



SHELBY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT RICHLAND COUNTY **JUNE 30, 2023**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Shelby City School District Richland County 109 West Smiley Avenue Shelby, Ohio 44875

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Shelby City School District, Richland County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Shelby City School District, Richland County, Ohio as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General fund 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.

Shelby City School District Richland 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.

Shelby City School District Richland 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*, 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 are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the 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 25, 2024, 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 25, 2024

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

The management's discussion and analysis of the Shelby City School District's (the "District") financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2023 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$1,036,741 which represents a 2.73% increase from June 30, 2022's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$27,230,114 in revenue or 81.67% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$6,109,725 or 18.33% of total revenues of \$33,339,839.
- The District had \$32,303,098 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$6,109,725 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants or contributions. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$27,230,114 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and the classroom facilities fund. The general fund had \$24,070,588 in revenues and other financing sources and \$24,635,784 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2023, the general fund's fund balance decreased \$565,196 from \$16,155,681 to \$15,590,485.
- The classroom facilities fund had \$2,537,804 in revenues and other financing sources and \$8,974,403 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2023, the classroom facilities and maintenance fund's fund balance decreased \$6,436,599 from a balance of \$6,767,134 to a balance of \$330,535.

Using these Basic 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. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and the classroom facilities fund.

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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 question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2023?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question.

These statements include all (non-fiduciary) assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

These two statements report the District's *net position* and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the District as a whole, the *financial position* of the District has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. 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 Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the governmental activities include the District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, extracurricular activities, and food service operations.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Fund

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial reports 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 District's major governmental funds are the general fund and the classroom facilities fund.

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 financial statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps to 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 basic financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset.

The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides the perspective of the District as a whole.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

The table below provides a summary of the District's net position at June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022.

	Net Position		
	Governmental	Governmental	
	Activities	Activities	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
<u>Assets</u>			
Current and other assets	\$ 44,838,447	\$ 55,288,241	
Capital assets, net	64,573,970	55,786,867	
Total assets	109,412,417	111,075,108	
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	985,277	1,037,369	
Pension	5,491,630	5,762,483	
OPEB	497,848	619,803	
Total deferred outflows of resources	6,974,755	7,419,655	
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Current liabilities	4,615,835	6,691,464	
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	1,543,695	1,525,121	
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability	21,632,314	13,195,821	
Net OPEB liability	1,182,307	1,679,865	
Other amounts	34,580,496	35,865,925	
Total liabilities	63,554,647	58,958,196	
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property taxes levied for next year	8,595,274	8,313,823	
Pension	2,170,529	10,417,354	
OPEB	3,110,719	2,886,128	
Total deferred inflows of resources	13,876,522	21,617,305	
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	30,144,336	20,564,093	
Restricted	6,721,829	12,506,959	
Unrestricted	2,089,838	4,848,210	
Total net position	\$ 38,956,003	\$ 37,919,262	

The net pension liability is reported pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability/asset is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability, and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net OPEB asset.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2023, the District's assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$38,956,003.

The net pension liability increased \$8,436,493 or 63.93% and deferred inflows of resources related to pension decreased \$8,246,825 or 79.16%. These changes were the result of changes at the pension system level for the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS). Primarily, net investment income on investments at both pension systems were negative for the fiscal year 2022 measurement date that are used for the fiscal year 2023 reporting. This caused a large decrease in their respective fiduciary net positions which was a drastic change from the previous fiscal year's large positive investment returns.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Deferred outflows related to pension decreased primarily due to changes in assumptions by the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS). See Note 13 for more detail.

Total assets include a net OPEB asset reported by STRS. See Note 14 for more detail.

At year end, capital assets represented 59.02% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and building improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment, vehicles, and intangible right to use assets. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2023, was \$30,144,336. 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.

Long-term liabilities increased primarily due to the increase of net pension liability in fiscal year 2023.

A portion of the District's net position, \$6,721,829, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. A majority of this portion of the net position is restricted for capital projects related to the District's construction project.

The graph below shows the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position at June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022.

Governmental Activities \$140,000,000 \$120,000,000 \$118,494,763 \$116,387,172 \$100,000,000 ■Net Position \$80,000,000 \$80,575,501 ■Liabilities & Deferred Inflows \$77,431,169 \$60,000,000 37,919,262 □Assets & Deferred Outflows \$38,956,003 \$40,000,000 \$20,000,000 \$-2023 2022

The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2023 and 2022.

	Change in Net Position Governmental Activities			
	<u>2</u>	023		<u>2022</u>
Revenues				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1	,167,967	\$	884,972
Operating grants and contributions	4	,725,218		5,841,496
Capital grants and contributions		216,540		-
General revenues:				
Property taxes	11	,296,669		13,323,351
Income taxes	4	,533,686		3,303,183
Grants and entitlements not restricted	10	,411,218		10,687,301
Investment earnings		401,307		(310,983)
Miscellaneous		587,234		516,616
Total revenues	33	,339,839		34,245,936

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Change in Net Position (Continued)

	Governmental Activities		
	2023	<u>2022</u>	
Expenses			
Program expenses:			
Instruction:			
Regular	\$ 10,549,325	\$ 9,458,126	
Special	3,788,829	3,523,592	
Vocational	233,292	221,603	
Other	11,859	18,047	
Support services:			
Pupil	1,832,542	1,480,440	
Instructional staff	773,151	1,009,755	
Board of Education	195,141	228,676	
Administration	2,098,161	1,886,679	
Fiscal	649,783	850,297	
Business	861	541	
Operations and maintenance	6,937,566	2,765,740	
Pupil transportation	1,096,730	1,039,811	
Central	135,344	187,673	
Operation of non-instructional services:			
Food service operations	1,270,077	1,149,705	
Other non-instructional services	252,890	156,349	
Extracurricular activities	1,532,017	929,389	
Interest and fiscal charges	945,530	932,347	
Total expenses	32,303,098	25,838,770	
Changes in net position	1,036,741	8,407,166	
Net position at beginning of year	37,919,262	29,512,096	
Net position at end of year	\$ 38,956,003	\$ 37,919,262	

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$1,036,741. Total governmental expenses of \$32,303,098 were offset by program revenues of \$6,109,725 and general revenues of \$27,230,114. Program revenues supported 18.91% of the total governmental expenses.

Overall, expenses of the governmental activities increased \$6,464,328 or 25.02%. This increase is primarily the result of an increase in pension expense. Pension expense increase approximately \$2,222,315. This increase was the result of an increase in expenses incurred at the pension system level for the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) and the School Employees Retirement System (SERS) due to a decrease in net investment income on investments compared to previous years.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, income taxes and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 78.71% of total governmental revenue. Real estate property is reappraised every three years. The increase in income taxes is due to a PTE cross tax transfer that was done in the spring as a taxpayer sold their business producing a considerably higher income tax payment. The decrease in property taxes is due to fluctuations in the amount of taxes available for advance by the County at fiscal year end. The increase in earnings on investments is due to more favorable interest rates on said investments.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue and expenses for fiscal year 2023 and 2022.

Governmental Activities - Revenues and Expenses



The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table 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 grants and entitlements.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services 2023	Net Cost of Services 2023	Total Cost of Services 2022	Net Cost of Services 2022
Program expenses:				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 10,549,325	\$ 9,426,033	\$ 9,458,126	\$ 7,822,812
Special	3,788,829	2,066,625	3,523,592	1,664,038
Vocational	233,292	181,464	221,603	174,961
Other	11,859	(1,418)	18,047	18,047
Support services:				
Pupil	1,832,542	1,262,936	1,480,440	968,841
Instructional staff	773,151	659,308	1,009,755	747,957
Board of education	195,141	195,141	228,676	228,676
Administration	2,098,161	2,087,316	1,886,679	1,877,676
Fiscal	649,783	649,783	850,297	850,297
Business	861	661	541	241
Operations and maintenance	6,937,566	6,759,584	2,765,740	2,665,256
Pupil transportation	1,096,730	737,683	1,039,811	920,409
Central	135,344	(3,660)	187,673	78,394
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	1,270,077	21,013	1,149,705	(424,390)
Other non-instructional services	252,890	54,867	156,349	(23,190)
Extracurricular activities	1,532,017	1,150,507	929,389	609,930
Interest and fiscal charges	945,530	945,530	932,347	932,347
Total expenses	\$ 32,303,098	\$ 26,193,373	\$ 25,838,770	\$ 19,112,302

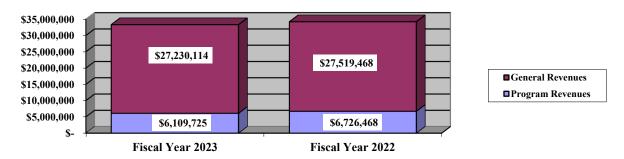
The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 80.04% of instruction activities in fiscal year 2023 are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 81.09% of all expenses. The District's taxpayers, and grants and entitlements from the State of Ohio, as a whole, are by far the primary support for the District's students.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal years 2023 and 2022.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$20,628,169, which is less than last year's total of \$31,332,834. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2023 and 2022.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2023	Fund Balance June 30, 2022	<u>Change</u>	Percentage Change
General Classroom facilities Other governmental	\$ 15,590,485 330,535 4,707,149	\$ 16,155,681 6,767,134 8,410,019	\$ (565,196) (6,436,599) (3,702,870)	(3.50) % (95.12) % (44.03) %
Total	\$ 20,628,169	\$ 31,332,834	\$ (10,704,665)	(34.16) %

General Fund

The District's general fund balance decreased \$565,196. Revenues of the general fund decreased during the fiscal year primarily due to a decrease in property tax revenue and intergovernmental revenue. Property tax revenue decreased due to a decrease in advances available at end of year compared to the previous year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

The table that follows assists in illustrating the financial activities and fund balance of the general fund.

		2023 Amount		2022 Amount	Percentage Change
Revenues	_		_		
Taxes	\$	11,028,687	\$	12,267,684	(10.10) %
Tuition		389,451		423,774	(8.10) %
Earnings on investments		348,815		(320,921)	208.69 %
Intergovernmental		11,544,861		11,836,850	(2.47) %
Other revenues		747,637		654,676	14.20 %
Total	<u>\$</u>	24,059,451	\$	24,862,063	(3.23) %
Expenditures					
Instruction	\$	12,905,682	\$	11,658,855	10.69 %
Support services		7,685,153		7,924,257	(3.02) %
Extracurricular activities		1,142,706		620,407	84.19 %
Operation of non-instructional services		31,595		25,533	23.74 %
Capital outlay		393,773		276,832	42.24 %
Debt service		1,158,488		1,100,480	5.27 %
Total	\$	23,317,397	\$	21,606,364	7.92 %

Classroom Facilities Fund

The District's classroom facilities fund balance decreased by \$6,436,599.

