	20.000/	7.250/
Domestic Equity	28.00%	7.35%
International Equity	23.00%	7.55%
Alternatives	17.00%	7.09%
Fixed Income	21.00%	3.00%
Real Estate	10.00%	6.00%
Liquidity Reserves	1.00%	2.25%
Total	100.00%	

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

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.00% as of June 30, 2021, and was 7.45% as of June 30, 2020. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2021. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.00% was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2021.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset) to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate

The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2021, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00%, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Discount Rate	Increase
	(6.00%)	(7.00%)	(8.00%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset)	(\$4,910,977)	(\$5,819,759)	(\$6,578,910)
	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Trend Rate	Increase
Proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset)	(\$6,548,150)	(\$5,819,759)	(\$4,919,037)

Changes Between the Measurement Date and the Reporting date

In February 2022, the Board approved changes to demographic measures that will impact the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation. The effect on the net OPEB liability (asset) is unknown.

Note 11 - Contingent Liabilities

Foundation Funding

District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) 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, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2022 are not finalized. As a result, the impact of future FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2022 financial statements is not determinable, at this time. Management believes this may result in either an additional receivable to, or a liability of, the District.

Grants

The District receives financial assistance from numerous federal, state and local agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements, and is 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.

Litigation

The District's attorney estimates that all other potential claims against the District not covered by insurance resulting from all other litigation would not materially affect the financial statements of the District.

Note 12 - Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2022, the District contracted with Liberty Mutual for property and fleet insurance, liability insurance, and inland marine coverage. Coverages provided by Liberty Mutual Insurance are as follows:

Building and Contents-replacement cost (\$5,000 deductible)	\$205,093,886
Inland Marine Coverage (\$500 deductible)	included above
Boiler and Machinery	included above
Automobile Liability (\$500 Comprehensive & \$500 Collision deductible)	1,000,000
Uninsured Motorists	1.000.000

Employers' Liability (\$2,500 deductible)	1,000,000
General Liability	
Per occurrence (\$0 deductible)	1,000,000
Aggregate	2,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years, and there has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from last year.

The District is self-insured for its workers' compensation costs. Expenses for claims are recorded on the current basis based on an actuarially determined charge per employee. The District accounts for the activities of this program in an internal service fund in accordance with GASB Statement No. 10. A summary of the changes in self-insurance workers' compensation claims liability is as follows:

	2021	2022
Claims Liability at Beginning of Year	\$44,652	\$17,865
Claims Incurred	14,591	180,081
Claims Paid	(41,378)	(130,537)
Claims Liability at End of Year	\$17,865	\$67,409

Note 13 - Fund Balance Reserves For Set-Asides

The District is required by State statute to annually set aside in the general fund an amount based on a 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 Acquisition
Set Aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2021	\$0
Current Year Set Aside Requirements	1,155,520
Qualified Disbursements	0
Current year Offsets	(1,414,862)
Set Aside Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2022	(\$259,342)
Restricted Cash as of June 30, 2022	\$0

Note 14 - Jointly Governed Organizations

Hamilton Clermont Cooperative Information Technology Center

The District is a participant in a two county consortium of school districts to operate the Hamilton Clermont Cooperative Information Technology Center (HCC). HCC is an association of public districts in a geographic area determined by the Ohio Department of Education. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member districts. The Board of HCC consists of one representative from each of the participating members. Complete financial statements for HCC can be

obtained from the Director at 1007 Cottonwood Drive, Loveland, Ohio 45140.

Great Oaks Career Campuses

Great Oaks Career Campuses (Great Oaks), a jointly governed organization, 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, which possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. Great Oaks was formed for the purpose of providing vocational education opportunities to the students of the school district including students of Milford Exempted Village School District. The District has no ongoing financial interest in, nor responsibility for the Vocational School. Complete financial statements for Great Oaks can be obtained from the Chief Fiscal Officer, at 3254 East Kemper Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241.

