



SHELBY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT RICHLAND COUNTY JUNE 30, 2024

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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, the 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, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

Basis for Opinions

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

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.

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Shelby City School District Richland County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

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Supplementary information

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 21, 2025, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

May 21, 2025

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 (UNAUDITED)

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, 2024. 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 2024 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$2,585,850 which represents a 6.64% increase from June 30, 2023's net position.
- General revenues accounted for \$28,571,399 in revenue or 82.29% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$6,150,131 or 17.71% of total revenues of \$34,721,530.
- The District had \$32,135,680 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$6,150,131 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 \$28,571,399 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The District's major governmental fund is the general fund. The general fund had \$25,904,819 in revenues and \$25,495,038 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2024, the general fund's fund balance increased \$409,781 from \$15,590,485 to \$16,000,266.

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 fund is the general 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 2024?" 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.

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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 (UNAUDITED)

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 fund. 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 fund is the general 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 general fund budgetary information, net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 (UNAUDITED)

The District as a Whole

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

The table below provides a summary of the District's net position at June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023.

	Net Position		
	Governmental Governmental		
	Activities	Activities	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	
Assets	Φ 46.070.601	Φ 44.020.447	
Current and other assets	\$ 46,979,601	\$ 44,838,447	
Capital assets, net	61,250,921	64,573,970	
Total assets	108,230,522	109,412,417	
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding	934,314	985,277	
Pension	4,550,768	5,491,630	
OPEB	777,092	497,848	
Total deferred outflows of resources	6,262,174	6,974,755	
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Current liabilities	3,252,762	4,615,835	
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	1,599,180	1,543,695	
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability	20,607,397	21,632,314	
Net OPEB liability	1,253,443	1,182,307	
Other amounts	33,242,322	34,580,496	
Total liabilities	59,955,104	63,554,647	
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property taxes levied for next year	8,631,235	8,595,274	
Pension	1,853,472	2,170,529	
OPEB	2,511,032	3,110,719	
Total deferred inflows of resources	12,995,739	13,876,522	
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	29,803,324	30,144,336	
Restricted	7,880,092	6,721,829	
Unrestricted	3,858,437	2,089,838	
Total net position	\$ 41,541,853	\$ 38,956,003	

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, 2024 (UNAUDITED)

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, 2024, the District's assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$41,541,853.

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

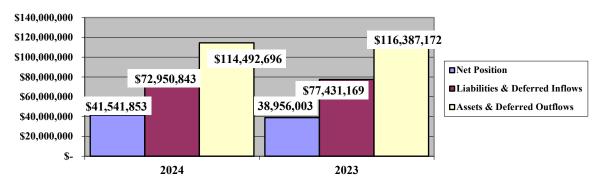
At year end, capital assets represented 56.59% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and building improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment, vehicles, and intangible right-to-use assets. Net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2024, was \$29,803,324. 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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 (UNAUDITED)

A portion of the District's net position, \$7,880,092, 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, 2024 and June 30, 2023.

Governmental Activities



The table below shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2024 and 2023.

	Change in Net Position			
	Governi	mental Activities		
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>		
Revenues				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,233,404	\$ 1,167,967		
Operating grants and contributions	4,916,727	4,725,218		
Capital grants and contributions	-	216,540		
General revenues:				
Property taxes	12,766,448	11,296,669		
Income taxes	3,300,497	4,533,686		
Grants and entitlements not restricted	11,316,098	10,411,218		
Investment earnings	976,644	401,307		
Miscellaneous	211,712	587,234		
Total revenues	34,721,530	33,339,839		
		(Continued)		

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 (UNAUDITED)

Change in Net Position (Continued)

	Government	Governmental Activities		
	<u>2024</u>	2023		
Expenses				
Program expenses:				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 11,726,319	\$ 10,549,325		
Special	3,946,438	3,788,829		
Vocational	261,800	233,292		
Other	119,369	11,859		
Support services:				
Pupil	1,973,990	1,832,542		
Instructional staff	871,929	773,151		
Board of Education	195,445	195,141		
Administration	2,077,672	2,098,161		
Fiscal	692,609	649,783		
Business	157	861		
Operations and maintenance	5,167,400	6,937,566		
Pupil transportation	1,369,646	1,096,730		
Central	174,932	135,344		
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	1,322,521	1,270,077		
Other non-instructional services	193,661	252,890		
Extracurricular activities	1,089,856	1,532,017		
Interest and fiscal charges	951,936	945,530		
Total expenses	32,135,680	32,303,098		
Changes in net position	2,585,850	1,036,741		
Net position at beginning of year	38,956,003	37,919,262		
Net position at end of year	\$ 41,541,853	\$ 38,956,003		

Governmental Activities

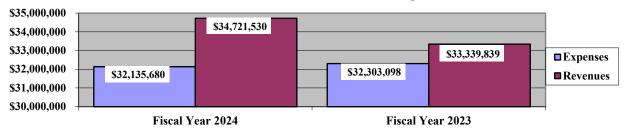
Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$2,585,850. Total governmental expenses of \$32,135,680 were offset by program revenues of \$6,150,131 and general revenues of \$28,571,399. Program revenues supported 19.14% of the total governmental expenses.

The primary sources of revenue for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, income taxes and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 78.86% of total governmental revenue. Real estate property is reappraised every three years. The increase 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, 2024 (UNAUDITED)

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue and expenses for fiscal year 2024 and 2023.

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.

Governmental Activities

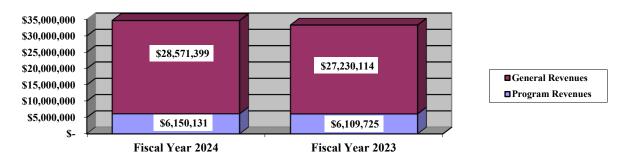
	Total Cost of Services 2024	Net Cost of Services 2024	Total Cost of Services 2023	Net Cost of Services 2023
Program expenses:				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 11,726,319	\$ 10,551,253	\$ 10,549,325	\$ 9,426,033
Special	3,946,438	1,891,092	3,788,829	2,066,625
Vocational	261,800	178,942	233,292	181,464
Other	119,369	83,809	11,859	(1,418)
Support services:				
Pupil	1,973,990	1,474,854	1,832,542	1,262,936
Instructional staff	871,929	769,675	773,151	659,308
Board of education	195,445	195,445	195,141	195,141
Administration	2,077,672	2,072,945	2,098,161	2,087,316
Fiscal	692,609	692,609	649,783	649,783
Business	157	157	861	661
Operations and maintenance	5,167,400	5,071,989	6,937,566	6,759,584
Pupil transportation	1,369,646	1,264,859	1,096,730	737,683
Central	174,932	174,932	135,344	(3,660)
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	1,322,521	(20,025)	1,270,077	21,013
Other non-instructional services	193,661	10,920	252,890	54,867
Extracurricular activities	1,089,856	620,157	1,532,017	1,150,507
Interest and fiscal charges	951,936	951,936	945,530	945,530
Total expenses	\$ 32,135,680	\$ 25,985,549	\$ 32,303,098	\$ 26,193,373

The dependence upon tax and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 79.14% of instruction activities in fiscal year 2024 are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 80.86% 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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 (UNAUDITED)

The graph below presents the District's governmental activities revenue for fiscal years 2024 and 2023.

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$21,341,777, which is more than last year's total of \$20,628,169. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2024 and 2023.

	Fund Balance June 30, 2024	Fund Balance June 30, 2023	<u>Change</u>	Percentage Change
General Other governmental	\$ 16,000,266 5,341,511	\$ 15,590,485 5,037,684	\$ 409,781 303,827	2.63 % 6.03 %
Total	\$ 21,341,777	\$ 20,628,169	\$ 713,608	3.46 %

General Fund

The District's general fund balance increased \$409,781. Revenues of the general fund increased during the fiscal year primarily due to an increase in property tax revenue and intergovernmental revenue. Earnings on investments increased due to more favorable interest rates on investments.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 (UNAUDITED)

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

		2024		2023	Percentage
	_	Amount	_	Amount	Change
Revenues					
Taxes	\$	11,448,380	\$	11,028,687	3.81 %
Tuition		402,653		389,451	3.39 %
Earnings on investments		969,210		348,815	177.86 %
Intergovernmental		12,748,560		11,544,861	10.43 %
Other revenues		336,016		747,637	(55.06) %
Total	<u>\$</u>	25,904,819	\$	24,059,451	7.67 %
Expenditures					
Instruction	\$	14,186,963	\$	12,905,682	9.93 %
Support services		9,031,018		7,685,153	17.51 %
Extracurricular activities		650,438		1,142,706	(43.08) %
Operation of non-instructional services		6,182		31,595	(80.43) %
Capital outlay		-		393,773	(100.00) %
Debt service		1,120,437		1,158,488	(3.28) %
Total	\$	24,995,038	\$	23,317,397	7.19 %

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 2024, the District amended its general fund budget several times. For the general fund, original budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$24,153,268. Final budgeted revenues and other financing sources were \$27,219,250. Actual revenues and other financing sources for fiscal year 2024 were \$26,691,833. This represents a \$527,417 decrease from final budgeted revenues.

