OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

LOUISVILLE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
STARK COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2022

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STARK COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Louisville City School District
Stark County
407 East Main Street
Louisville, Ohio 44641

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Louisville City School District, Stark County, Ohio (District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Louisville City School District, Stark County, Ohio as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General fund for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

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

Supplementary information

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

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 27, 2023, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 27, 2023

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The management's discussion and analysis of Louisville City School District's (the School District) financial performance provides an overall review of the School District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School District's financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the financial statements and notes to those respective statements to enhance their understanding of the School District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key Financial Highlights for fiscal year 2022 are as follows:

- The State of Ohio school funding formula changed during fiscal year 2022 as part of the new biennium budget.

- The School District passed a new $2,562,000 five-year emergency operating levy in May of 2021. As such, the School District began collecting proceeds from this levy in the second half of fiscal year 2022.

- Although the pandemic was still at play, the School District was able to offer in-person school for the entire 2021-2022 school year while continuing to offer a virtual option to families who preferred that option.

- The School District received Federal money through the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund during the fiscal year.

Using these Basic Financial Statements

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes pertaining to those statements. The statements are organized so the reader can understand the Louisville City School District as a financial whole, or complete operating entity.

The statement of net position and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the whole School District, presenting both an aggregate and longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements explain how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the School District's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of Louisville City School District, the general fund and the bond retirement debt service fund are the most significant funds.

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

While this document contains all the funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities, the view of the School District as a whole considers all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2022?" The statement of net position and statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting, similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. Accrual accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the School District's net position and changes in that net position. The amount of net position, the difference between all other elements in the statement of net position, is one measure of the School District's financial health, or financial position. The change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School District as a whole, the financial position of the School District has improved or diminished. Assessing the overall health of the School District involves many factors. Non-financial factors may include the School District's performance, demographic and socioeconomic factors and willingness of the community to support the School District. On the other hand, financial factors may include the School District's financial position, liquidity and solvency and fiscal capacity.

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, all of the School District's non-fiduciary activities are classified as governmental. All of the School District's programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operation of food service, operation of non-instructional services, and extracurricular activities.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the School District's major funds begins on page 11. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions; however, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's major governmental funds are the general fund and the bond retirement debt service fund.

Governmental Funds

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

The School District as a Whole

You may recall that the statement of net position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for fiscal year 2022 compared to 2021.

Table 1
Net Position
Governmental Activities

	2022	Restated 2021	Change
Assets			
Current and Other Assets	$29,911,989	$24,243,691	$5,668,298
Net OPEB Asset	2,205,541	1,844,167	361,374
Capital Assets, Net	58,133,061	58,669,327	(536,266)
Total Assets	90,250,591	84,757,185	5,493,406
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Deferred Charge on Refunding	620,877	703,661	(82,784)
Pension	6,835,417	5,663,357	1,172,060
OPEB	761,339	919,244	(157,905)
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	8,217,633	7,286,262	931,371
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	4,880,571	4,149,234	(731,337)
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	1,877,738	1,791,851	(85,887)
Due in More Than One Year:			
Net Pension Liability	17,670,284	33,227,197	15,556,913
Net OPEB Liability	2,272,797	2,683,031	410,234
Other Amounts	20,867,275	22,568,009	1,700,734
Total Liabilities	47,568,665	64,419,322	16,850,657
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	15,089,573	12,018,172	(3,071,401)
Pension	14,146,625	837,758	(13,308,867)
OPEB	4,061,091	3,769,471	(291,620)
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	33,297,289	16,625,401	(16,671,888)
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	36,142,412	35,887,108	255,304
Restricted	4,306,090	3,084,321	1,221,769
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(22,846,232)	(27,972,705)	5,126,473
Total Net Position	$17,602,270	$10,998,724	$6,603,546

The net pension liability is the largest single liability reported by the School District at June 30, 2022. Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) notes that pension and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange; however, the School District is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide health care to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

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 previously, 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 liabilities section of the statement of net position.

Overall, the position of the School District improved, as evidenced by the increase in net position. This is largely because of an increase in property tax revenues, which was a result of an additional emergency levy approved by the voters that began collection in the second half of fiscal year 2022.

The vast majority of revenue supporting all governmental activities is general revenue. The most significant portions of the general revenue are grants and entitlements, which is primarily State foundation funding, and local property tax. The remaining significant revenues for the School District are program revenues, which consist of charges for services provided by the School District, State and Federal grants, and contributions for capital improvement.

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

Table 2
Changes in Net Position
Governmental Activities

	2022	Restated 2021	Change
Revenues			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services and Sales	$1,608,320	$2,145,408	($537,088)
Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	6,661,033	6,334,039	326,994
Capital Grants and Contributions	28,496	15,596	12,900
Total Program Revenues	8,297,849	8,495,043	(197,194)
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	14,848,627	12,271,644	2,576,983
Grants and Entitlements	15,498,021	14,907,399	590,622
Unrestricted Contributions	10,511	15,620	(5,109)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	0	8,203	(8,203)
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	0	125,933	(125,933)
Investment Earnings	(174,260)	(16,713)	(157,547)
Miscellaneous	178,689	444,440	(265,751)
Total General Revenues	30,361,588	27,756,526	2,605,062
Total Revenues	38,659,437	36,251,569	2,407,868
Program Expenses			
Instruction:			
Regular	11,516,195	12,827,710	1,311,515
Special	4,177,555	4,709,096	531,541
Vocational	315,580	244,367	(71,213)
Adult/Continuing	1,278	0	(1,278)
Student Intervention Services	911,671	1,803,731	892,060
Support Services:			
Pupils	1,583,323	1,735,219	151,896
Instructional Staff	1,743,841	1,865,876	122,035
Board of Education	121,798	108,051	(13,747)
Administration	2,046,922	2,310,059	263,137
Fiscal	656,697	771,635	114,938
Business	44,342	32,395	(11,947)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	3,640,551	3,501,531	(139,020)
Pupil Transportation	1,574,226	1,566,031	(8,195)
Central	175,239	176,618	1,379
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,719,072	1,761,861	42,789
Extracurricular Activities	1,352,815	1,148,401	(204,414)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	474,786	383,754	(91,032)
Total Program Expenses	32,055,891	34,946,335	2,890,444
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	6,603,546	1,305,234	5,298,312
Net Position Beginning of Year	10,998,724	9,693,490	1,305,234
Net Position End of Year	$17,602,270	$10,998,724	$6,603,546