Southwestern Ohio Computer Association (SWOCA)

Pursuant to an interlocal agreement authorized by state statute, the District participates in the Southwestern Ohio Computer Association (SWOCA), which is a computer consortium. SWOCA is an association of public school districts within the boundaries of Clermont, Hamilton, Warren, Preble, and Butler counties and involves all cities that have school districts within these counties.

The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member districts.

SWOCA is governed by a board of directors consisting of one representative from each of the participating members. The District paid SWOCA a fee for services provided during the year. Financial information may be obtained from the Southwestern Ohio Computer Association, 3603 Hamilton-Middletown Road, Hamilton, Ohio.

Note 15 - Insurance Purchasing Pool

The District participates in Southwest Ohio Organization of School Health (SWOOSH) an insurance purchasing pool. The objective of the SWOOSH consortium is to maximize benefits and / or reduce costs of medical, prescription drug, vision, dental, life and / or other group insurance coverages. While the consortium serves short term savings needs, in the long term it will promote rate stability and allow the districts to move to a healthier place using wellness. SWOOSH is a health and wellness consortium for school districts and government agencies that come together to provide stability and quality access to health care and benefits to all eligible members. SWOOSH will do this by leveraging economies of scale, commonality of choices and driving wellness and health management by collaborative efforts of all participating agencies. SWOOSH became self-insured January 1, 2015.

Note 16 - Fund Balances

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

		Debt		Ohio Facilities Construction	Other Governmental	
Found Dalaman	C		D. Halina			Takal
Fund Balances	General	Service	Building	Commission	Funds	Total
Nonspendable:						
Inventory	\$74,829	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$74,829
Permanent Endowment	0	0	0	0	12,072	12,072
Total Nonspendable	74,829	0	0	0	12,072	86,901
Restricted for:						
Other Grants	0	0	0	0	3,897	3,897
Athletic	0	0	0	0	12,830	12,830
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	0	0	0	0	1,197,187	1,197,187
Miscellaneous State Grants	0	0	0	0	44,749	44,749
Title I	0	0	0	0	15,055	15,055
Drug-Free Schools	0	0	0	0	11,022	11,022
Reducing Class Size	0	0	0	0	0	0
Student Managed Activity	0	0	0	0	238,033	238,033
Special Trust	0	0	0	0	57,745	57,745
Student Wellness and Success	0	0	0	0	277,398	277,398
ESSER	0	0	0	0	84,881	84,881
Debt Service	0	11,946,622	0	0	0	11,946,622
Building	0	0	23,326,054	0	0	23,326,054
Permanent Improvement	0	0	0	0	1,570,036	1,570,036
Ohio Facilities Construction	0	0	0	32,749,606	0	32,749,606
Total Restricted	0	11,946,622	23,326,054	32,749,606	3,512,833	71,535,115
Assigned to:						
Encumbrances	1,280,183	0	0	0	0	1,280,183
Permanent Endowment	0	0	0	0	138,468	138,468
Public Schools	280,129	0	0	0	0	280,129
Total Assigned	1,560,312	0	0	0	138,468	1,698,780
Unassigned (Deficit)	43,469,362	0	0	0	(3,075,682)	40,393,680
Total Fund Balance	\$45,104,503	\$11,946,622	\$23,326,054	\$32,749,606	\$587,691	\$113,714,476

Note 17 - Interfund Balances/Transfers

At fiscal year end, interfund receivable/payable and transfers in/out were as follows:

	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable	Transfers In	Transfers Out
General Fund	\$2,387,186	\$0	\$3,312	\$0
Debt Service Fund	0	0	0	5,000,000
Building Fund	0	0	5,000,000	0
Other Governmental Funds	0	2,387,186	0	3,312
Total all funds	\$2,387,186	\$2,387,186	\$5,003,312	\$5,003,312

Interfund balance/transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorization; to segregate and to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed.

Note 18 - Accountability

The following funds had deficit fund balances/net position at June 30, 2022:

Other Governmental Funds:	Deficit	Proprietary Fund:	Deficit
Food Service	\$2,830,299	Internal Service	\$67,409
Reducing Class Size	15,286		
Title VI-B	227,183		
Auxiliary	2,914		

These deficits were created by the recognition of accrued liablities.