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.

During the course of fiscal year 2023, the District amended its general fund budget several times. For the general fund, original budgeted revenues were \$21,530,000. Final budgeted revenues were \$24,728,322. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2023 were \$24,728,321. This represents a \$1 decrease from final budgeted revenues.

General fund original appropriations of \$23,265,997 were increased to \$25,994,639 in the final appropriations. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2023 totaled \$24,728,641, which were \$1,265,998 less than final budgeted appropriations.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2023, the District had \$64,573,970 invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and building improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment, vehicles, and intangible right to use assets. This entire amount is reported in governmental activities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

The following table shows June 30, 2023 balances compared to June 30, 2022:

Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation/Amortization)

	Governmental Activities		
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
Land	\$ 793,364	\$ 793,364	
Construction in progress	4,214,791	34,875,771	
Land improvements	2,778,556	2,371,279	
Buildings and building improvements	55,269,783	16,366,707	
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	577,329	605,239	
Vehicles	916,797	773,281	
Intangible right to use asset	23,350	1,226	
Total	\$ 64,573,970	\$ 55,786,867	

The overall increase in capital assets of \$8,787,103 is due to the completion of the building and the building improvements.

See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's capital assets.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2023, the District had \$32,145,091 in series 2014 general obligation bonds outstanding, Series 2020 refunding bonds, leases outstanding, and 2019 and 2021 Certificates of participation. Of the District's total obligations, \$1,395,358 is due within one year and \$30,749,733 is due in more than one year.

The following table summarizes outstanding bonds, certificates of participation and lease obligations at June 30, 2023.

Outstanding Long-Term Debt at June 30

	Governmental Activities 2023	Governmental Activities 2022
Certificates of participation	\$ 17,615,000	\$ 18,385,000
Series 2014 general obligation bonds	-	315,000
Series 2020 refunding bonds	14,529,193	14,733,274
Leases payable	898	1,239
Total	\$ 32,145,091	\$ 33,434,513

At June 30, 2023, the District's overall legal debt margin was \$18,459,716 with an unvoted debt margin of \$340,088.

See Note 10 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's debt administration.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Current Issues Affecting Financial Condition

The District is awaiting for the decision of the Rover Pipeline tax valuation appeal with the Ohio Department of Taxation.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our parents, citizens, taxpayers, 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 Beth Lykins, Treasurer, 109 West Smiley Avenue, Shelby, Ohio 44875 or via email at lykins.bethl@shelbyk12.org.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

Assets: S 20,995,828 Investments in common stock 20,723 Investments in segregated accounts 487,014 Receivables: 487,014 Receivables: 32,76,172 Property taxes 18,345,780 Income taxes 2,376,172 Accounts 5,585 Accounts 405,371 Prepayments 119,386 Materials and supplies inventory 24,308 Inventory held for resale 11,774 Net OPEB asset 2,001,040 Capital assets 5,008,155 Depreciable capital assets 5,008,155 Depreciable capital assets 5,008,155 Depreciable capital assets, net 645,73,970 Total assets 109,412,417 Deferred outflows of resources Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding 985,277 Pension 5,491,630 OPEB 497,848 Total deferred outflows of resources 117,818 Contracts payable 117,818 Contracts payable 118,141		G	overnmental Activities
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<u>Φ 20,520,002</u>	Total net position	\$	38,956,003

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Governmental activities:	FOR THE	Cł	AYEAR ENDE	Progr Oper	ram Revenues rating Grants	tal Grants	R (N Ge	et (Expense) evenue and Changes in et Position overnmental Activities
Instruction:								
Regular	\$ 10,549,325	\$	285,631	\$	837,661	\$ -	\$	(9,426,033)
Special	3,788,829		66,328		1,655,876	-		(2,066,625)
Vocational	233,292		-		51,828	-		(181,464)
Other	11,859		-		13,277	-		1,418
Support services:								
Pupil	1,832,542		54,738		514,868	-		(1,262,936)
Instructional staff	773,151		3,566		110,277	-		(659,308)
Board of education	195,141		-		-	-		(195,141)
Administration	2,098,161		3,600		7,245	-		(2,087,316)
Fiscal	649,783		-		-	-		(649,783)
Business	861		-		200	-		(661)
Operations and maintenance	6,937,566				67,996	109,986		(6,759,584)
Pupil transportation	1,096,730		38,719		213,774	106,554		(737,683)
Central	135,344		-		139,004	-		3,660
Operation of non-instructional								
services:								
Food service operations	1,270,077		368,985		880,079	-		(21,013)
Other non-instructional services	252,890		3,384		194,639	-		(54,867)
Extracurricular activities	1,532,017		343,016		38,494	-		(1,150,507)
Interest and fiscal charges	 945,530		-			 -		(945,530)
Totals	\$ 32,303,098	\$	1,167,967	\$	4,725,218	\$ 216,540		(26,193,373)
		Propo Gen Spe Del Cap Incon Gen Gran to sp Inves Misc Total	eral revenues: erty taxes levie neral purposes ecial revenue bt service pital outlay me taxes levied aeral purposes ts and entitlem pecific prograr ettment earnings ellaneous general reven	for: ents nons	ot restricted			9,210,490 206,422 1,324,197 555,560 4,533,686 10,411,218 401,307 587,234 27,230,114
		Net p	oosition at beg	inning	of year			37,919,262
		Net _I	oosition at end	of yea	ar		\$	38,956,003

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2023

	General		Classroom Facilities		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets:				,		,		
Equity in pooled cash	_				_		_	
and cash equivalents	\$	14,903,295	\$	1,777,198	\$	4,315,335	\$	20,995,828
Investments in common stock		-		-		20,723		20,723
Investments in segregated accounts		-		-		487,014		487,014
Receivables: Property taxes		15,314,017				3,031,763		18,345,780
Income taxes		2,376,172		-		3,031,703		2,376,172
Accounts		5,585		_		_		5,585
Accrued interest		45,466		_		_		45,466
Interfund loans		16,669		_		_		16,669
Intergovernmental		1,227		293,815		110,329		405,371
Prepayments		119,386		-		-		119,386
Materials and supplies inventory		22,332		-		1,976		24,308
Inventory held for resale		-		-		11,774		11,774
Total assets	\$	32,804,149	\$	2,071,013	\$	7,978,914	\$	42,854,076
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	90,174	\$	-	\$	27,644	\$	117,818
Contracts payable		-		932,492		101,865		1,034,357
Retainage payable		-		514,171		-		514,171
Accrued wages and benefits payable		1,913,523		-		220,578		2,134,101
Intergovernmental payable		98,710		-		12,170		110,880
Pension and postemployment benefits payable		315,956		-		39,069		355,025
Interfund loans payable		-		-		16,669		16,669
Unearned revenue		204,763				-		204,763
Total liabilities		2,623,126		1,446,663		417,995		4,487,784
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		7,174,848		-		1,420,426		8,595,274
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		7,184,592		-		1,422,356		8,606,948
Income tax revenue not available		211,769		-				211,769
Intergovernmental revenue not available		-		293,815		10,988		304,803
Accrued interest not available		19,329		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		19,329
Total deferred inflows of resources		14,590,538	_	293,815		2,853,770	_	17,738,123
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable:		22.222				1.076		24.200
Materials and supplies inventory		22,332		-		1,976		24,308
Prepaids		119,386		-		-		119,386
Unclaimed monies Restricted:		1,404		-		-		1,404
						2 101 760		2 101 760
Debt service Capital projects		-		330,535		2,101,769 231,502		2,101,769
Classroom facilities maintenance		-		330,333		452,101		562,037 452,101
Food service operations		-		-		464,784		464,784
Non-public schools		_		-		33,095		33,095
State funded programs		_		_		151,831		151,831
Extracurricular programs		_		_		205,301		205,301
Scholarships		_		_		979,077		979,077
Other purposes		_		_		23,880		23,880
Committed:						25,000		25,000
Capital projects		-		-		72,821		72,821
Other purposes		157		-		-		157
Assigned:								
Student instruction		109,898		-		-		109,898
Student and staff support		524,516		-		-		524,516
Employee benefits		302,237		-		-		302,237
School supplies		162,413		-		-		162,413
Unassigned (deficit)		14,348,142				(10,988)		14,337,154
Total fund balances	_	15,590,485		330,535		4,707,149		20,628,169
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$	32,804,149	\$	2,071,013	\$	7,978,914	\$	42,854,076

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2023

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 20,628,169
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial		< 4.550.050
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		64,573,970
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Accrued interest receivable	\$ 8,606,948 211,769 19,329	
Intergovernmental receivable	304,803	
Total		9,142,849
Unamortized premiums on bonds and COPs issued are not		
recognized in the funds.		(1,906,365)
Unamortized discounts on COPs issued are not		000
recognized in the funds.		880
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds.		985,277
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(144,720)
The net pension/OPEB assets & liabilities are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the assets, liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.		
Deferred outflows - pension	5,491,630	
Deferred inflows - pension	(2,170,529)	
Net pension liability Deferred outflows - OPEB	(21,632,314)	
Deferred outflows - OPEB Deferred inflows - OPEB	497,848 (3,110,719)	
Net OPEB asset	2,001,040	
Net OPEB liability	(1,182,307)	
Total		(20,105,351)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
General obligation bonds	(14,529,193)	
Leases payable	(898)	
Compensated absences	(2,073,615)	
Certificates of participation (COPs)	(17,615,000)	
Total		 (34,218,706)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 38,956,003