General fund original appropriations of \$22,527,417 were increased to \$25,776,589 in the final appropriations. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2024 totaled \$25,249,173, which were \$527,416 less than final budgeted appropriations.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 (UNAUDITED)

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2024, the District had \$61,250,921 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.

The following table shows June 30, 2024 balances compared to June 30, 2023:

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

	Governmental Activities			vities
		<u>2024</u>		<u>2023</u>
Land	\$	793,364	\$	793,364
Construction in progress		-		4,214,791
Land improvements		3,482,962		2,778,556
Buildings and building improvements	4	55,637,478		55,269,783
Furniture, fixtures and equipment		552,904		577,329
Vehicles		771,648		916,797
Intangible right to use asset		12,565		23,350
Total	\$ 6	51,250,921	\$	64,573,970

The overall decrease in capital assets of \$3,323,049 is due to accumulated depreciation/amortization.

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

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2024, the District had \$30,884,614 in Series 2020 refunding bonds, leases outstanding, and 2019 and 2021 Certificates of participation. Of the District's total obligations, \$1,440,377 is due within one year and \$29,444,237 is due in more than one year.

The following table summarizes outstanding bonds, certificates of participation and lease obligations at June 30, 2024.

Outstanding Long-Term Debt at June 30

	Governmental Activities <u>2024</u>	Governmental Activities 2023
Certificates of participation Series 2020 refunding bonds Leases payable	\$ 16,850,000 14,034,074 540	\$ 17,615,000 14,529,193 898
Total	\$ 30,884,614	\$ 32,145,091

At June 30, 2024, the District's overall legal debt margin was \$24,490,859 with an unvoted debt margin of \$400,575.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 (UNAUDITED)

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

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.

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2024

Assets: 20,398 Investments in common stock 20,398 Investments in segregated accounts 537,103 Receivables: 37,103 Receivables: 1,396,696 Accrued interest 62,571 Income taxes 1,396,696 Accrued interest 62,571 Intergovernmental 365,644 Prepayments 93,537 Materials and supplies inventory 64,906 Inventory held for resale 6,417 Net OPEB asset 1,492,687 Capital assets 793,364 Depreciable capital assets, net 60,457,557 Capital assets, net 60,457,557 Capital assets, net 60,457,557 Capital assets, net 60,457,557 Capital assets of resources 770,021 Deferred outflows of resources 770,022 Deferred outflows of resources 20,154 Liabilities 2,241,524 Liabilities 2,241,524 Liabilities 2,241,524 Liabilities 3,242,322			vernmental Activities
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Restricted for: 1,414,930 Capital projects 1,414,930 OPEB 1,492,687 Classroom facilities maintenance 504,973 Debt service 2,705,201 State funded programs 40,921 Federally funded programs 6,378 Food service operations 444,954 Extracurricular programs 218,280 Other purposes 1,051,768 Unrestricted 3,858,437	•		20 002 224
Capital projects 1,414,930 OPEB 1,492,687 Classroom facilities maintenance 504,973 Debt service 2,705,201 State funded programs 40,921 Federally funded programs 6,378 Food service operations 444,954 Extracurricular programs 218,280 Other purposes 1,051,768 Unrestricted 3,858,437	<u>-</u>		29,803,324
OPEB 1,492,687 Classroom facilities maintenance 504,973 Debt service 2,705,201 State funded programs 40,921 Federally funded programs 6,378 Food service operations 444,954 Extracurricular programs 218,280 Other purposes 1,051,768 Unrestricted 3,858,437			1 414 020
Classroom facilities maintenance 504,973 Debt service 2,705,201 State funded programs 40,921 Federally funded programs 6,378 Food service operations 444,954 Extracurricular programs 218,280 Other purposes 1,051,768 Unrestricted 3,858,437			
Debt service 2,705,201 State funded programs 40,921 Federally funded programs 6,378 Food service operations 444,954 Extracurricular programs 218,280 Other purposes 1,051,768 Unrestricted 3,858,437			
State funded programs 40,921 Federally funded programs 6,378 Food service operations 444,954 Extracurricular programs 218,280 Other purposes 1,051,768 Unrestricted 3,858,437			,
Federally funded programs 6,378 Food service operations 444,954 Extracurricular programs 218,280 Other purposes 1,051,768 Unrestricted 3,858,437			
Food service operations 444,954 Extracurricular programs 218,280 Other purposes 1,051,768 Unrestricted 3,858,437			
Extracurricular programs 218,280 Other purposes 1,051,768 Unrestricted 3,858,437			
Other purposes 1,051,768 Unrestricted 3,858,437			
Unrestricted 3,858,437			
Total net position \$ 41,541,853			3,858,437
	Total net position	\$	41,541,853

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Net (Expense)

							Revenue and Changes in
			Program	Reven	ues		Net Position
		C	harges for	Oper	rating Grants	G	overnmental
	Expenses	Servi	ices and Sales	and (Contributions		Activities
Governmental activities:							
Instruction:							
Regular	\$ 11,726,319	\$	298,084	\$	876,982	\$	(10,551,253)
Special	3,946,438		96,025		1,959,321		(1,891,092)
Vocational	261,800		-		82,858		(178,942)
Other	119,369		-		35,560		(83,809)
Support services:							
Pupil	1,973,990		89,976		409,160		(1,474,854)
Instructional staff	871,929		6,724		95,530		(769,675)
Board of education	195,445		-		-		(195,445)
Administration	2,077,672		3,342		1,385		(2,072,945)
Fiscal	692,609		-		-		(692,609)
Business	157		-		-		(157)
Operations and maintenance	5,167,400		-		95,411		(5,071,989)
Pupil transportation	1,369,646		5,922		98,865		(1,264,859)
Central	174,932		-		-		(174,932)
Operation of non-instructional							
services:			222 - 44		4 040 000		20.025
Food service operations	1,322,521		323,746		1,018,800		20,025
Other non-instructional services	193,661		4,232		178,509		(10,920)
Extracurricular activities	1,089,856		405,353		64,346		(620,157)
Interest and fiscal charges	 951,936						(951,936)
Totals	\$ 32,135,680	\$	1,233,404	\$	4,916,727		(25,985,549)
		Gen	eral revenues:				
		-	erty taxes levie	d for:			
			eneral purposes				11,049,175
			ecial revenue				115,598
			ebt service				935,793
			pital outlay				665,882
			me taxes levied	l tor:			2 200 407
			neral purposes				3,300,497
			nts and entitlem		ot restricted		11 217 000
			specific program				11,316,098
			stment earnings	S			976,644
			cellaneous				211,712
		1 ota	ıl general reven	ues			28,571,399
		Chai	nge in net posit	ion			2,585,850
		Net	position at beg	inning	g of year		38,956,003
		Net	position at end	l of yea	ır	\$	41,541,853