The largest component of the decrease in program expenses resulted from decreases in expenses related primarily to instruction expenses. While operational instructional costs increased with inflation and due to more student enrollment in fiscal year 2022, there was a decrease in total instructional expenses because of changes in assumptions and benefit terms of pension and OPEB plans.

Program revenues decreased overall, solely due to charges for services and sales, which decreased primarily due to decreases in tuition and fees. Operating grants, contributions and interest increased due to an increase in Federal grants with the main driver being the new elementary and secondary emergency relief funding. Capital grants and contributions increased due to more donations to the permanent improvement fund.

Governmental Activities

The School District has carefully planned its financial existence by forecasting its revenues and expenses over the next five years. Although the School District relies heavily upon local property taxes to support its operations, the School District does actively solicit and receive additional grant and entitlement funds to help offset some operating costs. Property taxes increased over the prior fiscal year. This was primarily due to an additional emergency levy that began in fiscal year 2022.

The majority of the School District's expenses are for instruction. Additional supporting services for operation and maintenance of plant, administration, and instructional staff are the next three largest areas of expenses. The remaining amount of program expenses are to facilitate other obligations of the School District and for interest and fiscal charges.

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

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services 2022	Net Cost of Services 2022	Total Cost of Services 2021	Restated Net Cost of Services 2021
Governmental Activities:				
Instruction:				
Regular	$11,516,195	($10,438,008)	$12,827,710	($11,929,731)
Special	4,177,555	(2,061,156)	4,709,096	(2,282,531)
Vocational	315,580	(215,025)	244,367	(117,552)
Adult/Continuing	1,278	547	0	0
Student Intervention Services	911,671	(895,380)	1,803,731	(1,724,985)
Support Services:				
Pupils	1,583,323	(1,420,147)	1,735,219	(1,237,217)
Instructional Staff	1,743,841	(1,121,651)	1,865,876	(1,219,425)
Board of Education	121,798	(119,609)	108,051	(103,341)
Administration	2,046,922	(1,825,299)	2,310,059	(2,017,588)
Fiscal	656,697	(642,466)	771,635	(732,989)
Business	44,342	(43,550)	32,395	(30,981)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	3,640,551	(3,392,011)	3,501,531	(3,115,387)
Pupil Transportation	1,574,226	(1,370,637)	1,566,031	(1,101,670)
Central	175,239	(172,107)	176,618	(168,908)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,719,072	862,032	1,761,861	158,545
Extracurricular Activities	1,352,815	(428,789)	1,148,401	(443,778)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	474,786	(474,786)	383,754	(383,754)
Total	$32,055,891	($23,758,042)	$34,946,335	($26,451,292)

As one can see, the vast majority of program expenses are not covered by program revenues. Instead, the reliance upon general revenues, including local tax revenues and grants and entitlements for governmental activities, is crucial.

School District's Funds

Information regarding the School District's major funds can be found beginning on page 16. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Total governmental funds had revenues outpacing expenditures. The general fund balance increase was largely due to increased property tax, which increase from new emergency levies collections that started in tax year 2021. The bond retirement fund balance increased slightly due to bond levy collections covering bond payments made during the fiscal year.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The School 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 fund to be budgeted is the main operating fund of the School District, the general fund.

During the course of fiscal year 2022, the School District amended its general fund budget throughout. The School District uses an operational unit budget process and has in place systems that are designed to tightly control expenditures but provide flexibility for program based decision and management.

For the general fund, the final budget basis estimated revenue was higher than the original estimate, and actual revenues were lower than the final estimates. The difference between actual and final estimated revenues is mainly due to lower than expected intergovernmental revenues. Final budget basis appropriations for expenditures decreased compared to the original estimate, and actual expenditures were lower than the final appropriations. The difference between actual expenditures and final appropriations is due to effective cost control across many program expenditure line items.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

All capital assets, except land, are reported net of depreciation. During fiscal year 2022, there was a decrease in capital assets due to annual depreciation and deletions outpacing capital outlay, which mainly consisted of a new playground, a track tower, two floor scrubbers, a platform lift, a bus lift, for buses, a van, and various other equipment purchases. More detailed information is presented in Note 9 to the basic financial statements.

Debt Administration

The 2009 school facilities bonds were issued to retire notes that were issued to construct one elementary school to replace three existing elementary schools and to do additional renovations at the Louisville High School. This local money was used in conjunction with funding from the Ohio School Facilities Commission (OSFC). The 2011 school facilities refunding bonds and 2016 general obligation refunding bonds were both issued in subsequent years to partially refund the 2009 school facilities bonds. The 2020 general obligation refunding bonds were issued to refund the 2011 school facilities refunding bonds.