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	General	Classroom Facilities	Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues:			 		
Property taxes	\$ 6,498,620	\$ -	\$ 1,436,645	\$	7,935,265
Income taxes	4,530,067	-	-		4,530,067
Intergovernmental	11,544,861	1,685,691	3,573,217		16,803,769
Investment earnings	348,815	36,971	82,004		467,790
Tuition and fees	389,451	-	-		389,451
Extracurricular	70,954	-	343,011		413,965
Rental income	(996)	-	-		(996)
Charges for services	241,437	-	368,985		610,422
Contributions and donations	105,786	-	44,774		150,560
Miscellaneous	330,456	-	16,403		346,859
Total revenues	24,059,451	 1,722,662	5,865,039		31,647,152
Expenditures: Current:					
Instruction:	0.641.901		702 469		10 424 260
Regular	9,641,801	-	792,468		10,434,269
Special Vocational	3,038,308	-	724,591		3,762,899
Other	225,393	-	5,505		230,898
	180	-	11,679		11,859
Support services:	1 270 271		569,570		1.046.041
Pupil	1,278,371	-	568,570		1,846,941
Instructional staff Board of education	585,461	-	186,619		772,080
	195,166	-	4.712		195,166
Administration	2,043,020	1 270	4,713		2,047,733
Fiscal	635,750	1,278	11,083		648,111
Business	861	-	1 004 102		861
Operations and maintenance	1,936,832	-	1,804,192		3,741,024
Pupil transportation	1,013,352	-	238,680		1,252,032
Central	(3,660)	-	139,004		135,344
Operation of non-instructional services:			1.260.200		1.260.200
Food service operations	21.505	-	1,268,399		1,268,399
Other non-instructional services	31,595	-	221,295		252,890
Extracurricular activities	1,142,706	- 0.452.650	371,625		1,514,331
Facilities acquisition and construction Debt service:	393,773	8,453,670	3,103,973		11,951,416
Principal retirement	770,341	-	610,000		1,380,341
Interest and fiscal charges	388,147	-	517,076		905,223
Total expenditures	23,317,397	 8,454,948	 10,579,472		42,351,817
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over (under) expenditures	 742,054	 (6,732,286)	 (4,714,433)		(10,704,665)
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in	11,137	815,142	1,837,842		2,664,121
Transfers (out)	 (1,318,387)	 (519,455)	 (826,279)		(2,664,121)
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (1,307,250)	 295,687	 1,011,563	-	-
Net change in fund balances	(565,196)	(6,436,599)	(3,702,870)		(10,704,665)
Fund balances at beginning of year	 16,155,681	 6,767,134	 8,410,019		31,332,834
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 15,590,485	\$ 330,535	\$ 4,707,149	\$	20,628,169

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds			\$	(10,704,665)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:				
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation/amortization expense.				
Capital asset additions	\$	11,191,537		
Current year depreciation/amortization		(2,088,200)	_	0.102.227
Total				9,103,337
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.				(316,234)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide				
current financial resources are not reported as revenues in				
the funds.				
Property taxes		3,361,404		
Income taxes		3,619		
Earnings on investments		8,732		
Intergovernmental Total		(1,681,068)	_	1 602 697
10ta1				1,692,687
Repayment of bond/COPs and lease payable principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities				1 290 241
on the statement of net position.				1,380,341
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in additional interest being reported in the statement of activities:				
Change in accrued interest payable		7,336		
Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds		(90,919)		
Change in discounts		(32)		
Amortization of bond premiums		95,400		
Amortization of deferred charges Total	-	(52,092)	_	(40,307)
Total				(40,307)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures ir governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports				
these amounts as deferred outflows.				
Pension		1,878,544		
OPEB Total		56,250	-	1,934,794
1041				1,751,771
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability/asset are reported as				
pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		(2.220.065)		
Pension OPEB		(2,339,065) 443,788		
Total		773,700	-	(1,895,277)
Company of the state of the sta				
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current				
financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures				
in governmental funds.				(117,935)
			Φ.	<u> </u>
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$	1,036,741

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts				Variance with Final Budget Positive		
		Original		Final	Actual		(Negative)
Revenues:							
From local sources:							
Property taxes	\$	10,000,000	\$	12,203,079	\$ 7,771,341	\$	(4,431,738)
Income taxes		-		-	3,545,434		3,545,434
Intergovernmental		-		-	11,547,544		11,547,544
Investment earnings		-		-	399,796		399,796
Tuition and fees		-		-	367,496		367,496
Extracurricular		-		-	5		5
Rental income		=		=	(996)		(996)
Charges for services		11 520 000		10 505 042	241,437		241,437
Miscellaneous		11,530,000		12,525,243	 233,217		(12,292,026)
Total revenues		21,530,000		24,728,322	 24,105,274		(623,048)
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instruction:							
Regular		23,265,997		24,691,898	9,449,200		15,242,698
Special		, , , <u>-</u>		67,213	3,066,014		(2,998,801)
Vocational		-		17,672	239,529		(221,857)
Other		-		-	180		(180)
Support services:							
Pupil		-		79	1,146,883		(1,146,804)
Instructional staff		-		40,116	585,190		(545,074)
Board of education		-		62,017	260,220		(198,203)
Administration		-		9,806	2,029,493		(2,019,687)
Fiscal		-		7,404	633,191		(625,787)
Operations and maintenance		-		349,057	2,170,368		(1,821,311)
Pupil transportation		-		25,388	1,023,469		(998,081)
Central		=		-	17,063		(17,063)
Operation of non-instructional services:				0.512	22 411		(12.000)
Other non-instructional services Extracurricular activities		-		9,512	23,411		(13,899)
Facilities acquisition and construction		-		218,948 495,529	1,135,479		(916,531) 39,729
Debt service:		-		493,329	455,800		39,729
Principal					770,000		(770,000)
Interest and fiscal charges		_		_	388,094		(388,094)
Total expenditures	-	23,265,997		25,994,639	 23,393,584		2,601,055
Total expenditures		23,203,777		23,771,037	 23,373,301		2,001,033
Excess of revenues over expenditures		(1,735,997)		(1,266,317)	 711,690		1,978,007
Other financing sources (uses):							
Refund of prior year's expenditures		_		_	182,284		182,284
Transfers in		_		_	11,137		11,137
Transfers (out)		_		_	(1,318,388)		(1,318,388)
Advances in		-		-	333,947		333,947
Advances (out)		_		-	(16,669)		(16,669)
Sale of capital assets		-		-	95,679		95,679
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-		-	 (712,010)		(712,010)
Net change in fund balance		(1,735,997)		(1,266,317)	(320)		1,265,997
Fund balance at beginning of year		12,859,207		12,859,207	12,859,207		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	_	1,265,997	_	1,265,997	 1,265,997		-
Fund balance at end of year	\$	12,389,207	\$	12,858,887	\$ 14,124,884	\$	1,265,997

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Shelby City 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 federal agencies. The Board of Education controls the District's one Pre-k through 8 school and one high school staffed by 113 classified employees and 130 certified full-time teaching personnel who provide services to 2,027 students and other community members.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (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 District's significant accounting policies are described below:

A. Reporting Entity

The reporting entity has been defined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, "<u>The Financial Reporting Entity</u>" as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "<u>Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units</u>" and GASB Statement No. 61, "<u>The Financial Reporting Entity</u>: <u>Omnibus an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34</u>". The reporting entity is composed of the primary government and component units. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the District. For the District, this includes general operations, food service, and student related activities of the District.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable. The District is financially accountable for an organization if the District appoints a voting majority of the organization's Governing Board and (1) the District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; or (3) the District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (4) 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. Certain organizations are also included as component units if the nature and significance of the relationship between the primary government and the organization is such that exclusion by the primary government would render the primary government's financial statements incomplete or misleading. Based upon the application of these criteria, the District has no component units. The basic financial statements of the reporting entity include only those of the District (the primary government).

The following organizations are described due to their relationship to the District:

JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Pioneer Career and Technology Center (PCTC)

The Pioneer Career and Technology Center (a vocational school district), is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio. PCTC is operated under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the participating school districts' elected boards, and possesses its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information write to the Pioneer Career and Technology Center, at 27 Ryan Road, Shelby, Ohio 44875-0309.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

Meta Solutions

The District is a participant in Meta Solutions which is a computer consortium that was the result of a merger between Tri-Rivers Educational Computer Association (TRECA) and the Metropolitan Educational Council (MEC). Meta Solutions develops, implements and supports the technology and instructional needs of schools in a cost-effective manner. Meta Solutions provides instructional, core, technology and purchasing services for its member districts. The following items are purchased through this group discount program: custodial products, audio visual bulbs and certain paper products. The Board of Directors consists of the Superintendents from eight of the member districts. Financial information can be obtained from Meta Solutions, at 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

Heartland Council of Governments/North Central Ohio Computer Cooperative (COG)

The Heartland Council of Governments/North Central Ohio Computer Cooperative (the "COG") is a jointly governed organization among 16 school districts, 1 educational service center and a career center. The COG is an association of public schools within the boundaries of Ashland, Crawford, Huron, Marion, Morrow, Richland, Seneca and Wyandot counties. The COG 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 school districts. Each member school district supports the COG based on a per pupil charge dependent upon the software package utilized. The COG is governed by a Cooperative Assembly consisting of superintendents of the member school districts. The degree of control exercised by any school district is limited to its representation on the Cooperative Assembly. Financial information can be obtained from the Treasurer for the Pioneer Career and Technology Center, who serves as fiscal agent, at 27 Ryan Road, Shelby, Ohio 44875-0309.

RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

Marvin Memorial Public Library

Marvin Memorial Public Library (the "Library") is a related organization to the District. The District board members are responsible for appointing the trustees of the Library; however, the Board cannot influence the Library's operation nor does the Library represent a potential financial benefit or burden to the District. The Library may issue debt and determines its own budget.

INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Program

The District participates in a group rating plan for workers' compensation as established under Section 4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Program (the "GRRP") is an insurance purchasing pool.

The firm of Comp Management provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRRP.

Wyandot-Crawford Health Benefit Plan

The Wyandot-Crawford Health Benefit Plan (the "Plan") is a public entity shared risk pool consisting of seven school districts. The District joined the Plan February 1, 2010. The Plan is organized as a Voluntary Employee Benefit Association under Section 501(c) (9) of the Internal Revenue Code and provides medical, dental, and life insurance benefits to employees of the participating school districts. Each participating school district's superintendent is appointed to the Board of Directors which advises the Trustee, Huntington Trust Company, N.A., concerning aspects of the administration of the Plan.

Each school district decides which benefit program offered by the Plan will be extended to its employees. Participation in the Plan is by written application subject to acceptance by the Board of Directors and payment of the monthly premiums. Financial information can be obtained from Huntington National Bank, PO Box 1558, Columbus, OH 43216.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

B. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets and deferred outflows of resources 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 of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The following is the District's major governmental funds:

<u>General fund</u> - The general fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported 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>Classroom facilities fund</u> – This fund is used to account for monies receipted and disbursed in connection with contracts entered into by the District and the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC) for the building and equipping of classroom facilities.

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for (a) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and capital assets other than those accounted for in the building and classroom facilities funds, (b) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects and (c) financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

The proprietary fund is used to account for the District's ongoing activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector. The District has no proprietary funds.

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 had no fiduciary funds at June 30, 2023.

C. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the governmental 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 amounts paid by the recipient of goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the District.

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

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column, and all nonmajor funds are aggregated into one column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and deferred outflows and current liabilities and deferred inflows 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 a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

D. 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. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting.

Revenues - Exchange and Nonexchange 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, include property and income 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 (See Note 6).

Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the fiscal year in which the underlying exchange transaction occurred (Note 8).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the 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 fiscal year end: property taxes available as an advance, income taxes, interest, tuition, grants, student fees and rentals.