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2024

		General		Nonmajor vernmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:		General		Tunus		Tunus
Equity in pooled cash						
and cash equivalents	\$	16,759,520	\$	4,798,476	\$	21,557,996
Investments in common stock		-		20,398		20,398
Investments in segregated accounts		-		537,103		537,103
Receivables:				ŕ		ŕ
Property taxes		18,181,339		3,200,307		21,381,646
Income taxes		1,396,696		-		1,396,696
Accrued interest		62,571		-		62,571
Intergovernmental		30,275		335,369		365,644
Prepayments		93,537		-		93,537
Materials and supplies inventory		63,718		1,188		64,906
Inventory held for resale		-		6,417		6,417
Total assets	\$	36,587,656	\$	8,899,258	\$	45,486,914
Total assets	Ψ	30,307,030	Ψ	0,000,200	Ψ	15,100,511
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$	60,540	\$	4,807	\$	65,347
Accrued wages and benefits payable		2,126,039		115,485		2,241,524
Intergovernmental payable		168,935		1,693		170,628
Pension and postemployment benefits payable		368,927		67,283		436,210
Unearned revenue		200,936		218		201,154
Total liabilities		2,925,377		189,486		3,114,863
Total Indiffices		2,723,377		105,100		3,111,003
Deferred inflows of resources:						
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		7,339,351		1,291,884		8,631,235
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		10,090,726		1,776,185		11,866,911
Income tax revenue not available		206,927		-		206,927
Intergovernmental revenue not available		-		300,192		300,192
Accrued interest not available		25,009		-		25,009
Total deferred inflows of resources		17,662,013		3,368,261		21,030,274
Fund balances: Nonspendable: Materials and supplies inventory Prepaids		63,718 93,537		1,188		64,906 93,537
Unclaimed monies		1,019		-		1,019
Restricted:						
Debt service		-		2,059,145		2,059,145
Capital projects		-		581,411		581,411
Classroom facilities maintenance		-		371,521		371,521
Food service operations		-		488,685		488,685
Non-public schools		-		22,572		22,572
State funded programs		-		18,349		18,349
Federally funded programs		-		1		1
Extracurricular programs		-		218,280		218,280
Scholarships		-		1,028,436		1,028,436
Other purposes		-		22,313		22,313
Committed:						
Capital projects		-		535,986		535,986
Other purposes		210		-		210
Assigned:						
Student instruction		79,273		-		79,273
Student and staff support		569,652		-		569,652
School supplies		113,425		-		113,425
Unassigned (deficit)		15,079,432		(6,376)		15,073,056
Total fund balances		16,000,266		5,341,511		21,341,777
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$	36,587,656	\$	8,899,258	\$	45,486,914

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2024

Total governmental fund balances		\$	21,341,777
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the			
statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial			
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			61,250,921
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-			
period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.			
Property taxes receivable	\$ 11,866,911		
Income taxes receivable	206,927		
Accrued interest receivable	25,009		
Intergovernmental receivable	300,192		
Total			12,399,039
Unamortized premiums on bonds and COPs issued are not			
recognized in the funds.			(1,817,219)
II			
Unamortized discounts on COPs issued are not			0.40
recognized in the funds.			848
Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in			
the funds.			934,314
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the			
current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.			(137,899)
1			, , ,
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	4,550,768		
Deferred inflows - pension	(1,853,472)		
Net pension liability	(20,607,397)		
Deferred outflows - OPEB	777,092		
Deferred inflows - OPEB	(2,511,032)		
Net OPEB asset	1,492,687		
Net OPEB liability	(1,253,443)		
Total			(19,404,797)
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	(14,034,074)		
Leases payable	(540)		
Compensated absences	(2,140,517)		
Certificates of participation (COPs)	(16,850,000)		
Total			(33,025,131)
Net position of governmental activities		\$	41,541,853
Lagrana and Salar management		4	.1,0 .1,000

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	General	(Formerly Major) Classroom Facilities	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 8,143,041		\$ 1,363,444	\$ 9,506,485
Income taxes	3,305,339		-	3,305,339
Intergovernmental	12,748,560		3,269,258	16,017,818
Investment earnings	969,210		113,897	1,083,107
Tuition and fees	402,653		-	402,653
Extracurricular	92,359		403,152	495,511
Rental income	3,722		.00,102	3,722
Charges for services	95,242		323,746	418,988
Contributions and donations	44,802		69,051	113,853
Miscellaneous	99,891		,	
			17,973	117,864
Total revenues	25,904,819		5,560,521	31,465,340
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	10,645,947		300,935	10,946,882
Special	3,169,585		859,980	4,029,565
Vocational	264,954		2,510	267,464
Other	106,477		12,892	119,369
	100,477		12,092	119,309
Support services:	1 021 002		174.726	2.006.700
Pupil	1,831,983		174,726	2,006,709
Instructional staff	742,281		125,582	867,863
Board of education	195,960		-	195,960
Administration	2,208,474		189	2,208,663
Fiscal	670,202		27,781	697,983
Business	157		-	157
Operations and maintenance	2,136,715		790,798	2,927,513
Pupil transportation	1,070,314		_	1,070,314
Central	174,932		_	174,932
Operation of non-instructional services:	,			,
Food service operations	_		1,319,433	1,319,433
Other non-instructional services	6,182		187,479	193,661
Extracurricular activities	650,438		454,519	1,104,957
Facilities acquisition and construction	030,130		362,922	362,922
Debt service:	_		302,722	302,722
	765,358		630,000	1 205 250
Principal retirement	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		,	1,395,358
Interest and fiscal charges	355,079		506,948	862,027
Total expenditures	24,995,038		5,756,694	30,751,732
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over (under) expenditures	909,781		(196,173)	713,608
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	-		500,000	500,000
Transfers (out)	(500,000)			(500,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(500,000)		500,000	
Net change in fund balances	409,781		303,827	713,608
Fund balances as previously reported	15,590,485	330,535	4,707,149	20,628,169
Adjustment - changes in major fund to nonmajor fund		(330,535)	330,535	
Fund balances at beginning of year, as adjusted	15,590,485		5,037,684	20,628,169
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 16,000,266		\$ 5,341,511	\$ 21,341,777
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds			\$	713,608
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 Current year depreciation/amortization	\$	70,459 (2,144,159)		
Total		(2,144,139)	-	(2,073,700)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, disposals, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.				(1,249,349)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.				
Property taxes Income taxes Earnings on investments Intergovernmental		3,259,963 (4,842) 5,680 (4,611)		
Total	-	(1,011)	_	3,256,190
Repayment of bond/COPs and lease payable principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.				1,395,358
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 Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds		6,821 (134,881)		
Change in discounts Amortization of bond premiums Amortization of deferred charges Total		(32) 89,146 (50,963)	-	(89,909)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports				() ,
these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension OPEB		2,108,892 57,439	_	
Total				2,166,331
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.		(1.505.500)		
Pension OPEB Total		(1,707,780) 242,003	-	(1,465,777)
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.				(66,902)
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$	2,585,850

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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 114 classified employees and 135 certified full-time teaching personnel who provide services to 1,995 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, 2024

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.

Northeast Ohio Network for Educational Technology (NEOnet)

NEOnet was established as a jointly governed organization among sixteen school districts and the Summit County Educational Service Center that was formed July 1, 1995. NEOnet was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology (with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment) to improve administrative and instructional functions of member districts. NEOnet has since been restructured and organized as a council of governments (COG) under Ohio Revised Code 3301.075 and Chapter 167. The new COG is called the Metropolitan Regional Service Council (Council). The Council serves several program functions for the 30 school district members, such as NEOnet ITC functions and as a collaborative purchasing agent. The Council is self-supporting and conducts its fiscal services in house with a licensed treasurer.

The Council employs an Executive Director who works cooperatively with a nine-member Board of Directors consisting of four superintendents, the Portage Lakes Career Center superintendent, three members of the treasurers' committee and one member of the technology committee. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the assembly, which elects the board of directors, who exercises total control over the operation of NEOnet including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. All revenues are generated from State funding and an annual fee per student to participating districts. The Metropolitan Regional Services Council and NEOnet are located at 700 Graham Road, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio 44221.

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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

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.

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 fund:

<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.

Other governmental funds of the District are used to account for:

Nonmajor special revenue funds - Special revenue funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

Nonmajor capital projects funds - Capital projects funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets.

Nonmajor debt service funds - Debt service funds are used to account for and report 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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

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, 2024.

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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

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).

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, 2024, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2025 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, 2024

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, 2024

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 private purpose 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, Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (FAMC) 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 2024 amounted to \$969,210, which includes \$180,090 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, 2024

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 right-to-use assets	5 years

The District is reporting intangible right-to-use assets related to 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, 2024

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, 2024 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, 2024

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, 2024

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 2024.

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, 2024

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2024, the District has implemented certain paragraphs from GASB Implementation Guide No. 2021-1, certain paragraphs of GASB Statement No. 99, "<u>Omnibus 2022</u>", GASB Statement No. 100, "<u>Accounting Changes and Error Corrections - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62</u>" and Implementation Guide No. 2023-1

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 balances previously report by the District.

GASB Statement No. 99 is 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.