Note 19 – Food Service for Other Districts/Schools

Effective with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013, the District has provided food service for several other local districts (Finneytown Local School District, Madeira City School District, Williamsburg Local School District, Wyoming City School District, Norwood City School District) and schools (St. Columban and John Paul II) and this activity is recorded in the enterprise fund. Food service for Milford students continues to be recorded in the special revenue funds of the District.

Note 20 – Tax Abatements entered Into By Other Governments

Other governments entered into property tax abatement agreements with property owners under the Ohio Community Reinvestment Area ("CRA") and Enterprise Zone Agreement ("EZA") programs with the taxing districts of the District. The CRA program is a directive incentive tax exemption program benefiting property owners who renovate or construct new buildings. Under this program, the other governments designated areas to encourage revitalization of the existing housing stock and the development of new structures. The EZA program is an economic development tool administered by municipal and county governments that provides real and personal property tax exemptions to businesses making investments in the community. Within the taxing districts of the District, the City of Milford, Union Township, and Miami Township have entered into CRA and EZA agreements. Under these agreements the District's property taxes were reduced by \$383,520.

Note 21 – Implementation of New Accounting Principles

New Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2022, the School District implemented GASB Statement No. 87, Leases and related guidance from (GASB) Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, and GASB Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period.

GASB Statement No. 87 sets out to improve the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about

governments' leasing activities. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 89 establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. Such interest cost includes all interest that previously was accounted for in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 5–22 of Statement No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements, which are superseded by this Statement. This Statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund. This Statement also reiterates that in financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period should be recognized as an expenditure on a basis consistent with governmental fund accounting principles. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 89 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

Note 22 – COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Ohio's state of emergency ended in June of 2021 while the national state of emergency continues. During fiscal year 2022, the District received COVID-19 funding. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing recovery measures may impact subsequent periods of the District. The impact on the District's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

Note 23 – Prior Period Adjustment

The District had a change in capital asset value due to a new appraisal which had the following effect on the net position as reported at June 30, 2021:

	Governmental
	Activities
Net Position, June 30, 2021 Capital Asset Restatement	(\$7,451,663) \$440,026
Restated Net Position, July 1, 2021	(\$7,011,637)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Year	District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	District's Covered Payroll	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
2022	0.35167380%	\$12,975,743	\$12,138,879	106.89%	82.86%
2021	0.35012200%	23,157,807	12,273,657	188.68%	68.55%
2020	0.34823700%	20,835,630	11,947,341	174.40%	70.85%
2019	0.35690710%	20,440,731	11,623,030	175.86%	71.36%
2018	0.33084220%	19,767,091	10,953,993	180.46%	69.50%
2017	0.34154930%	24,998,257	9,928,971	251.77%	62.98%
2016	0.34338470%	19,593,864	10,631,745	184.30%	69.16%
2015	0.34605300%	17,513,545	10,157,201	172.42%	71.70%
2014	0.34605300%	20,584,832	9,445,033	217.94%	65.52%

⁽¹⁾ The schedule is intended to show information for the past 10 years and the additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. Information prior to 2014 is not available.

⁽²⁾ Amounts presented as of the District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

Year	District's Contractually Required Contribution	District's Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	District's Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	District's Covered Payroll	District's Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2022	\$1,863,344	(\$1,863,344)	\$0	\$13,309,600	14.00%
2021	1,699,443	(1,699,443)	0	12,138,879	14.00%
2020	1,718,312	(1,718,312)	0	12,273,657	14.00%
2019	1,612,891	(1,612,891)	0	11,947,341	13.50%
2018	1,569,109	(1,569,109)	0	11,623,030	13.50%
2017	1,533,559	(1,533,559)	0	10,953,993	14.00%
2016	1,390,056	(1,390,056)	0	9,928,971	14.00%
2015	1,401,264	(1,401,264)	0	10,631,745	13.18%
2014	1,407,788	(1,407,788)	0	10,157,201	13.86%
2013	1,374,480	(1,374,480)	0	9,445,033	13.84%