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. See Notes 13 and 14 for deferred outflows of resources related to net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Deferred inflows of resources include property taxes and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2023, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2024 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. Unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

See Notes 13 and 14 for deferred inflows of resources related to net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. These deferred inflows of resources are only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

<u>Expenses/Expenditures</u> - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The entitlement value of donated commodities received during the year is reported in the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances as an expenditure with a like amount reported as intergovernmental 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 governmental funds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

E. Budgets

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than custodial funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control has been established at the fund level for all funds. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

Tax Budget:

Prior to January 15, the Superintendent and Treasurer submit to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing for all funds. Public hearings are publicized and conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. The purpose of this budget document is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates. By no later than January 20, the Board-adopted budget is filed with Richland County Budget Commission for rate determination.

Estimated Resources:

By April 1, the Board of Education accepts, by formal resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission and receives the Commission's certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to July 1, the District must revise its budget so that total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the appropriation measure. On or about July 1, the certificate is amended to include any unencumbered cash balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the District Treasurer. The amounts reported in the budgetary statement reflect the amounts from the certificate of estimated resources that was in effect at the time the original and final appropriations were passed by the Board of Education.

Appropriations:

Upon receipt from the County Auditor of an amended certificate of estimated resources based on final assessed values and tax rates or a certificate saying no new certificate is necessary, the annual appropriation resolution is enacted by the Board of Education. Prior to the passage of the annual appropriation measure, the Board may pass a temporary appropriation measure to meet the ordinary expenses of the District. The appropriation resolution, at the fund level, must be within the estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission and the total of expenditures may not exceed the appropriation totals at the legal level of control. Any revisions that alter the legal level of budgetary control must be approved by the Board of Education. Although the legal level of budgetary control was established at the fund level of expenditures for the general fund, the District has elected to present its respective budgetary statement comparison at the fund and function level of expenditures.

The Board may pass supplemental fund appropriations so long as the total appropriations by fund do not exceed the amounts set forth in the most recent certificate of estimated resources. During the fiscal year, all supplemental appropriations were legally enacted.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

Lapsing of Appropriations:

At the close of each fiscal year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriation. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and are not reappropriated.

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the District is pooled. Monies for all funds, other than a portion of the special trust fund which is invested in common stock and invested in other securities which are presented as "invested in segregated accounts" and "invested in common stock" on the balance sheet, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the District's records. Interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

Investments were limited to State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio), US Treasury notes, Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB) securities, Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) securities, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) securities, Ohio municipal bonds, US government money market, negotiable CDs and donated common stock. The common stock is reported at fair value which is based on quoted market price.

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

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

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund except for those specifically related to the building fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and the classroom facilities fund (a major governmental fund) individually authorized by Board resolution. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2023 amounted to \$348,815, which includes \$83,482 assigned from other District funds.

While common stock is not an allowable investment according to Ohio Statute, the District has been endowed with gifts of stock to a special revenue fund. No public funds were used to acquire the stock. The amount of common stock available for expenditure is reported in net position that is restricted for scholarships

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the District are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents.

G. Inventory

On government-wide and fund financial statements, purchased inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market and donated commodities are presented at their entitlement value. Inventories are recorded on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method which means that the costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds when consumed.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

On the fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by a non-spendable fund balance in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

Inventory consists of expendable supplies held for consumption, donated food, purchased food and non-food supplies.

H. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets specifically related to governmental activities. These assets 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 disposals during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value. The District's capitalization threshold is \$5,000 for general capital assets. The District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

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

	Governmental
	Activities
Description	Estimated Lives
Land improvements	5 - 40 years
Buildings and building improvements	5 - 40 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	8 - 15 years
SBITA assets	5 years
Intangible leased assets	5 years

The District is reporting intangible right to use assets related to leased equipment and Subscription Based Information technology arrangements (SBITAs). The intangible assets are being amortized in a systematic and rational manner of the shorter of the lease/subscription term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

I. Interfund Balances

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

J. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences of the District consist of vacation leave and sick leave liability to the extent that payments to the employee for these absences are attributable to services already rendered and are not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the District and the employee.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", a liability for vacation leave is accrued if a) the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered; and b) it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination (severance) payments. A liability for sick leave is accrued using the vesting method; i.e., the liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30, 2022, by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination (severance) payments, as well as those employees expected to become eligible in the future. For purposes of establishing a liability for severance on employees expected to become eligible to retire in the future, all employees with at least ten years of service were considered expected to become eligible to retire in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16.

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at June 30, 2023 and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

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

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

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

L. Fund Balance

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

<u>Nonspendable</u> - The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or legally required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable.

<u>Restricted</u> - Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints are placed on the use of resources that are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

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

<u>Assigned</u> - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted nor committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the District Board of Education, which includes giving the Treasurer the authority to constrain monies for intended purposes.

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

The District applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) fund balance is 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.

M. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepayments in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense is reported in the fiscal year in which services are consumed.

On the fund financial statements, reported prepayments are equally offset by nonspendable fund balance in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

N. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows. The net position component "net investment in capital assets," consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. 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 amount restricted for other purposes represents amounts restricted for other grants, data communication and special trust.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

O. Unamortized Bond Premiums and Discounts/Accounting Gain or Loss

Bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds.

For advance refundings resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter and is presented as a deferred outflow/inflow of resources.

On the governmental fund financial statements bond premiums are recognized in the current period. A reconciliation between the bonds face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 10.

P. Estimates

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

Q. 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 basic financial statements.

R. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, net OPEB asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related 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.

S. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The District did not have any extraordinary or special items during fiscal year 2023.

T. Fair Value

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2023, the District has implemented GASB Statement No. 91, "<u>Conduit Debt Obligations</u>", GASB Statement No. 94, "<u>Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements</u>", GASB Statement No. 96, "<u>Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements</u>", certain questions and answers of GASB Implementation Guide 2021-1 and certain paragraphs of GASB Statement No. 99, "<u>Omnibus 2022</u>".

GASB Statement No. 91 provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 91 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 94 is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public partnership arrangements (PPPs). As used in this Statement, a PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 94 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 96 provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended.

GASB Implementation Guide 2021-1 provides clarification on issues related to previously established GASB guidance. The implementation of GASB Implementation Guide 2021-1 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

GASB Statement No. 99 to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 99 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

B. Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at June 30, 2023 included the following individual fund deficits:

Nonmajor funds	<u>D</u>	<u>eficit</u>
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER)	\$	1,751
IDEA Part B		5,695
Improving Teacher Quality		3,542

The general fund is liable for any deficit in these funds and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balances resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the District treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the Board of Education has identified as not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use, but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

Interim monies may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities 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 that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, 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;

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 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, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio); and,
- 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.

A. Cash on Hand

At fiscal year end, the District had \$25 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements as a part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

B. Investments in Segregated Accounts

At fiscal year-end, \$487,014 was on deposit with an escrow agent for monies held in relation to the W.H. & Ladye F. Moody Scholarship fund. This amount is included in the total amount of deposits reported below and is reported on the financial statements as "investments in segregated accounts".

C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2023, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$2,155,874 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$2,233,096. Of the bank balance, \$610,152 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$1,622,944 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Custodial credit risk 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. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the District's and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) 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 fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2023, the District's financial institutions were approved for a collateral rate of 102 percent through the OPCS. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

D. Investments

As of June 30, 2023, the District had the following investments and maturities:

			Investment Maturities									
Measurement/	M	l easurement		6 months or								Greater than
Investment type		Value		less		7 to 12 months		13 to 18 months	1	9 to 24 months		24 months
Amortized Cost:												
STAR Ohio	\$	10,405,029	\$	10,405,029	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Fair Value:												
FFCB		2,251,666		949,221		-		469,600		-		832,845
FHLB		782,967		-		-		-		241,348		541,619
FNMA		935,307		-		-		477,055		-		458,252
Municipal bond		298,890		-		191,014		-		-		107,876
Negotiable CDs		1,334,855		244,505		-		235,263		-		855,087
US Government money market		18,184		18,184		-		-		-		-
US Treasury note		2,813,031		258,698		238,037		-		158,932		2,157,364
Common Stock		20,723	_	20,723	_	<u> </u>	_	<u> </u>		<u>-</u>	_	<u>-</u>
Total	\$	18,860,652	\$	11,896,360	\$	429,051	\$	1,181,918	\$	400,280	\$	4,953,043

The weighted average of maturity of investments is 1.08 years.

The District's investments in U.S. Government money market mutual funds and investments in common stock are valued using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). The District's investments in federal agency securities (FFCB, FNMA, FHLB), U.S. Treasury Notes, municipal bonds, and negotiable CDs are valued using quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk: As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the District's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the District.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Credit Risk: The District's investments in federal agency securities and U.S. Treasury Notes were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard and Poor's and Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The municipal bonds were rated from SP-1+ to AAA by Standard and Poor's. Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio and the US Government money market an AAAm money market rating, while the donated common stock was rated BBB-. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is 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. The District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the District at June 30, 2023:

Measurement/	Measurement						
Investment type		Value	% of Total				
Amortizied Cost:							
STAR Ohio	\$	10,405,029	55.17				
Fair Value:							
FFCB		2,251,666	11.94				
FHLB		782,967	4.15				
FNMA		935,307	4.96				
Municipal bond		298,890	1.58				
Negotiable CDs		1,334,855	7.08				
US Government money market		18,184	0.10				
US Treasury note		2,813,031	14.91				
Common Stock		20,723	0.11				
Total	\$	18,860,652	100.00				

E. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to the Statement of Net Position

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2023:

Cash and investments per note		
Carrying amount of deposits	\$	2,155,874
Investments		18,860,652
Investments in segregated accounts		487,014
Cash on hand	_	25
Total	\$	21,503,565
Cash and investments per financial statements		
Governmental activities	\$	21,503,565

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund statements:

	_	Amount
<u>Transfers from General fund to:</u>		
Nonmajor governmental fund	\$	1,318,387
<u>Transfers from Classroom facilities fund to:</u>		
Nonmajor governmental fund		519,455
Transfers from nonmajor governmental funds to:		
General fund		11,137
Classroom facilities fund		815,142
Total	\$	2,664,121

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires them to be collected in to the fund that statute or budget requires them to be expended from and to use unrestricted revenues to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. The transfer of \$1,318,387 and \$519,455 from the general fund and classroom facilities fund to the building fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) was to fund projects at the Pre K-8 building. The transfer of \$815,142 from the building fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) to the classroom facilities fund was for transfer interest returned for the Auburn, Dowds, and Pre-K through 8 building. The transfer of \$11,137 from the building fund to the general fund was for a transfer return for the Pre-K through 8 building.

Transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide statements.