GASB Statement No. 100 is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 100 had an effect on the financial statements of the District as the classroom facilities and maintenance fund was adjusted from major to nonmajor due to no longer meeting the qualitative threshold for a major fund.

GASB Implementation Guide 2023-1 provides clarification on issues related to previously established GASB guidance. The implementation of GASB Implementation Guide 2023-1 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

B. Deficit Fund Balance

Fund balances at June 30, 2024 included the following individual fund deficit:

Nonmajor governmental fund Deficit
IDEA Part B \$ 6,376

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 balance results 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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;
- 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

A. Investments in Segregated Accounts

At fiscal year-end, \$537,103 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, 2024, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$2,026,164 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$2,063,823. Of the bank balance, \$610,559 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$1,453,264 was covered by the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS).

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 2024, 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, 2024, the District had the following investments and maturities:

						Inv	vestment Maturities				
Measurement/	N	1easurement		6 months or							Greater than
Investment type		Value		less	7 to 12 months		13 to 18 months	-	19 to 24 months		24 months
Amortized Cost:											
STAR Ohio	\$	10,717,401	\$	10,717,401	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Fair Value:											
FAMC		247,798		-	-		-		-		247,798
FFCB		1,806,904		493,620	146,959		-		83,947		1,082,378
FHLB		811,307		-	252,437		-		321,487		237,383
FNMA		971,363		494,845	-		476,518		-		-
Municipal bond		108,187		-	-		-		-		108,187
Negotiable CDs		1,586,559		243,757	-		-		334,305		1,008,497
US Government money market		25,564		25,564	-		-		-		-
US Treasury note		3,256,749		-	261,783		477,227		603,893		1,913,846
Common Stock		20,398	_	20,398	 <u> </u>	_	<u>-</u>	_	<u>-</u>	_	<u> </u>
Total	\$	19,552,230	\$	11,995,585	\$ 661,179	\$	953,745	\$	1,343,632	\$	4,598,089

The weighted average of maturity of investments is 1.05 years.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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, FAMC), 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.

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, 2024:

Measurement/	M				
Investment type		Value	% of Total		
Amortizied Cost:					
STAR Ohio	\$	10,717,401	54.81		
Fair Value:					
FAMC		247,798	1.27		
FFCB		1,806,904	9.24		
FHLB		811,307	4.15		
FNMA		971,363	4.97		
Municipal bond		108,185	0.55		
Negotiable CDs		1,586,559	8.11		
US Government money market		25,564	0.13		
US Treasury note		3,256,749	16.66		
Common Stock		20,398	0.11		
Total	\$	19,552,228	100.00		

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

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, 2024:

Cash and investments per note	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 2,026,164
Investments	19,552,230
Investments in segregated accounts	 537,103
Total	\$ 22,115,497
Cash and investments per financial statements	
Governmental activities	\$ 22,115,497

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund statements:

	Amount
Transfers from General fund to:	
Nonmajor governmental fund	\$ 500,000

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 \$500,000 from the general fund to the classroom facilities fund (a nonmajor governmental fund) was to fund capital improvement projects.

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.

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 2024 represent the collection of calendar year 2023 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2024 were levied after April 1, 2023, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2023, 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2024 represent the collection of calendar year 2023 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2024 became a lien on December 31, 2022, were levied after April 1, 2023, 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, 2024, are available to finance fiscal year 2024 operations. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2024 and 2023 were:

	June 30, 2024		June	e 30, 2023
Major governmental funds:				
General fund	\$	751,262	\$	954,577
Nonmajor governmental funds:				
Debt service fund		75,568		117,478
Classroom facilities maintenance fund		9,936		15,735
Permanent improvement fund		46,734		55,768

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, 2024 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 2024 taxes were collected are:

		2023 Seco Half Collect			2024 First Half Collections		
	_	Amount	<u>Percent</u>	_	Amount	Percent	
Agricultural/residential and other real estate Public utility personal	\$	225,829,210 114,259,090	66.40	\$	287,512,460 113,062,140	71.78 28.22	
Total	\$	340,088,300	100.00	\$	400,574,600	100.00	
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation		\$53.40			\$51.60		

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2024 consisted of property taxes, income taxes, 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	\$ 21,381,646
Income taxes	1,396,696
Accrued interest	62,571
Intergovernmental	 365,645
Total	\$ 23,206,558

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, 2024

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

		Balance 6/30/23	Additions		Deductions		_	Balance 06/30/24
Governmental activities:								
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized:								
Land	\$	793,364	\$	-	\$	-	\$	793,364
Construction in progress		4,214,791		1,801	_	(4,216,592)		=
Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized		5,008,155		1,801	_	(4,216,592)	_	793,364
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:								
Land improvements		4,367,717	1,9	15,770		-		6,283,487
Buildings and building improvements	(55,886,799	1,03	37,104		-		66,973,903
Furniture, fixtures and equipment		3,172,009	(68,658		-		3,240,667
Vehicles		1,841,441		-		(257,064)		1,584,377
Intangible right-to-use assets:								
Equipment		1,435		-		-		1,435
SBITAs		36,413				<u>-</u>		36,413
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized		75,305,814	3,0	71,532		(257,064)	_	78,120,282
Less: accumulated depreciation/amortization:								
Land improvements		(1,589,161)	(1,2	11,364)		-		(2,800,525)
Buildings and building improvements	(1	10,617,016)	(7)	19,409)		-		(11,336,425)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment		(2,594,680)	(9	93,083)		-		(2,687,763)
Vehicles		(924,644)	(10	09,518)		221,433		(812,729)
Intangible right-to-use assets:								
Equipment		(568)		(359)		-		(927)
SBITAs		(13,930)	(10,426)		-		(24,356)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(1	15,739,999)	(2,14	14,159)		221,433		(17,662,725)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 6	64,573,970	\$ 92	29,174	\$	(4,252,223)	\$	61,250,921

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

<u>Instruction</u> :	
Regular	\$ 16,790
Vocational	1,071
Support services:	
Instructional staff	5,401
Operation and maintenance	1,974,683
Pupil transportation	111,020
Extracurricular	14,087
Food service operations	 21,107
Total depreciation/amortization expense	\$ 2,144,159

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

During fiscal year 2024, the following activity occurred in governmental activities long-term obligations.

Governmental activities:		Balance Dutstanding 07/01/23	<u> </u>	Additions	Reductions			Balance Outstanding 6/30/24	Amounts Due in One Year	
General obligation bonds: Series 2020 Refunding Bonds										
Current interest term bonds	\$	14,250,000	\$	-	\$	(630,000)	\$	13,620,000	\$	670,000
CABS		95,000		-		-		95,000		-
Accreted interest		184,193		134,881				319,074		
Total general obligation bonds		14,529,193		134,881		(630,000)		14,034,074		670,000
Certificates of Participation - 2019		13,570,000		-		(665,000)		12,905,000		665,000
Certificates of Participation - 2021		4,045,000		-		(100,000)		3,945,000		105,000
Leases payable		898		-		(358)		540		377
Compensated absences		2,073,615		215,239		(148,337)		2,140,517		158,803
Net pension liability		21,632,314		-		(1,024,917)		20,607,397		-
Net OPEB liability		1,182,307		71,136		<u> </u>		1,253,443		
Total long-term obligations	\$	57,033,327	\$	421,256	\$	(2,568,612)		54,885,971	\$	1,599,180
Add: Unamortized premium on bonds and COPs Less: Unamortized discount on COPs Total on statement of net position	1						\$	1,817,219 (848) 56,702,342		

<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.

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 \$319,074 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

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		rincipal	Interest			Total	
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		645,000		685,000	
2029		-		286,493		286,493		30,000		660,000		690,000	
2030 - 2034		3,855,000		1,258,820		5,113,820		-		-		-	
2035 - 2039		4,330,000		806,754		5,136,754		-		-		-	
2040 - 2043		3,765,000	_	207,991		3,972,991			_		_		
Total	\$	13,620,000	\$	3,730,615	\$	17,350,615	\$	95,000	\$	1,605,000	\$	1,700,000	

<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).

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	<u>Total</u>						
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		650,000		300,744		950,744					
2030 - 2034		2,975,000		1,240,091		4,215,091					
2035 - 2039		2,520,000		804,750		3,324,750					
2040 - 2044		1,970,000		463,800		2,433,800					
2045 - 2049		1,770,000		193,650		1,963,650					
2050	_	385,000		5,775		390,775					
Total	\$	12,905,000	\$	4,500,411	\$	17,405,411					

<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).