During fiscal year 2022, there was a decrease in the previously mentioned debt due to debt being paid down and the refunding. More detailed information is presented in Note 11 to the basic financial statements.

The School District's overall legal debt margin was $25,152,217 with an unvoted debt margin of $479,286 as of June 30, 2022.

Current Issues Affecting Financial Condition

Current inflation rates are impacting many expenditures of the School District. Food costs for the School District's cafeterias have increased significantly, as well as the costs of instructional, custodial, and maintenance supplies and equipment. In addition to this, the lead times on receiving many items has extended considerably. For example, a bus that cost around $85,000 around a year ago now costs $115,000; moreover, the School District used to be able to get the bus within a few months, but now seeing lead times of approximately 12 months or longer from the order date.

The School District continues to show fiscal responsibility. The fiscal year 2021 district profile report (latest available) from the Ohio Department of Education shows that on a per-pupil basis, the School District is in the lowest five percent in total revenue received and total amount spent. This shows that over 95 percent of the other 607 Ohio school districts reported receive more per pupil and spend more per pupil.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers and investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Derek Nottingham, Treasurer, at Louisville City School District, 407 East Main Street, Louisville, Ohio 44641, or email at derek.nottingham@lepapps.org.

Basic Financial Statements

Louisville City School District
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$11,998,722
Accounts Receivable	11,841
Accrued Interest Receivable	9,102
Intergovernmental Receivable	963,196
Inventory Held for Resale	13,762
Materials and Supplies Inventory	8,697
Property Taxes Receivable	16,854,502
Prepaid Items	52,167
Net OPEB Asset (See Note 13)	2,205,541
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	653,255
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	57,479,806
Total Assets	90,250,591
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred Charge on Refunding	620,877
Pension	6,835,417
OPEB	761,339
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	8,217,633
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	256,999
Contracts Payable	550,492
Accrued Wages Payable	3,059,530
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	76,630
Intergovernmental Payable	880,099
Accrued Interest Payable	56,821
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	1,877,738
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability (See Note 12)	17,670,284
Net OPEB Liability (See Note 13)	2,272,797
Other Amounts	20,867,275
Total Liabilities	47,568,665
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes	15,089,573
Pension	14,146,625
OPEB	4,061,091
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	33,297,289
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	36,142,412
Restricted for:	
Debt Service	1,583,400
Capital Projects	468,826
Food Services	885,248
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	596,102
Student Activities	110,037
Athletics and Music	137,728
Local Grants	17,016
State Grants	76,503
Federal Grants	412,984
Unclaimed Monies	18,246
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(22,846,232)
Total Net Position	$17,602,270

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Louisville City School District
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities					
Instruction:					
Regular	$11,516,195	$273,540	$804,647	$0	($10,438,008)
Special	4,177,555	175,339	1,941,060	0	(2,061,156)
Vocational	315,580	6,279	94,276	0	(215,025)
Adult/Continuing	1,278	1,780	45	0	547
Student Intervention Services	911,671	16,291	0	0	(895,380)
Support Services:					
Pupils	1,583,323	26,186	136,990	0	(1,420,147)
Instructional Staff	1,743,841	33,608	585,129	3,453	(1,121,651)
Board of Education	121,798	2,189	0	0	(119,609)
Administration	2,046,922	37,027	184,596	0	(1,825,299)
Fiscal	656,697	13,639	0	592	(642,466)
Business	44,342	792	0	0	(43,550)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	3,640,551	51,654	192,825	4,061	(3,392,011)
Pupil Transportation	1,574,226	54,578	139,353	9,658	(1,370,637)
Central	175,239	3,132	0	0	(172,107)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	1,719,072	137,644	2,443,460	0	862,032
Extracurricular Activities	1,352,815	774,642	138,652	10,732	(428,789)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	474,786	0	0	0	(474,786)
Totals	$32,055,891	$1,608,320	$6,661,033	$28,496	(23,758,042)

General Revenues	
Property Taxes Levied for:	
General Purposes	12,595,535
Debt Service	1,838,526
Capital Outlay	255,124
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	159,442
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs	15,498,021
Unrestricted Contributions	10,511
Investment Earnings	(174,260)
Miscellaneous	178,689
Total General Revenues	30,361,588
Change in Net Position	6,603,546
Net Position Beginning of Year - Restated (See Note 3)	10,998,724
Net Position End of Year	$17,602,270

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Louisville City School District

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2022

	General	Bond Retirement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$8,002,098	$1,478,808	$2,499,570	$11,980,476
Restricted Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	18,246	0	0	18,246
Accounts Receivable	7,379	0	4,462	11,841
Accrued Interest Receivable	9,102	0	0	9,102
Interfund Receivable	109,453	0	0	109,453
Intergovernmental Receivable	9,005	0	954,191	963,196
Inventory Held for Resale	0	0	13,762	13,762
Materials and Supplies Inventory	0	0	8,697	8,697
Prepaid Items	51,252	0	915	52,167
Taxes Receivable	14,506,574	1,911,855	436,073	16,854,502
Total Assets	$22,713,109	$3,390,663	$3,917,670	$30,021,442
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	$85,509	$0	$171,490	$256,999
Contracts Payable	76,496	0	473,996	550,492
Accrued Wages Payable	2,680,608	0	378,922	3,059,530
Interfund Payable	0	0	109,453	109,453
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	76,630	0	0	76,630
Intergovernmental Payable	790,424	0	89,675	880,099
Total Liabilities	3,709,667	0	1,223,536	4,933,203
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Property Taxes	12,944,145	1,750,442	394,986	15,089,573
Unavailable Revenue	1,141,645	113,721	282,239	1,537,605
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	14,085,790	1,864,163	677,225	16,627,178
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable	69,498	0	9,612	79,110
Restricted	0	1,526,500	2,261,637	3,788,137
Assigned	525,404	0	0	525,404
Unassigned (Deficit)	4,322,750	0	(254,340)	4,068,410
Total Fund Balances	4,917,652	1,526,500	2,016,909	8,461,061
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	$22,713,109	$3,390,663	$3,917,670	$30,021,442