All transfers were made in compliance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

B. Interfund loans receivable/payable consisted of the following at June 30, 2023, as reported on the fund statements:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	<u>A</u>	mount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$	16,669

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. Interfund loans between governmental funds are eliminated on the statement of net position thus there are no internal balances.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2023 represent the collection of calendar year 2022 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2023 were levied after April 1, 2022, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2022, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2023 represent the collection of calendar year 2022 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2023 became a lien on December 31, 2021, were levied after April 1, 2022, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The District receives property taxes from Richland County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2023, are available to finance fiscal year 2023 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2023 was \$954,577 in the general fund, \$117,478 in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), \$15,735 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), and \$55,768 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). This amount is recorded as revenue. The amount available for advance at June 30, 2022 was \$2,227,298 in the general fund, \$239,237 in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund), \$20,322 in the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) and \$125,286 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2023 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year-end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows.

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

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2023 taxes were collected are:

		2022 Seco	nd		2023 First			
		Half Collect	ions	Half Collections				
	Amount Percent				Amount	Percent		
Agricultural/residential								
and other real estate	\$	223,012,880	65.87	\$	225,829,210	66.40		
Public utility personal		115,528,030	34.13		114,259,090	33.60		
Total	\$	338,540,910	100.00	\$	340,088,300	100.00		
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation		\$53.40			\$53.40			

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2023 consisted of property taxes, income taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), accrued interest and intergovernmental grants and entitlements. 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. A summary of the principal items of receivables reported in the statement of net position follows:

Governmental activities:

Property taxes	\$ 18,345,780
Income taxes	2,376,172
Accounts	5,585
Accrued interest	45,466
Intergovernmental	405,371
Total	\$ 21,178,374

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent year with the exception of the OFCC receivable in the classroom facilities fund which will be collected over the course of the project.

NOTE 8 - INCOME TAX

The District levies a voted tax of one percent for general operations on the income of residents and of estates. The tax was effective on January 1, 2006 and is a continuing tax. Employers of residents are required to withhold income tax on compensation and remit the tax to the State. Taxpayers are required to file an annual return. The State makes quarterly distributions to the District after withholding amounts for administrative fees and estimated refunds. Income tax revenue is credited to the general fund.

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

Governmental activities:		Balance 07/01/22	Additions	<u>Deductions</u>		Balance 06/30/23
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized:						
Land	\$	793,364	\$ -	\$ -	\$	793,364
Construction in progress		34,875,771	8,839,020	(39,500,000)		4,214,791
Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized		35,669,135	8,839,020	(39,500,000)		5,008,155
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:						
Land improvements		4,534,615	-	(166,898)		4,367,717
Buildings and building improvements		27,355,392	40,261,794	(1,730,387)		65,886,799
Furniture, fixtures and equipment		4,333,147	1,315,630	(2,476,768)		3,172,009
Vehicles		1,602,761	238,680	-		1,841,441
Intangible right to use:						
Leased equipment		1,435	-	-		1,435
SBITAs		<u>-</u>	36,413	<u>-</u>		36,413
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized		37,827,350	41,852,517	(4,374,053)		75,305,814
Less: accumulated depreciation/amortization:						
Land improvements		(2,163,336)	(226,298)	800,473		(1,589,161)
Buildings and building improvements	(10,988,685)	(1,655,292)	2,026,961		(10,617,016)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment		(3,727,908)	(97,157)	1,230,385		(2,594,680)
Vehicles		(829,480)	(95,164)	-		(924,644)
Intangible right to use:						
Leased equipment		(209)	(359)	-		(568)
SBITAs		· -	(13,930)	-		(13,930)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(17,709,618)	(2,088,200)	4,057,819	_	(15,739,999)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	55,786,867	\$ 48,603,337	<u>\$(39,816,234)</u>	\$	64,573,970

Depreciation/amortization expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 17,540
Vocational	1,101
Support services:	
Pupil	28,531
Fiscal	359
Operation and maintenance	1,908,613
Pupil transportation	92,537
Extracurricular	18,386
Food service operations	 21,133
Total depreciation/amortization expense	\$ 2,088,200

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

During fiscal year 2023, the following activity occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations.

Governmental activities:	Balance Outstanding 07/01/22		anding		Reductions		Balance Outstanding 07/01/23		Amounts Due in One Year	
General obligation bonds:										
Series 2014 Refunding Bonds Current interest term bonds	\$	215 000	\$		¢.	(215,000)	C		\$	
Series 2020 Refunding Bonds	Ф	315,000	Ф	-	\$	(315,000)	Ф	-	Ф	-
Current interest term bonds		14,545,000		-		(295,000)		14,250,000		630,000
CABS		95,000		-		-		95,000		-
Accreted interest		93,274		90,919				184,193		
Total general obligation bonds		15,048,274		90,919	_	(610,000)		14,529,193		630,000
Certificates of Participation - 2019		14,245,000		-		(675,000)		13,570,000		665,000
Certificates of Participation - 2021		4,140,000		-		(95,000)		4,045,000		100,000
Leases payable		1,239		-		(341)		898		358
Compensated absences		1,955,680		314,833		(196,898)		2,073,615		148,337
Net pension liability		13,195,821		8,436,493		-		21,632,314		-
Net OPEB liability		1,679,865		<u>-</u>	_	(497,558)		1,182,307		<u>-</u>
Total long-term obligations	\$	50,265,879	\$	8,842,245	\$	(2,074,797)		57,033,327	\$	1,543,695
Add: Unamortized premium on bonds and COPs								1,906,365		
Less: Unamortized discount on COPs								(880)		
Total on statement of net position							\$	58,938,812		

<u>Series 2014 Refunding Bonds</u> - On October 22, 2014, the District issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series 2014 refunding bonds). These bonds refunded the \$15,500,000 Series 2010B bonds. These bonds are general obligations of the District, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position. During fiscal year 2021, \$14,930,000 of the bonds were refunded by the Series 2020 Refunding Bonds. There were no further obligations outstanding at June 30, 2023.

The original issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value \$15,315,000. The interest rates on the bonds range from 1.00% - 5.00%. Payments on the current interest bonds are due on May 1 and November 1 of each year. The final maturity stated on the remaining, unrefunded issue is November 1, 2022.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$105,025. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. There were no further obligations outstanding as of June 30, 2023.

<u>Series 2020 Refunding Bonds</u> - On August 11, 2020, the District issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series 2020 refunding bonds). These bonds refunded the \$14,930,000 of the Series 2014 Refunding Bonds. These bonds are general obligations of the District, for which its full faith and credit is pledged for repayment. On the fund financial statements, payments of principal and interest relating to these bonds are recorded as expenditures in the debt service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). On the government-wide financial statements, principal payments reduce the liability reported on the statement of net position.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The issue is comprised of both current interest bonds, par value \$14,835,000 and capital appreciation bonds, par value \$95,000. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 0.74% - 2.80%. Payments on the current interest bonds are due on May 1 and November 1 of each year. The final maturity stated on the current interest bond issue is November 1, 2042. The capital appreciation bonds mature November 1, 2026 through November 1, 2028 (approximate equivalent interest rate 43.46%) at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The accreted value at maturity for the capital appreciation bonds maturing November 1, 2026 through November 1, 2028 are \$325,000; \$645,000; and \$690,000. Total accreted interest of \$184,193 has been included on the statement of net position.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$1,129,672. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued.

The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements, including mandatory sinking fund deposits, to maturity for the Series 2020 bonds:

	Current Interest - Series 2020							Capital Appreciation - Series 2020					
Fiscal Year	_	Principal		Interest		Total]	Principal		Interest		Total	
2024	\$	630,000	\$	306,947	\$	936,947	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
2025		670,000		301,088		971,088		-		-		-	
2026		660,000		294,341		954,341		-		-		-	
2027		340,000		288,635		628,635		25,000		300,000		325,000	
2028		-		286,493		286,493		40,000		1,305,000		1,345,000	
2029 - 2033		3,050,000		1,324,354		4,374,354		30,000		660,000		690,000	
2034 - 2038		4,225,000		912,122		5,137,122		-		-		-	
2039 - 2043	_	4,675,000		323,582		4,998,582				<u>-</u>	_		
Total	\$	14,250,000	\$	4,037,562	\$	18,287,562	\$	95,000	\$	2,265,000	\$	2,360,000	

<u>2019 Certificates of Participation</u> — On November 1, 2019, the District issued \$16,575,000 in Certificate of Participation. The COPS are being issued for the purpose of constructing, furnishing and equipping school facilities and improving sites thereof, including construction of a new elementary/middle school and the demolition, abatement, and repair of certain structures on the Auburn, Central and Dowds elementary and Shelby Middle School sites. The certificates of participation carry interest rates ranging from 2.125% to 5.00% and have a final maturity date of November 1, 2049. Interest is due on May 1 and November 1 and will be paid from the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the 2019 Certificates of Participation:

	Certificates of Participation - 2019					
Fiscal Year	_	Principal		Interest	Total	
2024	\$	665,000	\$	455,619	\$	1,120,619
2025		665,000		422,369		1,087,369
2026		660,000		389,244		1,049,244
2027		655,000		356,369		1,011,369
2028		655,000		323,619		978,619
2029 - 2033		3,070,000		1,324,985		4,394,985
2034 - 2038		2,610,000		889,875		3,499,875
2039 - 2043		2,090,000		524,700		2,614,700
2044 - 2048		1,740,000		246,300		1,986,300
2049 - 2050		760,000		22,950		782,950
Total	\$	13,570,000	\$	4,956,030	\$	18,526,030

<u>2021 Certificates of Participation</u> – On May 6, 2021, the District issued \$4,140,000 in Certificate of Participation. The COPS are being issued for the purpose of constructing, furnishing and equipping athletic facilities within the District. The certificates of participation carry interest rates ranging from 2.25% to 3.00% and have a final maturity date of November 1, 2050. Interest is due on May 1 and November 1 and will be paid from the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The following is a summary of the District's future annual debt service requirements to maturity for the 2019 Certificates of Participation:

	Certificates of Participation - 2021					
Fiscal Year	_	Principal	_	Interest		Total
2024	\$	100,000	\$	99,425	\$	199,425
2025		105,000		96,350		201,350
2026		105,000		93,200		198,200
2027		110,000		89,975		199,975
2028		110,000		86,675		196,675
2029 - 2033		615,000		380,700		995,700
2034 - 2038		695,000		304,943		999,943
2039 - 2043		765,000		225,619		990,619
2044 - 2048		870,000		126,625		996,625
2049 - 2051	_	570,000		21,625		591,625
Total	\$	4,045,000	\$	1,525,137	\$	5,570,137

<u>Leases Payable</u> – The District has entered into lease agreements for the use of right to use equipment. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, the District will report an intangible capital asset and corresponding liability for the future scheduled payments under the leases. The lease payments will be paid from the general fund.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The District has entered into lease agreements for postage machine equipment at varying years and terms as follows:

	Lease		Lease	
	Commencement		End	Payment
<u>Lease</u>	Date	Years	Date	Method
Postage machine	2021	4	2025	Monthly

The following is a schedule of future lease payments under the lease agreements:

Fiscal Year	Pri	incipal	_ <u>I</u> 1	nterest	_	Total
2024	\$	358	\$	37	\$	395
2025		377		18		395
2026		163		2		165
Total	\$	898	\$	57	\$	955

<u>Compensated Absences</u> - Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid which, for the District, is primarily the general fund.