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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 - 2021					
Fiscal Year	_	Principal	_	Interest		Total
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		115,000		83,300		198,300
2030 - 2034		635,000		363,925		998,925
2035 - 2039		705,000		290,399		995,399
2040 - 2044		785,000		207,576		992,576
2045 - 2049		890,000		104,625		994,625
2050 - 2051		385,000		9,687		394,687
Total	\$	3,945,000	\$	1,425,712	\$	5,370,712

<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.

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	<u>Pri</u>	ncipal	_In	terest	 Total
2025	\$	377	\$	18	\$ 395
2026		163		2	165
Total	\$	540	\$	20	\$ 560

<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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

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, 2024, are a voted debt margin of \$24,490,859 (including available funds of \$2,059,145) and an unvoted debt margin of \$400,575.

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).

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 2024, the District's insurance coverage was as follows:

Type of Coverage	<u>De</u>	<u>ductible</u>	<u>Li</u>	ability Limit
Building and Contents-replacement cost Electronic Data Processing Equipment	\$	2,500 500	\$	74,391,297 Full
Automobile Liability		-		4,000,000
Uninsured Motorist		-		1,000,000
School Leader's Errors and Omissions Liability		2,500		4,000,000
General Liability		=		4,000,000
Employer's Liability		_		4,000,000

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT - (Continued)

B. Worker's Compensation

For fiscal year 2024, 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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 2023, the Board of Trustees approved a 2.5% cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for eligible retirees and beneficiaries in 2024.

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, 2024, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.00%. For fiscal year 2024, the Retirement Board did not allocate any employer contribution to the Health Care Fund.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$504,176 for fiscal year 2024. Of this amount, \$90,279 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.

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. 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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.

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 2024 employer and employee contribution rate of 14% was equal to the statutory maximum rates. For fiscal year 2024, the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,604,716 for fiscal year 2024. Of this amount, \$288,492 is reported as pension and postemployment benefits payable.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023, 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, 2024

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	0.0	082326200%	0.	.077280140%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date		073826000%	0.	076750310%	
Change in proportionate share	-0.008500200%		-0	000529830%	
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	4,079,265	\$	16,528,132	\$ 20,607,397
Pension expense	\$	212,672	\$	1,495,108	\$ 1,707,780

At June 30, 2024, 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	\$ 175,336	\$ 602,583	\$ 777,919
Changes of assumptions	28,896	1,361,180	1,390,076
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	_	273,881	273,881
Contributions subsequent to the		_,,,,,,	_,,,,,,
measurement date	 504,176	 1,604,716	 2,108,892
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 708,408	\$ 3,842,360	\$ 4,550,768
	 SERS	STRS	 Total
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and			
actual experience	\$ -	\$ 36,676	\$ 36,676
Net difference between projected and			
actual earnings on pension plan investments	57,337	49,537	106,874
Changes of assumptions	-	1,024,578	1,024,578
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/			
change in proportionate share	 395,406	289,938	685,344
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 452,743	\$ 1,400,729	\$ 1,853,472

^{\$2,108,892} 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, 2025.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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:		_				
2025	\$	(159,558)	\$	(45,049)	\$	(204,607)
2026		(272,823)		(601,403)		(874,226)
2027		180,832		1,606,850		1,787,682
2028		3,038		(123,483)		(120,445)
Total	\$	(248,511)	\$	836,915	\$	588,404

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 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. Future benefits for all current plan members were projected through 2137.

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, 2024

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, 2023 and 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 2023, 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.

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 by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. Ohio Revised Code Section 3309.15 and the Board-adopted Investment Policy govern investment activity at SERS. 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, 2024

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 %	0.75 %
US Equity	24.75	4.82
Non-US Equity Developed	13.50	5.19
Non-US Equity Emerging	6.75	5.98
Fixed Income/Global Bonds	19.00	2.24
Private Equity	12.00	7.49
Real Estate/Real Assets	17.00	3.70
Private Debt/Private Credit	5.00	5.64
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate - Total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%. The discount rate determination did not use a municipal bond rate. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 21-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The actuarially determined contribution rate of fiscal year 2023 was 14%. 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. The annual money weighted rate of return, calculated as the internal rate of return on pension plan investments, for fiscal year 2023 was 6.90%.

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	6 Decrease	Dis	count Rate	19	6 Increase
District's proportionate share						
of the net pension liability	\$	6,020,789	\$	4,079,265	\$	2,443,904

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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, 2023 and June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation are presented below:

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%
Projected salary increases	Varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50%	Varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50%
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, 2023 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 Disabled Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

For the prior measurement date, 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.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2021. An actuarial experience study is done on a quinquennial basis.

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

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 %	

^{*} Final target weights reflected at October 1, 2022.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 13 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00% as of June 30, 2023. 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' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2023. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2023.

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, 2023, 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							
	19	6 Decrease	Dis	scount Rate	1% Increase				
District's proportionate share	·					_			
of the net pension liability	\$	25,416,608	\$	16,528,132	\$	9,010,913			

Assumption and Benefit Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - The discount rate remained at 7.00% for June 30, 2023 valuation. Demographic assumptions were changed based on the actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2021.

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, 2024

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, 2024, 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 2024, this amount was \$30,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2024, the District's surcharge obligation was \$57,439.

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 \$57,439 for fiscal year 2024. Of this amount, \$57,439 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, 2024, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

Net 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, 2023, 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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	084209300%	0.	.077280140%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0.0	076084100%	0.	.076750310%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.008125200</u> %		- <u>0.000529830</u> %		
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	1,253,443	\$	-	\$ 1,253,443
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(1,492,687)	\$ (1,492,687)
OPEB expense	\$	(162,142)	\$	(79,861)	\$ (242,003)

At June 30, 2024, 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	\$ 2,610	\$	2,330	\$	4,940
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	9,714		2,663		12,377
Changes of assumptions	423,822		219,895		643,717
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share	50,873		7,746		58,619
Contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date	 57,439				57,439
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 544,458	\$	232,634	\$	777,092
	SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred inflows of resources				•	
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$ 646,448	\$	227,671	\$	874,119
Changes of assumptions	355,988		984,851		1,340,839
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share	 296,074		<u>-</u>		296,074
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 1,298,510	\$	1,212,522	\$	2,511,032

\$57,439 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, 2025.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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:		_				
2025	\$	(207,153)	\$ (434,487)	\$	(641,640)	
2026		(189,565)	(199,278)		(388,843)	
2027		(136,222)	(75,298)		(211,520)	
2028		(99,311)	(103,543)		(202,854)	
2029		(81,478)	(94,932)		(176,410)	
Thereafter		(97,762)	 (72,350)	_	(170,112)	
Total	\$	(811,491)	\$ (979,888)	\$	(1,791,379)	

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2023 and 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

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

Municipal bond index rate:

Current measurement date 3.86%
Prior measurement date 3.69%

Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,

including price inflation:

Current measurement date 4.27% Prior measurement date 4.08%

Medical trend assumption:

Current measurement date 6.75 to 4.40% Prior measurement date 7.00 to 4.40%

In 2023, the following mortality assumptions were used:

Healthy Retirees - 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.

Disabled Retirees - 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.

Contingent Survivors - PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Contingent Survivor mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 105.5% for males and adjusted 122.5% for females.

Actives - PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Employee mortality table.

Mortality Projection - Mortality rates are projected using a fully generational projection with Scale MP-2020.

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, 2024

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return is reviewed as part of the regular experience studies prepared every five years for SERS. The most recent five-year experience study was performed for the period covering fiscal years 2016 through 2020, and was adopted by the Board on April 15, 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 (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) 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 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 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.

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 %	0.75 %
US Equity	24.75	4.82
Non-US Equity Developed	13.50	5.19
Non-US Equity Emerging	6.75	5.98
Fixed Income/Global Bonds	19.00	2.24
Private Equity	12.00	7.49
Real Estate/Real Assets	17.00	3.70
Private Debt/Private Credit	5.00	5.64
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2023, was 4.27%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2023, was 4.08%. 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 is projected to be depleted in 2048 by SERS' actuaries. The Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index Rate was used in the determination of the single equivalent interest rate for both the June 30, 2022 and the June 30, 2023 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 was 3.86% at June 30, 2023 and 3.69% at June 30, 2022.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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 (3.27%) and higher (5.27%) than the current discount rate (4.27%). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (5.75% decreasing to 3.40%) and higher (7.75% decreasing to 5.40%) than the current rate (6.75% decreasing to 4.40%).