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Louisville City School District

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
Net Position of Governmental Activities
June 30, 2022

Total Governmental Funds Balances		$8,461,061
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		58,133,061
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds:		
Delinquent Property Taxes	1,284,890	
Intergovernmental	252,715	
Total		1,537,605
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds and financed purchases, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		(56,821)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Refunding Bonds	(21,493,230)	
Deferred Charge on Refunding	620,877	
Financed Purchases	(408,595)	
Leases	(235,817)	
Compensated Absences	(607,371)	
Total		(22,124,136)
The net pension/OPEB asset/liabilities are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the asset/liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds:		
Net OPEB Asset	2,205,541	
Deferred Outflows - Pension	6,835,417	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	761,339	
Net Pension Liability	(17,670,284)	
Net OPEB Liability	(2,272,797)	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(14,146,625)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(4,061,091)	
Total		(28,348,500)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$17,602,270

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Louisville City School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General	Bond Retirement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Property Taxes	$11,811,442	$1,795,674	$400,251	$14,007,367
Intergovernmental	16,424,606	262,742	5,134,785	21,822,133
Interest	(174,873)	0	2,711	(172,162)
Tuition and Fees	752,921	0	994	753,915
Extracurricular Activities	201,536	0	532,213	733,749
Contributions and Donations	14,362	0	166,781	181,143
Customer Sales and Services	23,072	0	202,910	225,982
Rentals	3,106	0	0	3,106
Miscellaneous	36,013	0	142,676	178,689
Total Revenues	29,092,185	2,058,416	6,583,321	37,733,922
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	12,028,922	0	598,850	12,627,772
Special	3,934,334	0	843,883	4,778,217
Vocational	351,379	0	500	351,879
Adult/Continuing	1,278	0	0	1,278
Student Intervention Services	911,719	0	0	911,719
Support Services:				
Pupils	1,460,071	0	298,484	1,758,555
Instructional Staff	1,436,565	0	453,113	1,889,678
Board of Education	122,504	0	0	122,504
Administration	2,225,178	0	185,982	2,411,160
Fiscal	685,521	26,704	6,953	719,178
Business	44,342	0	0	44,342
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,374,484	0	374,863	2,749,347
Pupil Transportation	1,823,397	0	116,476	1,939,873
Central	175,239	0	0	175,239
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	13,082	0	1,835,719	1,848,801
Extracurricular Activities	743,596	0	763,058	1,506,654
Capital Outlay	52,462	0	728,354	780,816
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	160,012	1,235,000	45,643	1,440,655
Interest and Fiscal Charges	7,781	618,255	8,740	634,776
Capital Appreciation Bonds Interest	0	145,000	0	145,000
Total Expenditures	28,551,866	2,024,959	6,260,618	36,837,443
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	540,319	33,457	322,703	896,479
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Sale of Capital Assets	12,000	0	0	12,000
Transfers In	0	0	97,000	97,000
Transfers Out	(85,000)	0	(12,000)	(97,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(73,000)	0	85,000	12,000
Net Change in Fund Balances	467,319	33,457	407,703	908,479
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	4,450,333	1,493,043	1,609,206	7,552,582
Fund Balances End of Year	$4,917,652	$1,526,500	$2,016,909	$8,461,061

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Louisville City School District

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, 2022

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		$908,479
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation/amortization expense. This is the amount by which depreciation/amortization expense exceeded capital outlay in the current period:		
Capital Outlay	1,450,216	
Current Year Depreciation/Amortization	(2,252,660)	
Total		(802,444)
Governmental funds report proceeds from the sale of capital assets, while the statement of activities reports the related gain or loss on disposal.		(38,441)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds:		
Delinquent Property Taxes	841,260	
Intergovernmental	192,687	
Tuition and Fees	(108,432)	
Total		925,515
Repayment of bond principal, capital appreciation bonds interest, financed purchases principal, and leases principal are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position:		
Principal Retirement	1,440,655	
Capital Appreciation Bonds Interest	145,000	
Total		1,585,655
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:		
Accrued Interest on Bonds	31,566	
Amortization of Premium	224,891	
Amortization of Deferred Charge on Refunding	(82,784)	
Bond Accretion	(13,683)	
Total		159,990
Compensated Absences reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		122,603
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows:		
Pension	2,604,254	
OPEB	79,822	
Total		2,684,076
Except for amounts reported deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB asset/liabilities are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities:		
Pension	815,852	
OPEB	242,261	
Total		1,058,113
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$6,603,546