Year	District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	District's Covered Payroll	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
2022	0.27602491%	\$35,292,265	\$33,459,086	105.48%	87.78%
2021	0.27581003%	66,736,213	34,596,171	192.90%	75.48%
2020	0.27380059%	60,549,355	31,633,029	191.41%	77.40%
2019	0.26950414%	59,257,909	30,565,800	193.87%	77.30%
2018	0.26417334%	62,754,943	29,546,057	212.40%	75.30%
2017	0.26196644%	87,688,064	27,981,857	313.37%	66.80%
2016	0.25718928%	71,079,594	26,098,114	272.36%	72.10%
2015	0.24729513%	60,150,734	27,210,323	221.06%	74.70%
2014	0.24729513%	71,458,200	30,658,390	233.08%	69.30%

⁽¹⁾ The schedule is intended to show information for the past 10 years and the additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. Information prior to 2014 is not available.

⁽²⁾ Amounts presented as of the District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

Year	District's Contractually Required Contribution	District's Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	District's Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	District's Covered Payroll	District's Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2022	\$4,998,024	(\$4,998,024)	\$0	\$35,700,171	14.00%
2021	4,684,272	(4,684,272)	0	33,459,086	14.00%
2020	4,843,464	(4,843,464)	0	34,596,171	14.00%
2019	4,428,624	(4,428,624)	0	31,633,029	14.00%
2018	4,279,212	(4,279,212)	0	30,565,800	14.00%
2017	4,136,448	(4,136,448)	0	29,546,057	14.00%
2016	3,917,460	(3,917,460)	0	27,981,857	14.00%
2015	3,653,736	(3,653,736)	0	26,098,114	14.00%
2014	3,537,342	(3,537,342)	0	27,210,323	13.00%
2013	3,746,052	(3,746,052)	0	30,658,390	13.00%

Year	District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	District's Covered Payroll	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
2022	0.36340120%	\$6,877,666	\$12,138,879	56.66%	24.08%
2021	0.36386100%	7,907,890	12,273,657	64.43%	18.17%
2020	0.35734930%	8,986,583	11,947,341	75.22%	15.57%
2019	0.36132440%	10,024,115	11,623,030	86.24%	13.57%
2018	0.33647170%	9,030,016	10,953,993	82.44%	12.46%
2017	0.34625256%	9,869,479	9,928,971	99.40%	11.49%

⁽¹⁾ The schedule is intended to show information for the past 10 years and the additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. Information prior to 2017 is not available.

⁽²⁾ Amounts presented as of the District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

Year	District's Contractually Required Contribution (2)	District's Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	District's Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	District's Covered Payroll	District's Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2022	\$244,889	(\$244,889)	\$0	\$13,309,600	1.84%
2021	237,052	(237,052)	0	12,138,879	1.95%
2020	236,307	(236,307)	0	12,273,657	1.93%
2019	280,077	(280,077)	0	11,947,341	2.34%
2018	249,952	(249,952)	0	11,623,030	2.15%
2017	175,756	(175,756)	0	10,953,993	1.60%
2016	182,162	(182,162)	0	9,928,971	1.83%

⁽¹⁾ The schedule is intended to show information for the past 10 years and the additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. Information prior to 2016 is not available.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

⁽²⁾ Includes surcharge.

Year	District's Proportion of the Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability	District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability	District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB (Asset)/Liability
2022	0.27602491%	(\$5,819,759)	\$33,459,086	(17.39%)	174.73%
2021	0.27581003%	(4,847,359)	34,596,171	(14.01%)	182.13%
2020	0.27380059%	(4,534,794)	31,633,029	(14.34%)	174.74%
2019	0.26950414%	(4,330,656)	30,565,800	(14.17%)	176.00%
2018	0.26417334%	10,307,069	29,546,057	34.88%	47.10%
2017	0.26196644%	14,010,033	27,981,857	50.07%	37.30%

⁽¹⁾ The schedule is intended to show information for the past 10 years and the additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. Information prior to 2017 is not available.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

⁽²⁾ Amounts presented as of the District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