	Current								
	1% Decrease		Dis	scount Rate	1% Increase				
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,602,260	\$	1,253,443	\$	978,388			
	1%	1% Decrease		Current Trend Rate		1% Increase			
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	920,862	\$	1,253,443	\$	1,694,160			

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2023 actuarial valuation, compared with June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation, are presented below:

	June 3	0, 2023	June 30, 2022			
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%			
Projected salary increases	Varies by servic to 8.50%	e from 2.50%	Varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50%			
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%	4.14%	7.50%	3.94%		
Medicare	-10.94%	4.14%	-68.78%	3.94%		
Prescription Drug						
Pre-Medicare	-11.95%	4.14%	9.00%	3.94%		
Medicare	1.33%	4.14%	-5.47% 3.94%			

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, 2024

NOTE 14 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

For the June 30, 2023 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 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.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023 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, 2023 valuation.

Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - Healthcare trends were updated to reflect emerging claims and recoveries experience as well as benefit changes effective January 1, 2024.

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation*	Long-Term Expected 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 %	

^{*} Final target weights reflected at October 1, 2022.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.00% as of June 30, 2023. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed STRS continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on 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, 2023. 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, 2023.

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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, 2023, 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	\$	1,263,365	\$	1,492,687	\$	1,692,403			
	1% Decrease		Current Trend Rate		1% Increase				
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	1,701,671	\$	1,492,687	\$	1,240,970			

NOTE 15 - 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.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 16 - 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, 2023	\$	-			
Current year set-aside requirement		389,518			
Current year offsets		(466,927)			
Waiver granted by ODE		-			
Prior year offset from bond proceeds					
Total	\$	(77,409)			
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2025	\$	_			
Set-aside balance June 30, 2024	\$				

NOTE 17 - 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:

	Y	Year - End			
<u>Fund</u>	Encumbrances				
General Other governmental	\$	480,440 54,122			
Total	\$	534,562			

NOTE 18 - 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 \$127,753 during fiscal year 2024.

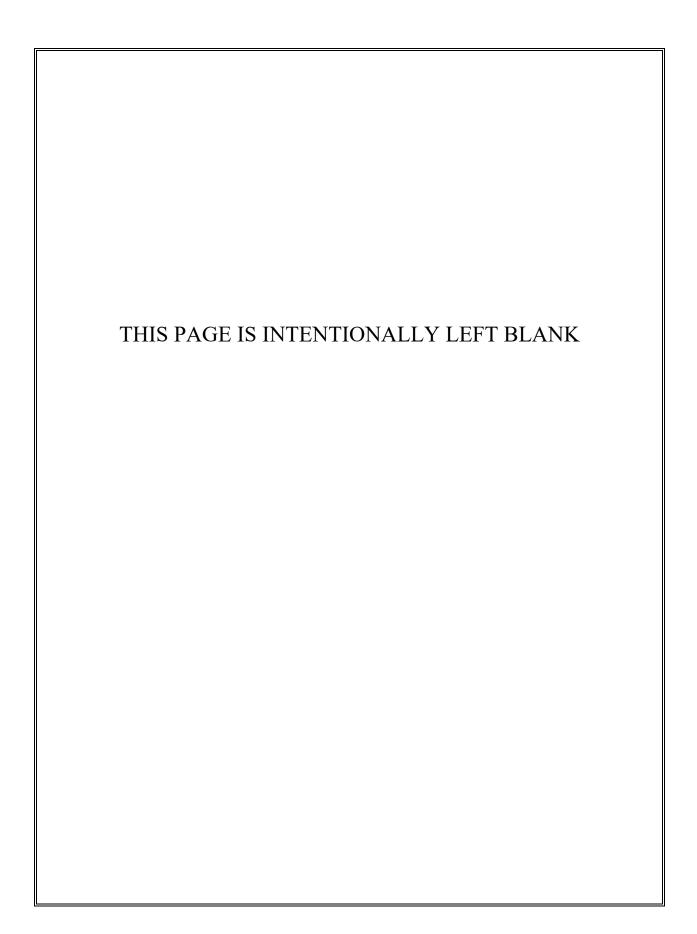
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

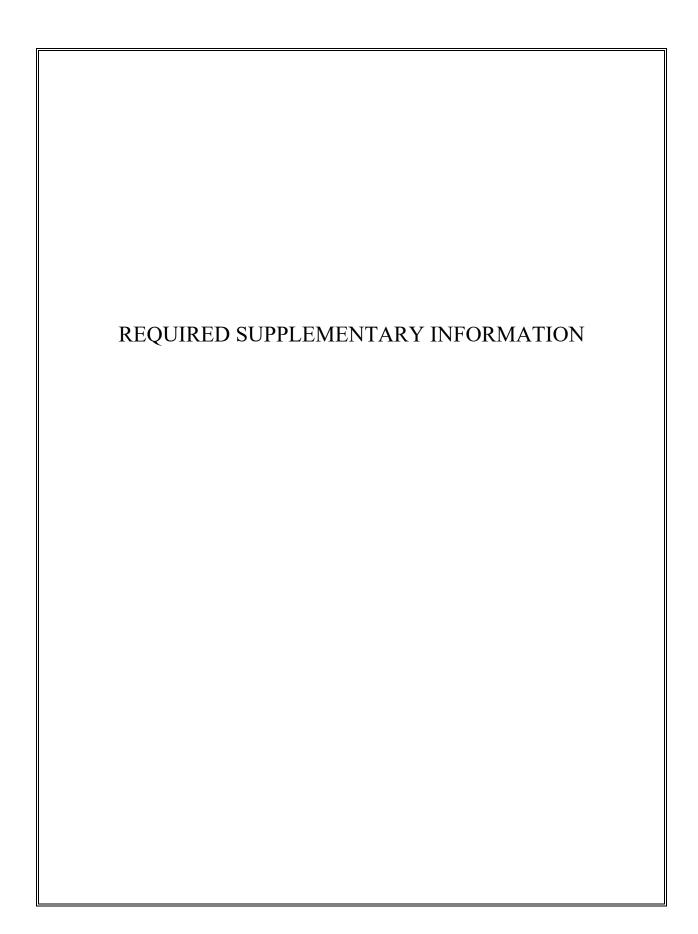
NOTE 18 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS - (Continued)

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 \$121,753.

NOTE 19 - 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 2024, the District received COVID-19 funding. The District will continue to spend available COVID-19 funding consistent with the applicable program guidelines.





SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final			Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis		Variance with Final Budget - over (under) Actual Amounts		
Budgetary revenues and other financing sources	\$	24,153,268	\$	27,219,250	\$	26,691,833	\$	(527,417)
Budgetary expenditures and other financing uses		22,527,417		25,776,589		25,249,173		(527,416)
Net change in fund balance		1,625,851		1,442,661		1,442,660		(1)
Budgetary fund balance at beginning of year		14,124,884		14,124,884		14,124,884		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		527,417		527,417		527,417		-
Budgetary fund balance at end of year	\$	16,278,152	\$	16,094,962	\$	16,094,961	\$	(1)

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year (1)	Pr of	istrict's oportion the Net on Liability	Pro Sha	District's oportionate re of the Net ion Liability	District's Covered Payroll	Sl Pen a F	District's Proportionate nare of the Net sion Liability as Percentage of its overed Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2024	0.	073826000%	\$	4,079,265	\$ 3,027,807		134.73%	76.06%
2023	0.	082326200%		4,452,841	3,021,936		147.35%	75.82%
2022		086122100%		3,177,656	3,104,600		102.35%	82.86%
2021		084915100%		5,616,464	2,788,114		201.44%	68.55%
2020		084592500%		5,061,318	2,966,807		170.60%	70.85%
2019	0.	080216700%		4,594,159	2,805,867		163.73%	71.36%
2018	0.	081606400%		4,875,802	2,686,893		181.47%	69.50%
2017	0.	081928700%		5,996,425	2,603,221		230.35%	62.98%
2016	0.	084233100%		4,806,422	2,535,857		189.54%	69.16%
2015	0.	085942000%		4,349,476	2,497,316		174.17%	71.70%
Fiscal Year	R	tractually equired tributions	Rel Co	tributions in ation to the ntractually Required ntributions	ontribution Deficiency (Excess)		District's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2024	\$	504,176	\$	(504,176)	\$ _	\$	3,601,257	14.00%
2023		423,893		(423,893)	_		3,027,807	14.00%
2022		423,071		(423,071)	_		3,021,936	14.00%
2021		434,644		(434,644)	-		3,104,600	14.00%
2020		390,336		(390,336)	_		2,788,114	14.00%
2019		400,519		(400,519)	_		2,966,807	13.50%
2018		378,792		(378,792)	-		2,805,867	13.50%
2017		376,165		(376,165)	-		2,686,893	14.00%
2016		364,451		(364,451)	-		2,603,221	14.00%
2015		334,226		(334,226)	-		2,535,857	13.18%