Net Pension Liability - See Note 13 for detail on the District's net pension liability.

Net OPEB Liability - See Note 14 for detail on the District's net OPEB liability.

Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2023, are a voted debt margin of \$18,459,716 (including available funds of \$2,101,769) and an unvoted debt margin of \$340,088.

NOTE 11 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty days of vacation per 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.

Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Classified employees receive one-third of any accrued but unused sick leave to the maximum of 260 days. Certified employees are allowed thirty percent of accrued but unused sick leave, up to a maximum of sick leave amount of 280 days (maximum of eighty four days).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

During fiscal year 2023, the District's insurance coverage was as follows:

Type of Coverage	<u>Deductible</u>	Liability Limit
Building and Contents-replacement cost	\$ 2,500	\$ 74,391,297
Electronic Data Processing Equipment	500) Full
Automobile Liability	1,000/1,00	0 1,000,000
Uninsured Motorist		- 1,000,000
School Leader's Errors and Omissions Liability	2,500	1,000,000
General Liability		2,000,000
Employer's Liability		3,000,000

Flood insurance is also maintained at maximum available levels through Hartford Insurance Company.

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years and there have been no reductions in coverage from the prior year, except for building and contents - replacement costs.

B. Worker's Compensation

For fiscal year 2023, the District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers' Compensation Group Retrospective Rating Program (GRRP), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 2A). The GRRP is a voluntary performance-based program sponsored by OSBA. The program is designed to reward participants that are able to keep their claim costs below a predetermined amount. Employers continue to pay their individual premium; however, they have the opportunity to receive retrospective premium adjustments at the end of each of the three evaluation periods. The firm of Comp Management provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the GRRP.

C. Employee Health Benefits

In February 2010, the District joined the Wyandot Crawford Health Benefit Plan (WCHBP), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program. The WCHBP includes six school districts. The District pays an annual premium to the pool for its general insurance coverage. The risk of loss transfers entirely from the District to WCHBP. The Agreement for formation of the WCHBP provides that the WCHBP will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of \$150,000 for each insured event.

Postemployment health care is provided to plan participants or their beneficiaries through the respective retirement systems discussed in Note 14. As such, no funding provisions are required by the District.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability/Asset

The net pension liability and the net OPEB liability/asset reported on the statement of net position represents a liability or asset to employees for pensions and OPEB, respectively.

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 obligation to sacrifice resources for pensions is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

The net pension/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.

The 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 14 for the required OPEB disclosures.

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

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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. Beginning April 1, 2018, 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. A three-year COLA suspension was in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. Upon resumption of the COLA, it will be indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5% and with a floor of 0%. In 2022, the Board of Trustees approved a 2.5% cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for eligible retirees and beneficiaries in 2023.

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, 2023, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.00%. For fiscal year 2023, the Retirement Board did not allocate any employer contribution to the Health Care Fund.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$423,893 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, \$58,283 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. 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. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2023, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

The DC Plan allows members to place all of their member contributions and 9.53% of the 14% employer contributions into an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices offered by STRS Ohio. The remaining 4.47% of the 14% 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% of the 14% member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2% is applied to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the 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 after termination of employment 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 to apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. If a member of the DC Plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

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

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,454,651 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, \$240,492 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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, 2022, 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0.	086122100%	0	.078353230%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	asurement date <u>0.082326200</u> %		0	.077280140%	
Change in proportionate share	-0.003795900%		-0.001073090%		
Proportionate share of the net				<u> </u>	
pension liability	\$	4,452,841	\$	17,179,473	\$ 21,632,314
Pension expense	\$	187,629	\$	2,151,436	\$ 2,339,065

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred outflows of resources				_		
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	180,344	\$	219,917	\$	400,261
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on pension plan investments		=		597,807		597,807
Changes of assumptions		43,937		2,055,866		2,099,803
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		21,083		494,132		515,215
Contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		423,893		1,454,651		1,878,544
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	669,257	\$	4,822,373	\$	5,491,630
		SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	29,231	\$	65,718	\$	94,949
Net difference between projected and		4				4
actual earnings on pension plan investments		155,386		-		155,386
Changes of assumptions		-		1,547,476		1,547,476
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		146,903		225,815		372,718
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	331,520	\$	1,839,009	\$	2,170,529

^{\$1,878,544} reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2024	\$	(78,666)	\$	(326,293)	\$	(404,959)
2025		(53,920)		(437,781)		(491,701)
2026		(15,003)		(996,964)		(1,011,967)
2027		61,433		3,289,751		3,351,184
Total	\$	(86,156)	\$	1,528,713	\$	1,442,557

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

Wage inflation:

Current measurement date 2.40% Prior measurement date 2.40%

Future salary increases, including inflation:

Current measurement date 3.25% to 13.58% Prior measurement date 3.25% to 13.58%

COLA or ad hoc COLA:

Current measurement date 2.00% Prior measurement date 2.00%

Investment rate of return:

Current measurement date 7.00% net of system expenses
Prior measurement date 7.00% net of system expenses

Discount rate:

Current measurement date 7.00%
Prior measurement date 7.00%

Actuarial cost method Entry age normal (level percent of payroll)

In 2022, mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weight Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20% for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35% for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3% for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8% for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

In the prior measurement date, mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weight Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20% for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35% for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3% for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8% for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Discount Rate - The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%. 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 District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, 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.

	Current						
	19/	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
District's proportionate share							
of the net pension liability	\$	6,554,370	\$	4,452,841	\$	2,682,332	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%
Projected salary increases	Varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50%	12.50% at age 20 to
		2.50% at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount rate of return	7.00%	7.00%
Payroll increases	3.00%	3.00%
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%	0.00%

For the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110% for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95% for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Disable Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

- * Target allocation percentage is effective as of July 1, 2022. Target weights were phased in over a 3-month period concluding on October 1, 2022.
- **10-Year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25% and is net of investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS Ohio's investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00% as of June 30, 2022. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with the rates described previously. 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 Ohio's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2022. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2022.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table represents the net pension liability as of June 30, 2022, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00%, as well as what 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 assumption:

		Current							
	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase				
District's proportionate share									
of the net pension liability	\$	25,951,929	\$	17,179,473	\$	9,760,690			

Changes Between Measurement Date and Reporting Date - STRS approved a one-time 1.00% cost-of-living adjustment to eligible benefit recipients effective July 1, 2023. It is unknown what effect this change will have on the net pension liability.

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

See Note 13 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 noncertificated 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. 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2023, this amount was \$25,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2023, the District's surcharge obligation was \$56,250.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$56,250 for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, \$56,250 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

OPEB Liabilities/Assets, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability/asset was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total OPEB liability/asset 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 and OPEB expense:

		SERS		STRS	 Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset prior measurement date	0.0	088760500%	0	.078353230%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0.0	084209300%	0	.077280140%	
Change in proportionate share	-0.0	004551200%	-0	.001073090%	
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	1,182,307	\$	-	\$ 1,182,307
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(2,001,040)	\$ (2,001,040)
OPEB expense	\$	(78,590)	\$	(365,198)	\$ (443,788)

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

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred outflows of resources						
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	9,939	\$	29,010	\$	38,949
Net difference between projected and						
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		6,143		34,833		40,976
Changes of assumptions		188,062		85,237		273,299
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		79,470		8,904		88,374
Contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		56,250			_	56,250
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	339,864	\$	157,984	\$	497,848

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS			STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources				_		_
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	756,292	\$	300,518	\$	1,056,810
Changes of assumptions		485,348		1,418,930		1,904,278
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		142,993	_	6,638		149,631
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	1,384,633	\$	1,726,086	\$	3,110,719

\$56,250 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024.

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

		SERS STRS		Total	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:					
2024	\$	(235,617)	\$	(463,551)	\$ (699,168)
2025		(227,878)		(449,925)	(677,803)
2026		(207,571)		(213,084)	(420,655)
2027		(147,183)		(88,245)	(235,428)
2028		(106,037)		(116,680)	(222,717)
Thereafter	_	(176,733)		(236,617)	 (413,350)
Total	\$	(1,101,019)	\$	(1,568,102)	\$ (2,669,121)

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

Wage	inflation:	

Current measurement date 2.40% Prior measurement date 2.40%

Future salary increases, including inflation:

Current measurement date 3.25% to 13.58% Prior measurement date 3.25% to 13.58%

Investment rate of return:

Current measurement date 7.00% net of investment

expense, including inflation 7.00% net of investment

Prior measurement date 7.00% net of investment expense, including inflation

Municipal bond index rate:

Current measurement date 3.69% Prior measurement date 1.92%

Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,

including price inflation:

Current measurement date 4.08% Prior measurement date 2.27%

Medical trend assumption:

Current measurement date 7.00 to 4.40%

Prior measurement date

 Medicare
 5.125 to 4.400%

 Pre-Medicare
 6.750 to 4.400%

In 2022, mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weight Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20% for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35% for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3% for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8% for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

In the prior measurement date, mortality rates 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 103.3% for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8% for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the actuarial 5-year experience study. The most recent study covers fiscal years 2016 through 2020, and was adopted by the Board in 2021. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a long-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return, 7.00%, 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 are summarized as follows:

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2022, was 4.08%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2022, was 2.27%. 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, 2022 and the June 30, 2021 total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index rate is the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion. The Municipal Bond Index Rate is 3.69% at June 30, 2022 and 1.92% at June 30, 2021.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability, what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (3.08%) and higher (5.08%) than the current discount rate (4.08%). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.00% decreasing to 3.40%) and higher (8.00% decreasing to 5.40%) than the current rate (7.00% decreasing to 4.40%).