Milford Exempted Village School District Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the District's Contributions for Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio Last Seven Fiscal Years (1)

Year	District's Contractually Required Contribution	District's Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	District's Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	District's Covered Payroll	District's Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2022	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,700,171	0.00%
2021	0	0	0	33,459,086	0.00%
2020	0	0	0	34,596,171	0.00%
2019	0	0	0	31,633,029	0.00%
2018	0	0	0	30,565,800	0.00%
2017	0	0	0	29,546,057	0.00%
2016	0	0	0	27,981,857	0.00%

⁽¹⁾ The schedule is intended to show information for the past 10 years and the additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available. Information prior to 2016 is not available.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

General Fund

	Fund			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance from Final Budget
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$39,837,428	\$39,575,339	\$39,656,289	\$80,950
Revenue in lieu of taxes	2,921,528	2,902,307	2,908,244	5,937
Tuition and Fees	1,352,863	1,343,963	1,346,712	2,749
Investment Earnings	292,177	290,254	290,848	594
Intergovernmental	30,611,194	30,409,805	30,472,007	62,202
Extracurricular Activities	22,668	22,519	22,565	46
Other Revenues	959,630	953,317	955,267	1,950
Total Revenues	75,997,488	75,497,504	75,651,932	154,428
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	39,232,332	39,232,332	37,974,195	1,258,137
Special	10,036,459	10,036,459	9,714,601	321,858
Other	99,407	99,407	96,219	3,188
Support Services:				
Pupil	4,833,033	4,833,033	4,678,043	154,990
Instructional Staff	1,524,542	1,524,542	1,475,652	48,890
General Administration	198,598	198,598	192,229	6,369
School Administration	5,126,901	5,126,901	4,962,487	164,414
Fiscal	1,701,043	1,701,043	1,646,492	54,551
Business	426,367	426,367	412,694	13,673
Operations and Maintenance	5,393,600	5,393,600	5,220,633	172,967
Pupil Transportation	7,137,701	7,137,701	6,908,803	228,898
Central	1,710,961	1,710,961	1,656,092	54,869
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	20,431	20,431	19,776	655
Extracurricular Activities	1,930,448	1,930,448	1,868,541	61,907
Capital Outlay	2,177,833	2,177,833	2,107,992	69,841
Total Expenditures	81,549,656	81,549,656	78,934,449	2,615,207
	(5.550.450)	(5.050.450)	(2.222.7.17)	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(5,552,168)	(6,052,152)	(3,282,517)	2,769,635
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	2,511	2,495	2,500	5
Advances (Out)	154,970	154,970	150,000	(4,970)
Transfers (Out)	(90,387)	(90,387)	(87,488)	2,899
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	67,094	67,078	65,012	(2,066)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(5,485,074)	(5,985,074)	(3,217,505)	2,767,569
Fund Balance Beginning of Year (includes prior year encumbrances appropriated)	42,138,782	42,138,782	42,138,782	0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$36,653,708	\$36,153,708	\$38,921,277	\$2,767,569

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

Note 1 – Budgetary Process

All funds, except custodial funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriations resolution and the certificate of estimated resources which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is Board's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of control has been established by the Board at the fund level. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the final amended certificate of estimated resources issued during the fiscal year 2022.

The appropriation resolution is subject to amendment by the Board throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation resolution for that fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Board during the year.

While the District is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance 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 Combined Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual 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 as follows:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures for all funds (budget basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance for governmental fund types and expendable trust funds (GAAP basis).
- 4. Advances in and advances out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis to the budgetary basis for the general fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General
GAAP Basis	\$6,504,611
Revenue Accruals	(9,425,369)
Expenditure Accruals	1,648,943
Proceeds of capital assets	(5,984)
Transfers In	(3,312)
Transfers (Out)	(87,488)
Advances (Out)	150,000
Encumbrances	(1,998,906)
Budget Basis	(\$3,217,505)

Note 2 - Net Pension Liability

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Changes in Benefit Terms:

2022: Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) increased from 0.50% to 2.50%.

2020-2021: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for this fiscal year.