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

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year (1)	P	District's roportion of the Net sion Liability	Pr Sha	District's oportionate are of the Net sion Liability	District's Covered Payroll	Sha Pens a Pe	District's roportionate are of the Net sion Liability as ercentage of its vered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2024	(0.076750310%	\$	16,528,132	\$ 10,390,364		159.07%	80.02%
2023	(0.077280140%		17,179,473	10,044,729		171.03%	78.88%
2022	(0.078353230%		10,018,165	9,690,679		103.38%	87.78%
2021	(0.076633530%		18,542,587	9,470,879		195.79%	75.48%
2020	(0.073009140%		16,145,533	8,551,271		188.81%	77.40%
2019	(0.072502820%		15,941,742	8,395,829		189.88%	77.31%
2018	(0.072291710%		17,173,051	7,899,436		217.40%	75.30%
2017	(0.073160520%		24,489,031	7,803,407		313.82%	66.80%
2016	(0.073443100%		20,797,525	7,729,721		269.06%	72.10%
2015	(0.073333890%		17,837,340	7,492,700		238.06%	74.70%
Fiscal Year	1	ntractually Required ntributions	Re Co	ntributions in lation to the ontractually Required ontributions	ontribution Deficiency (Excess)		District's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2024	\$	1,604,716	\$	(1,604,716)	\$ _	\$	11,462,257	14.00%
2023		1,454,651		(1,454,651)	_		10,390,364	14.00%
2022		1,406,262		(1,406,262)	_		10,044,729	14.00%
2021		1,356,695		(1,356,695)	_		9,690,679	14.00%
2020		1,325,923		(1,325,923)	-		9,470,879	14.00%
2019		1,197,178		(1,197,178)	-		8,551,271	14.00%
2018		1,175,416		(1,175,416)	-		8,395,829	14.00%
2017		1,105,921		(1,105,921)	-		7,899,436	14.00%
2016		1,092,477		(1,092,477)	-		7,803,407	14.00%
2015							7,729,721	14.00%

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

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST EIGHT AND TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year (1) (2)	Pro of	strict's portion the Net 3 Liability	Pro Sha	District's oportionate re of the Net EB Liability	District's Covered Payroll	Sh OPl a Po	District's roportionate are of the Net EB Liability as ercentage of its evered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as Percentage of tl Total OPEB Liability	a
2024	0.0	76084100%	\$	1,253,443	\$ 3,027,807		41.40%	30.02	2%
2023	0.0	84209300%		1,182,307	3,021,936		39.12%	30.34	4%
2022	0.0	88760500%		1,679,865	3,104,600		54.11%	24.08	8%
2021	0.0	87927900%		1,910,961	2,788,114		68.54%	18.1	7%
2020	0.0	86649600%		2,179,055	2,966,807		73.45%	15.5	7%
2019	0.0	81607600%		2,264,015	2,805,867		80.69%	13.5	7%
2018	0.0	82967100%		2,226,619	2,686,893		82.87%	12.40	6%
2017	0.0	084508410%		2,408,802	2,603,221		92.53%	11.49	9%
Fiscal Year	Re	ractually quired ributions	Rel Co	tributions in ation to the ntractually Required ntributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)		District's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentag of Covered Payroll	
2024	\$	57,439	\$	(57,439)	\$ -	\$	3,601,257	2.00	0%
2023		56,250		(56,250)	-		3,027,807	1.80	6%
2022		55,157		(55,157)	-		3,021,936	1.83	3%
2021		56,824		(56,824)	-		3,104,600	1.83	3%
2020		55,596		(55,596)	-		2,788,114	1.99	9%
2019		67,530		(67,530)	-		2,966,807	2.23	8%
2018		59,128		(59,128)	-		2,805,867	2.1	
2017		45,938		(45,938)	-		2,686,893	1.7	
2016		49,122		(49,122)	-		2,603,221	1.89	9%
2015		64,611		(64,611)	-		2,535,857	2.5	5%

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

⁽²⁾ Information prior to 2017 is not available. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST EIGHT AND TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year (1) (2)	District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/(Asset)
2024	0.076750310%	\$ (1,492,687)	\$ 10,390,364	14.37%	168.52%
2023	0.077280140%	(2,001,040)	10,044,729	19.92%	230.73%
2022	0.078353230%	(1,652,014)	9,690,679	17.05%	174.73%
2021	0.076633530%	(1,346,834)	9,470,879	14.22%	182.10%
2020	0.073009140%	(1,209,206)	8,551,271	14.14%	174.74%
2019	0.072502820%	(1,165,046)	8,395,829	13.88%	176.00%
2018	0.072291710%	2,820,556	7,899,436	35.71%	47.10%
2017	0.073160520%	3,912,644	7,803,407	50.14%	37.30%
Fiscal	Contractually	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually	Contribution	District's	Contributions as a Percentage
Year	Required Contributions	Required Contributions	Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	of Covered Payroll
Year 2024	•		·		
	Contributions	Contributions	(Excess)	Payroll	Payroll
2024	Contributions	Contributions	(Excess)	Payroll \$ 11,462,257	Payroll 0.00%
2024 2023	Contributions	Contributions	(Excess)	* 11,462,257 10,390,364	Payroll 0.00% 0.00%
2024 2023 2022	Contributions	Contributions	(Excess)	Payroll \$ 11,462,257	Payroll 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%
2024 2023 2022 2021	Contributions	Contributions	(Excess)	\$ 11,462,257 10,390,364 10,044,729 9,690,679 9,470,879 8,551,271	0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%
2024 2023 2022 2021 2020	Contributions	Contributions	(Excess)	\$ 11,462,257 10,390,364 10,044,729 9,690,679 9,470,879 8,551,271 8,395,829	0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%
2024 2023 2022 2021 2020 2019	Contributions	Contributions	(Excess)	\$ 11,462,257 10,390,364 10,044,729 9,690,679 9,470,879 8,551,271 8,395,829 7,899,436	0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%
2024 2023 2022 2021 2020 2019 2018	Contributions	Contributions	(Excess)	\$ 11,462,257 10,390,364 10,044,729 9,690,679 9,470,879 8,551,271 8,395,829	0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%

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

⁽²⁾ Information prior to 2017 is not available. Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 - BUDGETARY PROCESS

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); and
- (d) 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 is as follows:

Net Change in Fund Balance

	G	eneral fund
Budget basis	\$	1,442,660
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		(905,118)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(289,972)
Net adjustment for other sources/uses		(33,244)
Funds budgeted elsewhere		(360,751)
Adjustments for encumbrances		556,206
GAAP Basis	\$	409,781

As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, "<u>Fund Balance Reporting</u>", certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund. This includes the uniform school supplies fund, public school fund, unclaimed monies fund, staff fund and self-insurance fund.

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 2 - PENSIONS & OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Change in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2015.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2016.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2017.
- 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%.
- 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 recipients commencing benefits on or after April 1, 2018.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2020.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2021.
- For fiscal year 2022, SERS changed from a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) of 2.5% to 2.0%.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2023.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2024.

Change in assumptions:

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2015.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2016.
- 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%.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2018.
- 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 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.

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 2 - PENSIONS & OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) - (Continued)

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2023.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2024.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Change in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2015.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2016.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2017.
- For fiscal year 2018, STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2019.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2020.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2021.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2022.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2023.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2024.

Changes in assumptions:

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2015.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2016.
- 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 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%.
- For fiscal year 2023, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: 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%.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2024.

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 2 - PENSIONS & OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) - (Continued)

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Change in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2017.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2018.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2019.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2020.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2021.
- 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.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2024.

Change in assumptions:

- 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) 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%.
- 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 3.56% 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%.
- 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%.