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Louisville City School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual	
Revenues				
Property Taxes	$10,384,956	$11,155,423	$11,579,791	$424,368
Intergovernmental	15,325,201	17,178,479	16,404,867	(773,612)
Interest	107,057	115,000	46,029	(68,971)
Tuition and Fees	1,075,228	379,421	735,493	356,072
Extracurricular Activities	178,367	192,600	93,848	(98,752)
Contributions and Donations	7,447	8,500	10,511	2,011
Customer Sales and Services	29,790	32,000	22,984	(9,016)
Rentals	7,913	8,500	3,106	(5,394)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	0	0	8,203	8,203
Miscellaneous	33,700	36,600	29,271	(7,329)
Total Revenues	27,149,659	29,106,523	28,934,103	(172,420)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	11,985,349	11,922,328	11,922,328	0
Special	3,769,677	3,958,745	3,952,967	5,778
Vocational	370,809	362,288	351,292	10,996
Student Intervention Services	1,892,236	990,699	924,164	66,535
Support Services:				
Pupils	1,525,399	1,485,053	1,457,088	27,965
Instructional Staff	1,409,615	1,492,779	1,492,779	0
Board of Education	119,835	176,365	134,694	41,671
Administration	2,143,434	2,114,644	2,107,560	7,084
Fiscal	929,282	745,426	737,901	7,525
Business	43,887	55,027	45,661	9,366
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,329,515	2,499,703	2,434,408	65,295
Pupil Transportation	1,441,713	1,972,772	1,925,193	47,579
Central	174,834	178,596	175,486	3,110
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	12,672	18,039	12,521	5,518
Extracurricular Activities	747,150	806,877	713,024	93,853
Capital Outlay	91,748	118,214	117,492	722
Debt Service:				
Principal	160,012	160,012	160,012	0
Interest	7,781	7,781	7,781	0
Total Expenditures	29,154,948	29,065,348	28,672,351	392,997
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(2,005,289)	41,175	261,752	220,577
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	0	0	12,000	12,000
Advance In	92,999	154,499	141,499	(13,000)
Transfers Out	0	(85,000)	(85,000)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	92,999	69,499	68,499	(1,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,912,290)	110,674	330,251	219,577
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	6,668,605	6,668,605	6,668,605	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	559,438	559,438	559,438	0
Fund Balance End of Year	$5,315,753	$7,338,717	$7,558,294	$219,577

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Note 1 – Description of the School District and Reporting Entity

Louisville City School District (the "School District") is organized under Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The School District operates under a locally elected Board of Education (the "Board") form of government consisting of five members elected at-large for staggered four-year terms. The School District provides educational services as authorized by State statute and Federal guidelines.

The School District is located in Stark County and encompasses the entire City of Louisville, and a portion of Nimishillen Township. The School District has 4 instructional facilities, 1 bus garage, and 1 administrative facility, staffed by 160 classified employees and 202 certificated employees who provide services to 2,928 students and other community members.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the School District consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For Louisville City School District, this includes the agencies and departments that provide the following services: general operations, food service and student related activities of the School District.

> *Non-Public Schools* Within the School District boundaries, St. Thomas Aquinas High School and St. Louis Elementary are operated as non-public schools. Current State legislation provides funding to these schools. These monies are received and disbursed on behalf of the non-public schools by the Treasurer of the School District, as directed by the non-public schools. These transactions are reported in a special revenue fund as a governmental activity of the School District.

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

The School District is associated with the Stark County Schools Council of Government Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program, an insurance purchasing pool; Stark/Portage Area Computer Consortium, the R.G. Drage Career Center and the Stark County Tax Incentive Review Council, jointly governed organizations; and the Louisville Public Library, a related organization. These organizations are presented in Notes 17, 18 and 19 to the basic financial statements.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government. These statements usually distinguish between those activities of the School District that are governmental and those that are considered business-type. The School District, however, has no business-type activities.

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

Fund Financial Statements During the year, the School District segregates transactions related to certain School District functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the School District at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

Fund Accounting

The School 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. The School District has only governmental funds.

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 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 are the School District's major governmental funds:

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

Bond Retirement Debt Service Fund The bond retirement debt service fund is used to account for and report the accumulation of property tax revenue restricted for the payment of general obligation bonds.

The other governmental funds of the School District account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted, committed or assigned to a particular purpose.

Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the School District are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities presents increases (i.e. revenues) and decreases (i.e. expenses) in total net position.

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

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. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (see Note 7). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from 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, interest, tuition, grants, and fees.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for deferred charges on refunding, pension, and OPEB plans. 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. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 12 and 13.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, unavailable revenue, and pension and OPEB plans. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2022, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2023 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, intergovernmental grants, and tuition and fees. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities found on page 17. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position (see Notes 12 and 13).

Expenses/Expenditures On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

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.

Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net positon 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.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the School District's records. Interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents."

During fiscal year 2022, investments were limited to commercial paper, STAR Ohio (the State Treasurer's Investment Pool), a money market account, federal agriculture mortgage corporation notes, federal farm credit bank notes, federal home loan bank notes, federal home loan mortgage corporation notes, federal national mortgage association notes, United States treasury notes, and negotiable certificates of deposit. Investments are reported at fair value except for commercial paper and STAR Ohio. The School District's commercial paper is measured at amortized cost, as it is a highly liquid debt instrument with a remaining maturity at the time of purchase of less than one year.

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 School 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.

For fiscal year 2022, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, 24 hours advance notice for deposits and withdrawals of $100 million or more is encouraged. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to $250 million per day, 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.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2022 amounted to ($174,873), of which ($59,794) was assigned from other School District funds. The fair value of investments declined during fiscal year 2022, resulting in negative investment earnings.

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 School District are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents.

Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature of normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or the laws of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions. Restricted assets on the balance sheet represent cash and cash equivalents for unclaimed monies.

Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2022, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

Inventory

Inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed/expended when used. Inventories consist of donated and purchased food and supplies held for resale, and supplies held for consumption. Inventory is recorded at entitlement value for commodities.

Capital Assets

All capital assets (except for intangible right-to-use lease assets, which are discussed below) of the School District are classified as general capital assets. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. The School District was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of assets by backtrending (i.e., estimating the current replacement cost of the asset to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-level index to deflate the cost to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year). Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received.

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

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

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives
Buildings and Improvements	40 years
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	10 - 20 years
Vehicles	15 years
Intangible Right to Use Lease - Equipment	5 years

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

Interfund Balances

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

Compensated Absences

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

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

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

On the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as a liability and expenditure to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "Matured Compensated Absences Payable" in the fund from which the employee who has accumulated unpaid leave is paid.

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 and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Net pension/OPEB liabilities should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plans' fiduciary net position are not sufficient for payment of those benefits. Bonds, financed purchases from direct borrowings, and leases are recognized as liabilities on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

Internal Activity

Transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements. Internal events that are allocations of overhead expenses from one function to another or within the same function are eliminated on the statement of activities. Interfund payments for services provided and used are not eliminated.

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

Fund Balance

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

> ***Nonspendable*** The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.
>
> ***Restricted*** Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions.
>
> ***Committed*** The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the School District Board of Education. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the School District Board of Education removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.
>
> ***Assigned*** Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance includes the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. These assigned balances are established by the School District Board of Education. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the School District Board of Education or by State statute. State statute authorizes the Treasurer to assign fund balances for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. The School District Board of Education also assigned fund balance to cover a gap between fiscal year 2023's estimated revenue and appropriated budget and for public school support, rotary, adult education, and summer school.
>
> ***Unassigned*** Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

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

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between all other elements in the statement of net position. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

Estimates

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

Budgetary Data

All funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the appropriation resolution and the certificate of estimated resources, which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amounts that the Board of Education may appropriate. The appropriation resolution is the Board's authorization to spend resources and set annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of control has been established by the Board of Education at the fund level. The Treasurer has been authorized to allocate Board appropriations to the function and object level within each fund.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the School District Treasurer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the certificate when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the amended certificate that was in effect at the time the final appropriations were passed by the Board of Education.

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

Deferred Charge on Refunding

On the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the reacquisition price (funds required to refund the old debt) and the net carrying amount of the old debt, the gain/loss on the refunding, is being amortized as a component of interest expense. This deferred amount is amortized over the life of the old or new debt, whichever is shorter, using the effective interest method and is presented as deferred outflows of resources on the statement of net position.

Bond Premiums

On the government-wide financial statements, bond premiums are deferred and amortized for the term of the bonds using the straight-line method since the results are not significantly different from the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an increase of the face amount of the bonds payable. On governmental fund statements, bond premiums are receipted in the year the bonds are issued.

Under Ohio law, premiums on the original issuance of debt are to be deposited to the bond retirement fund to be used for debt retirement and precluded from being applied to the project fund. Ohio law does allow premiums on refunding debt to be used as part of the payment to the bond escrow agent.

Note 3 – Changes in Accounting Principles and Restatement of Net Position

Changes in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2022, the School District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, Leases and related guidance from (GASB) Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, Leases.

GASB Statement 87 enhances the relevance and consistency of information of the government's leasing activities. It establishes requirements for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. A lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right to use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. These changes were incorporated in the School District's 2022 financial statements. The School District recognized $304,619 in leases payable at July 1, 2021; however, this entire amount was offset by the intangible asset, right to use lease - equipment.

The School District is also implementing *Implementation Guide No. 2020-1*, GASB Statement No. 92 – *Omnibus 2020*, and GASB Statement No. 97 – *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans*. These changes were incorporated in the School District's 2022 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

For fiscal year 2022, the School District modified its approach related to the eligibility requirements of certain School District grants resulting in the following restatement to net position at July 1, 2021.

Restatement of Net Position

	Governmental Activities
Net Position at June 30, 2021	$11,115,512
Adjustment:	
Intergovernmental Receivable	(116,788)
Restated Net Position at June 30, 2021	$10,998,724

Note 4 – Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual 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 GAAP basis are:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
2. Investments are reported at cost (budget basis) rather than fair value (GAAP basis).
3. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
4. Advances In and Advances Out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).
5. Budgetary revenues and expenditures of the uniform school supplies, public school support, rotary and summer school funds are reclassified to the general fund for GAAP reporting.
6. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as restricted, committed or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).

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

Net Change in Fund Balance	
GAAP Basis	$467,319
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	(511,201)
Advances In	141,499
Beginning Fair Value Adjustments for Investments	23,658
Ending Fair Value Adjustments for Investments	199,207
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	659,458
Perspective Differences:	
Uniform School Supplies	(4,599)
Public School Support	10,027
Rotary	(3,859)
Summer School	532
Encumbrances	(651,790)
Budget Basis	$330,251

Note 5 – Deposits and Investments

Monies held by the School District are classified by State statute into three categories.

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

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

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

Protection of the School 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 institution's 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.

Interim monies held by the School District can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

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

2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other 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 previously provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;

4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;

5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;

6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;

7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio); 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. The investment in commercial paper notes of a single issuer shall not exceed in the aggregate five percent of interim moneys available for investment at the time of purchase.