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

2018: SERS changed from a fixed 3.00% annual increase to a Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) based on the changed in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.50% and a floor of 0.00%.

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

Changes in Assumptions:

2022: The following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- (1) The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.00% to 2.40%,
- (2) Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 3.50% to 1.75%,
- (3) Assumed real wage growth was increased from 0.50% to 0.85%,
- (4) Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) was reduced from 2.50% to 2.00%,
- (5) The discount rate was reduced from 7.50% to 7.00%,
- (6) Rates of withdrawal, compensation, participation, spouse coverage assumption, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, and,
- (7) Mortality among active members, service retirees and beneficiaries, and disabled members were updated.

2018-2021: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial

Milford Exempted Village School District Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

determined contributions for these fiscal years.

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

- (1) The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%,
- (2) Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%,
- (3) Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%,
- (4) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience,
- (5) Mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females,
- (6) Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates,
- (7) Mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement, and
- (8) The discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%.

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

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Changes in Benefit Terms:

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

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

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

Changes in Assumptions:

2022: There were changes in assumptions since the prior measurement date, which the discount rate was adjusted to 7.00% from 7.45%.

2019-2021: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for these fiscal years.

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

- (1) The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%,
- (2) The inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%,
- (3) The payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%,
- (4) Total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25% due to lower inflation,
- (5) The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016, and
- (6) Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

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

Note 3 - Net OPEB (Asset)/Liability

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Changes in Benefit Terms:

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

Changes in Assumptions:

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

(1) Discount Rate:

Prior Measurement Date 2.63% Measurement Date 2.27%

(2) Investment Rate of Return:

Prior Measurement Date 7.50% Measurement Date 7.00%

(3) Assumed Rate of Inflation:

Prior Measurement Date 3.00%
Measurement Date 2.40%

(4) Payroll Growth Assumption:

Prior Measurement Date 3.50%

Measurement Date 1.75%

(5) Assumed Real Wage Growth:

Prior Measurement Date 0.50% Measurement Date 0.85%

(6) Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Prior Measurement Date 2.45% Measurement Date 1.92%

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

Prior Measurement Date 2.63% Measurement Date 2.27%

- (8) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience.
- (9) Rate of health care participation for future retirees and spouses was updated to reflect recent.
- (10) Mortality among active members was updated to the following:
 - a. PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Employee mortality table.
- (11) Mortality among service retired members was updated to the following:
 - a. PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20% for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35% for females.
- (12) Mortality among beneficiaries was updated to the following:
 - a. PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted 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.
- (13) Mortality among disabled member was updated to the following:

- a. 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.
- (14) Mortality rates are projected using a fully generational projection with Scale MP-2020.

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

(1) Discount Rate:

Prior Measurement Date 3.22% Measurement Date 2.63%

(2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Prior Measurement Date 3.13% Measurement Date 2.45%

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

Prior Measurement Date 3.22% Measurement Date 2.63%

2020: Amounts reported for the fiscal year incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

(1) Discount Rate:

Prior Measurement Date 3.70% Measurement Date 3.22%

(2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Prior Measurement Date 3.62% Measurement Date 3.13%

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

Prior Measurement Date 3.70% Measurement Date 3.22%

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

(1) Discount Rate:

Prior Measurement Date 3.63% Measurement Date 3.70%

(2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Prior Measurement Date 3.56% Measurement Date 3.62%

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

Prior Measurement Date 3.63% Measurement Date 3.70%

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

(1) Discount Rate:

Fiscal Year 2018 3.63% Fiscal Year 2017 2.98%

Milford Exempted Village School District Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Fiscal Year 2018 3.56% Fiscal Year 2017 2.92%

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

Fiscal Year 2018 3.63% Fiscal Year 2017 2.98%

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

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

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Changes in Benefit Terms:

2022: The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2022 from 2.055% to 2.100%. 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.