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 2 - PENSIONS & OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) - (Continued)

- 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%.
- For fiscal year 2024, the following changes of assumptions affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) municipal bond index rate went from 3.69% to 3.86%, (b) single equivalent interest rate when from 4.08% to 4.27% and (c) medical trend assumptions went from 7.00% to 4.40% to 6.75% to 4.40%.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Change in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2017.
- For fiscal year 2018, STRS reduced the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 2.1% to 1.9% per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019.
- 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.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2024.

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 2 - PENSIONS & OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) - (Continued)

Change in assumptions:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- For 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.
- For fiscal year 2024, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: Pre-Medicare from 7.50% initial 3.94% ultimate to 7.50% initial 4.14% ultimate; medical Medicare from -68.78% initial 3.94% ultimate to -10.94% initial 4.14% ultimate; prescription drug Pre-Medicare from 9.00% initial 3.94% ultimate to -11.95% initial 4.14% ultimate; Medicare from -5.47% initial 3.94% ultimate to 1.33% initial 4.14% ultimate.

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR Passed Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal AL Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
Passed through the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce Child Nutrition Cluster:		
Cash Assistance		
School Breakfast Program	10.553	\$ 198,431
National School Lunch Program		
National School Lunch Program	10.555	660,297
COVID-19 National School Lunch Program Total National School Lunch Program	10.555	53,615 713,912
Total National School Editor Frogram		7 10,912
Total Cash Assistance		912,343
Non-Cash Assistance		
National School Lunch Program	10.555	89,544
Total Child Nutrition Cluster		1,001,887
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture		1,001,887
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION		
Passed through the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce		
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund:	04.40511	000.040
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund (ARP ESSER) COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund (ARP Homeless)	84.425U 84.425W	266,848 16,500
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund (Ark Homeless) COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund (School Based Health Capital)	84.425C	521,054
Total COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund	5 _	804,402
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010A	397,755
Partnership Member On-Behalf Grants (Proportionate Member Share)		
Partnership Lead - North Central Ohio Educational Service Center		
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010D	147,237
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies		544,992
Total Title Foralits to Local Educational Agencies		344,992
Special Education Cluster:		
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027A	519,206
Special Education - Preschool Grants	84.173A	12,709
Total Special Education Cluster		531,915
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367A	85,077
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424A	25,169
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program - Stronger Connection Grant	84.424F	88,602
Total Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program		113,771
Partnership Member On-Behalf Grants (Proportionate Member Share)		
Partnership Lead - North Central Ohio Educational Service Center English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	326
Total U.S. Department of Education		2,080,483
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS		
TOTAL LAFLINDITURES OF TEDERAL AWARDS		\$ 3,082,370

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

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

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Shelby City School District, Richland County, Ohio (the District) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2024. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in net position of the District.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE E - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

The District reports commodities consumed on the Schedule at 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 DEW's consent, schools can transfer unobligated amounts to the subsequent fiscal year's program. The District transferred the following amounts from 2024 to 2025 programs:

A mt

		Amt.
Program Title	AL Number	Transferred
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	\$55,550.00
Supporting Effective Instruction	84.367	\$ 6,234.00
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.425	\$ 5,609.00
Special Education - Grants to State/Preschool	84.027/84.173	\$ 6,380.00



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

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, the 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, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 21, 2025.

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

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

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*.

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

May 21, 2025



65 East State 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

Qualified and Unmodified Opinions

We have audited Shelby City School District's, Richland County, Ohio, (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 the District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024. Shelby City School District's major federal programs are identified in the *Summary of Auditor's Results* section of the accompanying schedule of findings.

Qualified Opinion on the Education Stabilization Fund

In our opinion, except for the noncompliance described in the *Basis for Qualified and Unmodified Opinions* section of our report, 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 the Education Stabilization Fund for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Unmodified Opinion on the Other Major Federal Program

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 its other major federal program identified in the *Summary of Auditor's Results* section of the accompanying schedule of findings for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Basis for Qualified and Unmodified Opinions

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.

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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
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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 qualified and unmodified opinions 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.

Matter Giving Rise to Qualified Opinion on the Education Stabilization Fund

As described in finding 2024-001 in the accompanying schedule of findings, the District did not comply with requirements regarding Special Tests and Provisions – Wage Rate Requirements applicable to its AL #84.425 COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund major federal program.

Compliance with such requirements is necessary, in our opinion, for the District to comply with requirements applicable to that program.

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.

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Other Matter

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as discussed below, we did identify a certain deficiency in internal control over compliance that we consider to be a material weakness.

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. We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2024-001, to be a material weakness.

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.

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

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

May 21, 2025

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SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2024

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	Yes
(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	Qualified – COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund
		Unmodified – Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	Yes
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund
		Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	No

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

None.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2024 (Continued)

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

Finding Number: 2024-001

Assistance Listing Number and Title: AL # 84.425 COVID-19 Education

Stabilization Fund

Federal Award Identification Number / Year: 2024

Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Education

Compliance Requirement: Special Tests and Provisions – Wage Rate

Requirements

Pass-Through Entity: Ohio Department of Education & Workforce

Repeat Finding from Prior Audit? No

Noncompliance and Material Weakness - Prevailing Wage Requirements

2 CFR § 3474.1 gives regulatory effect to the Department of Education (DOE) for **Appendix II to 2 CFR Part 200** which states, in part, all contracts made by the non-Federal entity under the Federal award must contain provisions covering the following:

(D) Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 3141-3148). When required by Federal program legislation, all prime construction contracts in excess of \$2,000 awarded by non-Federal entities must include a provision for compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 3141-3144, and 3146-3148) as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5, "Labor Standards Provisions Applicable to Contracts Covering Federally Financed and Assisted Construction"). In accordance with the statute, contractors must be required to pay wages to laborers and mechanics at a rate not less than the prevailing wages specified in a wage determination made by the Secretary of Labor. In addition, contractors must be required to pay wages not less than once a week. The non-Federal entity must place a copy of the current prevailing wage determination issued by the Department of Labor in each solicitation. The decision to award a contract or subcontract must be conditioned upon the acceptance of the wage determination. The non-Federal entity must report all suspected or reported violations to the Federal awarding agency. The contracts must also include a provision for compliance with the Copeland "Anti-Kickback" Act (40 U.S.C. 3145), as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 3, "Contractors and Subcontractors on Public Building or Public Work Financed in Whole or in Part by Loans or Grants from the United States"). The Act provides that each contractor or subrecipient must be prohibited from inducing, by any means, any person employed in the construction, completion, or repair of public work, to give up any part of the compensation to which he or she is otherwise entitled. The non-Federal entity must report all suspected or reported violations to the Federal awarding agency.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2024 (Continued)

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS (Continued)

Noncompliance and Material Weakness – Prevailing Wage Requirements (Continued)

Lack of effective controls led to the District expending AL# 84.425 COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund federal grant funds on the following projects which did not meet the requirements of the Davis Bacon Act:

- \$34,500 for an asphalt parking lot at the health clinic. The District did not enter into a written agreement with the contractor which contained a provision to ensure the contractor complied with Federal wage rate requirements. Further, the District did not obtain weekly certified payroll reports from the contractor to verify prevailing wages were paid on a weekly basis.
- \$2,975 for a new sidewalk at the health clinic. The District did not enter into a written agreement with the contractor which contained a provision to ensure the contractor complied with Federal wage rate requirements. Further, the District did not obtain weekly certified payroll reports from the contractor to verify prevailing wages were paid on a weekly basis.

The above-listed noncompliance also resulted in a qualified opinion over the AL# 84.425 COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund program.

Failure to have effective controls in place over wage-rate requirements may result in the District and its contractors or subcontractors failing to pay prevailing wages when required by Federal law and could result in reduction of future Federal funding or other sanctions imposed by Federal grantors.

When required by Federal grant legislation, the District should ensure prime construction contracts in excess of \$2,000 paid with Federal grant monies contain provisions that require the contractor to comply with wage rate requirements. Further, the District should ensure certified payroll reports are provided weekly by the contractor.

Officials' Response: See Corrective Action Plan

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

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

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS 2 CFR 200.511(b) JUNE 30, 2024

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2023-001	Material Weakness – Financial Reporting	Corrective Action Taken and Finding is Fully Corrected	

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

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

Finding Number:

2024-001

Planned Corrective Action:

The district will ensure that any contracts that will be paid with Federal Funds will follow the provisions outlined in

the grant documentation.

Anticipated Completion Date:

immediate

Responsible Contact Person:

Treasurer Beth Lykins





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 6/5/2025

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