				Current		
	1% Decrease		Dis	count Rate	1% Increase	
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,468,444	\$	1,182,307	\$	951,318
			Current			
	1% Decrease		Trend Rate		19	6 Increase
District's proportionate share						
of the net OPEB liability	\$	911,771	\$	1,182,307	\$	1,535,671

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation, compared with June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation, are presented below:

	June 30, 2022		June 30, 2021		
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%		
Projected salary increases	Varies by servic	e from 2.50%	12.50% at age 20) to	
	to 8.50%		2.50% at age 65		
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of inverses, include		7.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation		
Payroll increases	3.00%		3.00%		
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%		0.00%		
Discount rate of return	7.00%		7.00%		
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		N/A		
Health care cost trends					
	Initial	Ultimate	Initial	Ultimate	
Medical					
Pre-Medicare	7.50%	3.94%	5.00%	4.00%	
Medicare	-68.78%	3.94%	-16.18%	4.00%	
Prescription Drug					
Pre-Medicare	9.00%	3.94%	6.50%	4.00%	
Medicare	-5.47%	3.94%	29.98%	4.00%	

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

For the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation, for healthy retirees the post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110% for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020; pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95% for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. For disabled retirees, mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Disabled Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

For the prior measurement date, for healthy retirees the mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Tables with 50% of rates through age 69, 70% of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90% of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100% 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 Tables with 90% of rates for males and 100% of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

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

Assumption Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - The discount rate remained unchanged at 7.00% for the June 30, 2022 valuation.

Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - Salary increase rates were updated based on the actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2021 and were changed from age based to service based.

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*	Real Rate of Return **
	2600.04	6.60.07
Domestic Equity	26.00 %	6.60 %
International Equity	22.00	6.80
Alternatives	19.00	7.38
Fixed Income	22.00	1.75
Real Estate	10.00	5.75
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	1.00
Total	100.00 %	

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Sensitivity of the District's 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, 2022, 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.

				Current			
	1% Decrease		Dis	count Rate	1% Increase		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	1,853,000	\$	2,001,040	\$	2,130,497	
	1%	1% Decrease		Current Trend Rate		1% Increase	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	2,075,565	\$	2,001,040	\$	1,906,970	

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While 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 and disbursements.

The statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balance - budget and actual (non-GAAP budgetary basis) presented for the general fund 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 the GAAP basis are that:

- (a) Revenues and other financing sources are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis);
- (b) Expenditures and other financing uses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis);
- (c) In order to determine compliance with Ohio law, and to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, total outstanding encumbrances (budget basis) are recorded as the equivalent of an expenditure, as opposed to assigned or committed fund balance for that portion of outstanding encumbrances not already recognized as an account payable (GAAP basis);
- (d) Advances-in and advances-out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis); and,
- (e) Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

The adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations for the year on the budget basis to the GAAP basis for the general fund is as follows:

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General fund	
Budget basis	\$	(320)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(251,216)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		56,173
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(595,241)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(302,009)
Adjustment for encumbrances		527,417
GAAP basis	\$	(565,196)

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the special rotary fund, uniform school supplies fund, the insurance fund and the public school support fund.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 16 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The District receives significant 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 are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the District. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on the financial position of the District.

B. Litigation

The District is not party to legal proceedings.

C. Foundation Funding

Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. Traditional districts must comply with minimum hours of instruction, instead of a minimum number of school days each year. The funding formula the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to follow will continue to adjust as enrollment information is updated by the District, which can extend past the fiscal year-end. As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2023 have been finalized and the District was underpaid \$1,227, which will be paid through future foundation receipts.

NOTE 17 - SET-ASIDES

The District is required by State law to annually set-aside certain general fund revenue amounts, as defined by statutory formula, for the acquisition and construction of capital improvements. Amounts not spent by the end of the fiscal year or offset by similarly restricted resources received during the year must be held in cash at fiscal year-end. This amount must be carried forward to be used for the same purpose in future years. Expenditures exceeding the set-aside requirement may not be carried forward to the next fiscal year.

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

	Capital <u>Improvements</u>	
Set-aside balance June 30, 2022	\$	-
Current year set-aside requirement		418,229
Current year offsets		(385,718)
Waiver granted by ODE		-
Prior year offset from bond proceeds		(32,511)
Total	\$	_
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2024	\$	_
Set-aside balance June 30, 2023	\$	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 18 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

The District utilizes encumbrance accounting as part of its budgetary controls. Encumbrances outstanding at year end may be reported as part of restricted, committed, or assigned classifications of fund balance. At year end, the District's commitments for encumbrances in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Year - End			
<u>Fund</u>	En	Encumbrances		
General	\$	467,840		
Classroom facilities		1,687,609		
Other governmental		362,973		
Total	\$	2,518,422		

NOTE 19 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

The City of Shelby entered into property tax abatement agreements with local businesses under Enterprise Zone tax abatement agreements. Enterprise zones are designated areas of land in which businesses can receive tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on eligible new investment. The Enterprise Zone Program provides tax exemptions for a portion of the value of new real property when the investment is made in conjunction with a project that includes job creation or job retention. These tax abatements reduce assessed value by a percentage agreed upon by all parties that authorize these types of agreements. The agreements affect the property tax receipts collected and distributed to the District. Under the agreements, the District property taxes were reduced by approximately \$266,204 during fiscal year 2023.

The City of Shelby entered into property tax abatement agreements with property owners under the Ohio Community Reinvestment Area ("CRA") and Community Urban Redevelopment ("CUR") programs with the taxing districts of the District. The CRA and CUR programs are directive incentive tax exemption programs benefiting property owners who renovate or construct new buildings. Under these programs, the other governments designated areas to encourage revitalization of the existing housing stock and the development of new structures. Within the taxing districts of the District, the City has entered into such agreements. Under these agreements, the District's property taxes were reduced by approximately \$80,992.

NOTE 20 - 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 2021 while the national state of emergency ended in April 2023. During fiscal year 2023, the District received COVID-19 funding. The District will continue to spend available COVID-19 funding consistent with the applicable program guidelines.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2023			2022		2021		2020
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.08232620%		0.08612210%		(0.08491510%	(0.08459250%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	4,452,841	\$	3,177,656	\$	5,616,464	\$	5,061,318
District's covered payroll	\$	3,021,936	\$	3,104,600	\$	2,788,114	\$	2,966,807
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		147.35%		102.35%		201.44%		170.60%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		75.82%		82.86%		68.55%		70.85%

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

 2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
0.08021670%	(0.08160640%	(0.08192870%	(0.08423310%	().08594200%	(0.08594200%
\$ 4,594,159	\$	4,875,802	\$	5,996,425	\$	4,806,422	\$	4,349,476	\$	5,110,695
\$ 2,805,867	\$	2,686,893	\$	2,603,221	\$	2,535,857	\$	2,497,316	\$	2,624,725
163.73%		181.47%		230.35%		189.54%		174.17%		194.71%
71.36%		69.50%		62.98%		69.16%		71.70%		65.52%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2023			2022	 2021	 2020
District's proportion of the net pension liabilit	0.07728014%		0.07835323%		0.07663353%	0.07300914%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	17,179,473	\$	10,018,165	\$ 18,542,587	\$ 16,145,533
District's covered payroll	\$	10,044,729	\$	9,690,679	\$ 9,470,879	\$ 8,551,271
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		171.03%		103.38%	195.79%	188.81%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		78.88%		87.78%	75.48%	77.40%

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

 2019	 2018	 2017		2016		2015	 2014	
0.07250282%	0.07229171%	0.07316052%		0.07344310%	0.07333389%		0.07333389%	
\$ 15,941,742	\$ 17,173,051	\$ 24,489,031	\$	20,797,525	\$	17,837,340	\$ 21,247,723	
\$ 8,395,829	\$ 7,899,436	\$ 7,803,407	\$	7,729,721	\$	7,492,700	\$ 7,872,454	
189.88%	217.40%	313.82%		269.06%		238.06%	269.90%	
77.31%	75.30%	66.80%		72.10%		74.70%	69.30%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2023		 2022		2021	2020		
Contractually required contribution	\$	423,893	\$ 423,071	\$	434,644	\$	390,336	
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(423,893)	(423,071)		(434,644)		(390,336)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		\$	-	
District's covered payroll	\$	3,027,807	\$ 3,021,936	\$	3,104,600	\$	2,788,114	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%	

 2019	 2018	2017		 2016	 2015	2014		
\$ 400,519	\$ 378,792	\$	376,165	\$ 364,451	\$ 334,226	\$	346,128	
 (400,519)	 (378,792)		(376,165)	(364,451)	(334,226)		(346,128)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$ 	\$		
\$ 2,966,807	\$ 2,805,867	\$	2,686,893	\$ 2,603,221	\$ 2,535,857	\$	2,497,316	
13.50%	13.50%		14.00%	14.00%	13.18%		13.86%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2023		 2022		2021	2020	
Contractually required contribution	\$	1,454,651	\$ 1,406,262	\$	1,356,695	\$	1,325,923
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(1,454,651)	(1,406,262)		(1,356,695)		(1,325,923)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 	\$		\$	
District's covered payroll	\$	10,390,364	\$ 10,044,729	\$	9,690,679	\$	9,470,879
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		14.00%	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%

 2019	 2018	 2017		2016		2015	2014		
\$ 1,197,178	\$ 1,175,416	\$ 1,105,921	\$	1,092,477	\$	1,082,161	\$	974,051	
 (1,197,178)	 (1,175,416)	 (1,105,921)		(1,092,477)		(1,082,161)		(974,051)	
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$		
\$ 8,551,271	\$ 8,395,829	\$ 7,899,436	\$	7,803,407	\$	7,729,721	\$	7,492,700	
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%		14.00%		14.00%		13.00%	

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2023	 2022	 2021	 2020
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.08420930%	0.08876050%	0.08792790%	0.08664960%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 1,182,307	\$ 1,679,865	\$ 1,910,961	\$ 2,179,055
District's covered payroll	\$ 3,021,936	\$ 3,104,600	\$ 2,788,114	\$ 2,966,807
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	39.12%	54.11%	68.54%	73.45%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	30.34%	24.08%	18.17%	15.57%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

 2019		2018	2017					
0.08160760%		0.08296710%		0.08450841%				
\$ 2,264,015	\$	2,226,619	\$	2,408,802				
\$ 2,805,867	\$	2,686,893	\$	2,603,221				
80.69%		82.87%		92.53%				
13.57%		12.46%		11.49%				

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY/ASSET STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2023	 2022	 2021	 2020
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset	0.07728014%	0.07835323%	0.07663353%	0.07300914%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$ (2,001,040)	\$ (1,652,014)	\$ (1,346,834)	\$ (1,209,206)
District's covered payroll	\$ 10,044,729	\$ 9,690,679	\$ 9,470,879	\$ 8,551,271
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	19.92%	17.05%	14.22%	14.14%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability/asset	230.73%	174.73%	182.10%	174.70%

Note: Information prior to 2017 was unavailable. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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

2019		 2018	2017				
	0.07250282%	0.07229171%		0.07316052%			
\$	(1,165,046)	\$ 2,820,556	\$	3,912,644			
\$	8,395,829	\$ 7,899,436	\$	7,803,407			
	13.88%	35.71%		50.14%			
	176.00%	47.10%		37.30%			

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

		2023		2022		2021		2020
Contractually required contribution	\$	56,250	\$	55,157	\$	56,824	\$	55,596
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution (56,250)		(55,157)		(56,824)		(55,596)		
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	<u>-</u>	\$		\$		\$	-
District's covered payroll	\$	3,027,807	\$	3,021,936	\$	3,104,600	\$	2,788,114
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		1.86%		1.83%		1.83%		1.99%

 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014
\$ 67,530	\$ 59,128	\$ 45,938	\$ 49,122	\$ 64,611	\$ 48,411
 (67,530)	 (59,128)	 (45,938)	 (49,122)	 (64,611)	 (48,411)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
\$ 2,966,807	\$ 2,805,867	\$ 2,686,893	\$ 2,603,221	\$ 2,535,857	\$ 2,497,316
2.28%	2.11%	1.71%	1.89%	2.55%	1.94%

SCHEDULES OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2022	 2022	 2021	 2020
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u> </u>	 	 	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
District's covered payroll	\$ 10,390,364	\$ 10,044,729	\$ 9,690,679	\$ 9,470,879
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,204
 	 	 	 	 	 (75,204)
\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ _	\$
\$ 8,551,271	\$ 8,395,829	\$ 7,899,436	\$ 7,803,407	\$ 7,729,721	\$ 7,492,700
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms:

- ⁿ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2014.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2015.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2016.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2017.
- ^a For fiscal year 2018, SERS changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) based on the changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%.
- Graph For 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 receipients commencing benefits on or after April 1, 2018.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2020.
- ¹ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2021.
- ^a For fiscal year 2022, SERS changed from a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) of 2.5% to 2.0%.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2023.