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

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

Investments

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

Measurement/Investment	Measurement Amount	Maturity	Standard & Poor's Rating	Percent of Total Investments
Amortized Cost:				
Commercial Paper	$197,687	Less Than One Year	A-1	4.20 %
Net Asset Value Per Share:				
STAR Ohio	75,321	Less Than One Year	AAAm	1.60
Fair Value - Level 1 Input:				
Money Market Account	20,199	Less Than One Year	AAAm	0.43
Fair Value - Level 2 Input:				
Federal Agriculture Mortgage Corporation Notes	92,289	Less Than Five Years	N/A	1.96
Federal Farm Credit Bank Notes	942,653	Less Than Four Years	AA+	20.04
Federal Home Loan Bank Notes	620,533	Less Than Five Years	AA+	13.19
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Notes	187,171	Less Than Three Years	AA+	3.98
Federal National Mortgage Association Notes	332,704	Less Than Four Years	AA+	7.07
United States Treasury Notes	1,390,454	Less Than Five Years	N/A	29.55
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	845,970	Less Than Two Years	N/A	17.98
Total Investments	$4,704,981			100.00 %

The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The preceding chart identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2022. The money market account is measured at fair value and is valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs). The School District's investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored, which could require the need to acquire further market data (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk The School District has no investment policy that addresses interest rate risk. State statute requires that an investment mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District, and that an investment must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Credit Risk Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The School District has no investment policy that addresses credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk The School District places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer.

Note 6 – Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2022, consisted of taxes, accounts (student fees, extracurricular activities, and refunds/rebates), interest and intergovernmental grants. 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. All receivables except for a portion of the delinquent property taxes are expected to be collected within one year. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquencies that will not be collected within one year.

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Amount
Governmental Activities:	
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief	$687,915
Title VI-B Grant	135,653
Title I Grant	100,224
Class Size Reduction Grant	12,785
Food Service Grant	8,881
IDEA Early Childhood Grant	5,781
School Foundation Adjustments	4,457
Medicaid Reimbursements	3,614
Title IV-A Grant	2,952
Motor Fuel Tax Refund	934
Total Governmental Activities	$963,196

Note 7 – Property Taxes

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2022 represents collections of calendar year 2021 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2022 were levied after April 1, 2021, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2021, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenue received in calendar year 2022 represents collections of calendar year 2021 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2022 became a lien December 31, 2020, were levied after April 1, 2021, and are collected in calendar year 2022 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The School District receives property taxes from Stark County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the county by June 30, 2022, are available to finance fiscal year 2022 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property and public utility property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2022 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 of resources – property taxes.

The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2022, was $420,784 in the general fund, $47,692 in the bond retirement debt service fund, $7,116 in the permanent improvements capital projects fund, and $4,447 in the classroom facilities maintenance special revenue fund. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2021, was $189,133 in the general fund, $37,511 in the bond retirement debt service fund, $4,947 in the permanent improvement capital projects fund, and $3,092 in the classroom facilities maintenance special revenue fund. The difference is in the timing and collection by the County Auditor.

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

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

	2021 Second-Half Collections		2022 First-Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Real Estate	$400,931,770	93.08 %	$449,814,620	93.85 %
Public Utility Personal	29,803,990	6.92	29,471,120	6.15
Total	$430,735,760	100.00 %	$479,285,740	100.00 %
Tax rate per $1,000 of assessed valuation	$57.80		$62.20	

The School District's full tax rate increased over the prior year due a new emergency levy that will yield $2,562,000 per tax year for five years.

Note 8 – Tax Abatements

School District property taxes were reduced by $21,350 for fiscal year 2022 under enterprise zone agreements entered into by Nimishillen Township.

Note 9 – Capital Assets

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

	Balance 6/30/21	Additions	Deductions	Balance 6/30/22
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets, not being Depreciated:				
Land	$661,952	$0	($8,697)	$653,255
Capital Assets, being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	80,799,821	341,724	(27,339)	81,114,206
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	6,024,909	715,075	(100,023)	6,639,961
Vehicles	1,918,131	393,417	(100,323)	2,211,225
Intangible Right to Use - Equipment	304,619	0	0	304,619
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated	89,047,480	1,450,216	(227,685)	90,270,011
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization:				
Buildings and Improvements	(25,384,757)	(1,876,551)	12,758	(27,248,550)
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	(4,715,060)	(170,604)	143,114	(4,742,550)
Vehicles	(635,669)	(136,703)	42,069	(730,303)
Intangible Right to Use - Equipment**	0	(68,802)	0	(68,802)
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	(30,735,486)	(2,252,660) *	197,941	(32,790,205)
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated, Net	58,311,994	(802,444)	(29,744)	57,479,806
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$58,973,946	($802,444)	($38,441)	$58,133,061

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

Instruction:	
Regular	$661,946
Special	44,767
Vocational	16,994
Support Services:	
Pupils	37,436
Instructional Staff	39,381
Administration	42,449
Fiscal	2,285
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,200,087
Pupil Transportation	134,293
Operation of Non-Instructional Services	58,258
Extracurricular Activities	14,764
Total Depreciation Expense	$2,252,660

** Of the current year depreciation/amortization total of $2,252,660, $55,470 is presented as regular instruction expense, $1,102 is presented as instructional staff support services expense, $9,375 is presented as administration support services expense, $1,655 is presented as fiscal support services expense, and $1,200 is presented as extracurricular activities expenses on the Statement of Activities related to the School District's intangible asset of district-wide copiers, which is included as an Intangible Right to Use Lease. With the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87, *Leases*, a lease meeting the criteria of this statement requires the lessee to recognize the lease liability and an intangible right to use asset.