2021: There was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were updated to reflect the projected fiscal year end 2021 premium based on June 30, 2020 enrollment distribution. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2021 from 1.984% to 2.055% per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2021. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the AMA Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

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

2019: The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.900% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020. The Board is extending the current Medicare Part B partial

Milford Exempted Village School District Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

reimbursement program for one year. Under this program, benefit recipients currently enrolled in the STRS Ohio Health Care Program and Medicare Part B receive \$29.90 per month to reimburse a portion of the Medicare Part B premium. The reimbursement was set to be reduced to \$0 beginning January 1, 2020. This impacts about 85,000 benefit recipients.

2018: The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.10% to 1.90% per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2019.

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

Changes in Assumptions:

2022: There were changes in assumptions since the prior measurement date, which the discount rate was adjusted to 7.00% from 7.45%.

2021: There were changes in assumptions during the measurement year, which decreased the total OPEB liability by approximately \$0.26 billion. The assumption changes included changes in healthcare costs and trends.

2020: There were changes in assumptions during the measurement year, which increased the total OPEB liability by approximately \$0.04 billion. The assumption changes included changes in healthcare costs and trends.

2019: The discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB). Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated.

2018: The discount rate was increased from 3.26% 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 trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

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

MILFORD EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT CLERMONT COUNTY

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

		Pass Through	
FEDERAL GRANTOR	Assistance	Entity	Total
Pass Through Grantor	Listing	Identifying	Federal
Program / Cluster Title	Number	Number	Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Passed through the Ohio Department of Education:			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution):			
National School Lunch Program	10.555	3L60	\$556,089
Cash Assistance:			
School Breakfast Program	10.553	3L70	720,956
COVID-19 National School Lunch Program	10.555	3L60	275,064
National School Lunch Program	10.555	3L60	4,182,554
Total - National School Lunch Program			4,457,618
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			5,734,663
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			5,734,663
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Passed through the Ohio Department of Education:			
Special Education Cluster:			
Special Education-Grants to States	84.027	3M20	1,489,992
COVID-19 Special Education-Grants to States	84.027X	3IA0	48,879
Special Education-Preschool Grants	84.173	3C50	50,815
COVID-19 Special Education-Preschool Grants	84.173X	3IA0	10,000
Total Special Education Cluster			1,599,686
COVID-19 Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	84.425D	3HS0	524,477
COVID-19 Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	84.425U	3HS0	1,186,438
Total Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund			1,710,915
			, -,-
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	3M00	358,993
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	3Y60	147,469
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	3HI0	28,721
Total U.S. Department of Education			3,845,784
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY			
Passed through the Ohio Department of Education:			
COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	5CV1	20,980
Total U.S. Department of the Treasury			20,980
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES			
Direct Program:			
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants	93.276	N/A	3,810
Total U.S. Department of Health & Human Services			3,810
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$9,605,237
See accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.			

MILFORD EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT CLERMONT COUNTY NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Milford Exempted Village School District (the District) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2022. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the 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 Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards,* 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.



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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

Milford Exempted Village School District Clermont County 1099 State Route 131 Milford, Ohio 45150

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 business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Milford Exempted Village School District, Clermont County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, 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 20, 2023, wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures which may impact subsequent periods of the District. We also noted the District had a change in capital asset value due to a new appraisal.

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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Milford Exempted Village School District Clermont County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards Page 2

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*.

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 20, 2023



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

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

Milford Exempted Village School District Clermont County 1099 State Route 131 Milford, Ohio 45150

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Milford Exempted Village School District, Clermont County, Ohio (the District's) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022. The District's major federal programs are identified in the *Summary of Auditor's Results* section of the accompanying schedule of findings.

In our opinion, Milford Exempted Village School District, Clermont County, Ohio complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

We are required to be independent of the 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 each 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.

Milford Exempted Village School District
Clermont County
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements
Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance
Required by the Uniform Guidance
Page 2

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 each major federal program as a whole.

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

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the 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.

Milford Exempted Village School District
Clermont County
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements
Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance
Required by the Uniform Guidance
Page 3

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 20, 2023 This page intentionally left blank.

MILFORD EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT CLERMONT COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2022

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	ALN 84.425 Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER) ALN 84.010 Title I
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	Yes

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None



MILFORD 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 3/30/2023

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