Changes in assumptions:

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2014.
- ^a There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2015.
- ^a There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2016.
- ^a For fiscal year 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) 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, (f) 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, (g) 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 (h) the discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%.
- ^a There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2018.
- ^a There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2020.
- ^a There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2021.
- For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation decreased from 3.00% to 2.40%, (b) future salary increases changed from 3.50%-18.20% to 3.25%-13.58%, (c) investment rate of return decreased from 7.50% to 7.00%, (d) discount rate decreased from 7.50% to 7.00% and (e) mortality tables changed from the RP-2014 Blue Collar mortality table to the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table.
- ^a There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2023.

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

PENSION (CONTINUED)

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms:

- ⁿ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2014.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2015.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2016.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2017.
- ^o For fiscal year 2018, STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2019.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2020.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2021.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2022.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2023.

Changes in assumptions:

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2014.
- ^a There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2015.
- ^a There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2016.
- ^a There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017.
- ^a For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (b) the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, (c) the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%, (d) 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, (e) the healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016 and (f) rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2020.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2021.
- For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00% and (b) the discount rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00%.
- ^a For fiscal year 2023, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the projected salary increases went from 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65 to varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50%.

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2017.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2018.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2019.
- $^{\circ}\,$ There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2020.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2021.
- ^a There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2022.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2023.

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO (CONTINUED)

Changes in assumptions:

- ^a For fiscal year 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females, (f) 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, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: 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.
- For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females, (f) 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, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: 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, (h) the municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92% to 3.56% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 2.98% to 3.63%.
- ^a For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend rates for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 7.25%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate increased from 3.66% to 3.62% and (d) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 3.63% to 3.70%.
- For fiscal year 2020, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate decreased from 3.70% to 3.22%, (b) the health care cost trend rates for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.375%-4.75% to a range of 5.25%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.25%-4.75% to a range of 7.00%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate decreased from 3.62% to 3.13% and (d) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation decreased from 3.70% to 3.22%.
- ^a For fiscal year 2021, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate decreased from 3.22% to 2.63% and (b) the municipal bond index rate decreased from 3.13% to 2.45%, and (c) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation decreased from 3.22% to 2.63%.
- For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation decreased from 3.00% to 2.40%, (b) future salary increases changed from 3.50%-18.20% to 3.25%-13.58%, (c) investment rate of return decreased from 7.50% to 7.00%, (d) discount rate decreased from 7.50% to 7.00% and (e) mortality tables changed from the RP-2014 Blue Collar mortality table to the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table.
- For fiscal year 2023, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) municipal bond index rate went from 1.92% to 3.69%, (b) single equivalent interest rate when from 2.27% to 4.08% and (c) medical trend assumptions went from 5.125% to 4.40% Medicare and 6.75% to 4.40% Pre-Medicare to 7.00% to 4.40%.

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Changes in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2017.
- Geometric Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019.
- Graph For fiscal year 2019, STRS increased the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 1.9% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.
- For fiscal year 2020, STRS increased the subsidy percentage from 1.944% to 1.984% effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.
- For fiscal year 2021, the non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2021 from 1.984% to 2.055% per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2021. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the AMA Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.
- For fiscal year 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.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2023.

Changes in assumptions:

- ^a There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017.
- For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) 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), (b) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (c) valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified, (d) 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 and (e) the assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.
- ^a For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability/asset since the prior measurement date: (a) 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) and (b) decrease in health care cost trend rates from 6.00%-11.00% initial; 4.50% ultimate down to Medical Pre-Medicare 6.00% and Medicare 5.00% initial; 4.00% ultimate and Prescription Drug Pre-Medicare 8.00% and Medicare (5.23%) initial; 4.00% ultimate.
- For fiscal year 2020, health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical pre-Medicare from 6.00% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 5.87% initial 4.00% ultimate; medical Medicare from 5.00% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 4.93% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug pre-Medicare from 8.00% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 7.73% initial 4.00% ultimate and (5.23%) initial 4.00% ultimate up to 9.62% initial 4.00% ultimate.

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO (CONTINUED)

Changes in assumptions (continued):

- ^a For fiscal year 2021, health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical pre-Medicare from 5.87% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 5.00% initial 4.00% ultimate; medical Medicare from 4.93% initial 4.00% ultimate down to -6.69% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug pre-Medicare from 7.73% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 6.50% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug Medicare from 9.62% initial 4.00% ultimate up to 11.87% initial 4.00% ultimate.
- ^a For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00%, (b) the discount rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00% and (c) health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical Medicare from -6.69% initial 4.00% ultimate down to -16.18% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug Medicare from 11.87% initial 4.00% ultimate up to 29.98% initial 4.00% ultimate.
- Por fiscal year 2023, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) projected salary increase went from 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65 to varies by services from 2.50% to 8.50% and (b) health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: Pre-Medicare from 5.00% initial 4.00% ultimate to 7.50% initial 3.94% ultimate; medical Medicare from -16.18% initial 4.00% ultimate to -68.78% initial 3.94% ultimate; prescription drug Pre-Medicare from 6.50% initial 4.00% ultimate to 9.00% initial 3.94% ultimate; Medicare from 29.98% initial 4.00% ultimate to -5.47% initial 3.94% ultimate.

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal AL Number	Total Federal Expenditures		
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Passed Through Ohio Department of Education Child Nutrition Cluster:				
Cash Assistance	40.550	A 470 407		
School Breakfast Program National School Lunch Program	10.553 10.555	\$ 170,467 606,299		
Total Cash Assistance		776,766		
Non Cash Assistance National School Lunch Program	10.555	90,168		
Hadional Concor Editor Trogram	10.000	30,100		
Total Child Nutrition Cluster		866,934		
COVID-19 Pandemic EBT Administrative Costs	10.649	628		
Total US Department of Agriculture		867,562		
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education				
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010A	292,253		
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010D	144,383		
Total Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies		436,636		
Special Education Clusters				
Special Education Cluster: Special Education - Grants to States	84.027A	472,792		
COVID-19 Special Education - Grants to States	84.027X	18,180		
Special Education - Preschool Grants	84.173A	12,415		
Total Special Education Cluster	04.170/4	503,387		
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367A	121,133		
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424A	26,376		
Title III Language Instruction for English Learners	84.031A	166		
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund: COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund (ARP ESSER) COVID-19 School Based Health Capital	84.425U 84.425C	1,134,000 38,435		
Total COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund		1,172,435		
Total US Department of Education		2,260,133		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS		\$ 3,127,695		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Shelby City School District, Richland County, Ohio (the District) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30 2023. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the 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. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement.

NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE E - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

NOTE F - TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS

Federal regulations require schools to obligate certain federal awards by June 30. However, with ODE's consent, schools can transfer unobligated amounts to the subsequent fiscal year's program. The District transferred the following amount from the 2023 to 2024 program:

Program Title	<u>AL</u> <u>Number</u>	Amount Transferred
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010A	\$12,495
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367A	\$3,598
Special Education – Grants to States	84.027A	\$3,195



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

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

Shelby City School District Richland County 109 West Smiley Avenue Shelby, Ohio 44875

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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Shelby City School District, Richland County, Ohio, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, 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 25, 2024.

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 opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We identified a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2023-001 that we consider to be a material weakness.

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Shelby City School District
Richland 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*.

District's Response to Finding

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

Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

March 25, 2024



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

Shelby City School District Richland County 109 West Smiley Avenue Shelby, Ohio 44875

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Shelby City School District's, Richland County, (the District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on each of Shelby City School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023. Shelby City School District's major federal programs are identified in the Summary of Auditor's Results section of the accompanying schedule of findings.

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

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

We are required to be independent of the 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.

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Shelby City School District
Richland 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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

Shelby City School District
Richland County
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements
Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over
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Page 3

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of 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 25, 2024

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SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2023

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

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

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2023 (Continued)

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

FINDING NUMBER 2023-001

Financial Reporting Material Weakness

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

The District's financial statement oversight and review procedures were not sufficient to help ensure activity is properly recorded and reported in the financial statements. An adjustment was made to the June 30, 2023, financial statements, to which management agreed, due to an understatement of Contracts Payable in the amount of \$505,081 in the Classroom Facilities Fund. This adjusted amount is also reflected in the Governmental Activities.

In addition, a reduction in final appropriations reported on the budgetary statements for the General Fund by \$1,265,997 was reported to management as an unadjusted difference.

When financial transactions are not properly recorded, inaccurate financial reports could be disseminated to the Board and management, as well as financial statement users and potentially used in decision making processes.

The District should implement financial statement oversight and review procedures to help ensure the completeness and accuracy of the District's year-end financial statements.

Officials' Response: See Corrective Action Plan

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS	

None.



Shelby City School District Treasurer's Office 109 W.Smiley Ave. Shelby, Ohio 44875-0031

(419) 342-3647 (419) 347-3586 Fax

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

2 CFR § 200.511(c)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2023

Finding Number: 2023-001

Planned Corrective Action: The district will review the prepared financial

statements thoroughly for approval in order to ensure completeness and accuracy of the

districts year-end financial statements.

Anticipated Completion Date: immediate

Responsible Contact Person: Beth Lykins, Treasurer





SHELBY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

RICHLAND COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 4/9/2024

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