Note 10 – Interfund Activities

Interfund Balances

Interfund balances at June 30, 2022, consisted of the following:

	Interfund Balances	
	Receivables	Payables
General	$109,453	$0
Other Governmental Funds:		
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief	0	50,629
Title VI-B	0	20,087
Title I	0	38,737
Total Other Governmental Funds	0	109,453
Total Governmental Funds	$109,453	$109,453

The advances from the general fund to the other governmental funds were made to cover negative cash balances. The balances are anticipated to be repaid in one year.

Interfund Transfers

The general fund and student activities special revenue fund transferred $85,000 and $12,000, respectively, to the athletics and music special revenue fund to support its operations.

Note 11 – Long-Term Obligations

Changes in long-term obligations of the School District during fiscal year 2022 were as follows:

	Amount Outstanding 6/30/21	Additions	Deletions	Amount Outstanding 6/30/22	Amounts Due in One Year
General Obligation Bonds:					
2009 School Facilities Commission Bonds (2.00%-5.00%):					
Capital Appreciation Bonds	$10,000	$0	$10,000	$0	$0
Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	131,317	13,683	145,000	0	0
Premium	12,689	0	12,689	0	0
Total 2009 School Facilities Commission Bonds	154,006	13,683	167,689	0	0
2016 General Obligation Refunding Bonds (2.00%-5.00%):					
Serial Bonds	6,655,000	0	0	6,655,000	225,000
Premium	867,360	0	55,958	811,402	0
Total 2016 General Obligation Refunding Bonds	7,522,360	0	55,958	7,466,402	225,000
2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds (1.00%-4.00%):					
Serial Bonds	14,080,000	0	1,225,000	12,855,000	1,290,000
Premium	1,328,072	0	156,244	1,171,828	0
Total 2020 General Obligation Refunding Bonds	15,408,072	0	1,381,244	14,026,828	1,290,000
Total General Obligation Bonds	23,084,438	13,683	1,604,891	21,493,230	1,515,000
Other Long-Term Obligations:					
Net Pension Liability:					
SERS	7,837,529	0	3,542,118	4,295,411	0
STRS	25,389,668	0	12,014,795	13,374,873	0
Total Net Pension Liability	33,227,197	0	15,556,913	17,670,284	0
Net OPEB Liability:					
SERS	2,683,031	0	410,234	2,272,797	0
Financed Purchases from Direct Borrowings:					
2017 School Buses (3.05%)	28,133	0	28,133	0	0
2020 School Buses (2.95%)	172,483	0	63,077	109,406	64,990
2020 Stadium Scoreboard (2.50%)	344,832	0	45,643	299,189	46,799
Total Financed Purchases from Direct Borrowings	545,448	0	136,853	408,595	111,789
Lease	304,619	0	68,802	235,817	69,690
Compensated Absences	729,974	166,078	288,681	607,371	181,259
Total Other Long-Term Obligations	37,490,269	166,078	16,461,483	21,194,864	362,738
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities	$60,574,707	$179,761	$18,066,374	$42,688,094	$1,877,738

On August 27, 2009, the School District issued $8,500,000 in Ohio School Facilities Commission bonds which included serial, term and capital appreciation bonds in the amounts of $2,660,000, $5,810,000 and $30,000, respectively. The bonds were issued to construct one elementary school, to replace three existing elementary schools, and to do additional renovations at the Louisville High School. The bonds were issued at an interest rate of 2 to 5 percent for a 27 year period with a maturity date at December 1, 2036. The accretion recorded for fiscal year 2022 was $13,683, which was completely paid off during fiscal year 2022.

On May 12, 2016, the School District issued $6,840,000 in refunding serial general obligation bonds. The bonds were issued for the purpose of advance refunding a portion of the 2009 school facilities bonds to take advantage of lower interest rates. The bonds were issued for a 21 year period with final maturity at December 1, 2036. The proceeds of the new bonds were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the School District's financial statements. At June 30, 2022, $6,980,000 of the defeased bonds are still outstanding.

On September 3, 2020, the School District issued $14,265,000 in refunding serial general obligation bonds. The bonds were issued for the purpose of advance refunding the remainder of the 2011 school facilities refunding bonds to take advantage of lower interest rates. The bonds were issued for a 10 year period with final maturity at December 1, 2029. The bonds will be retired through the general obligation bond retirement fund. Net proceeds of $15,519,599 were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt payments on the refunded bonds. As a result, $15,245,000 of these bonds was considered defeased and the liability for the refunded bonds has been removed from the School District's financial statements. At June 30, 2022, $13,975,000 of the defeased bonds are still outstanding.

On October 27, 2017, the School District financed $319,212 to purchase four school buses through Consumers National Bank. The interest rate of this financed purchase is 3.05%, and the financed purchase matured on October 27, 2021.

On February 19, 2020, the School District financed $253,722 to purchase three school buses through Consumers National Bank. The interest rate of this financed purchase is 2.95%, and the financed purchase matures on February 19, 2024.

On July 22, 2020, the School District financed $344,832 to purchase a football stadium scoreboard through Consumers National Bank. The interest rate of this financed purchase is 2.50%, and the financed purchase matured on July 22, 2027.

The School District has an outstanding agreement to lease district-wide copiers. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement 87, this lease has met the criteria of leases thus requiring it to be recorded by the School District. The future lease payments were discounted based on the interest rate implicit in the lease or using the School District's incremental borrowing rate. This discount is being amortized using the interest method over the life of the lease.

The bonds will be paid from the debt service fund. The financed purchases from direct borrowings will be paid from general fund and permanent improvement capital projects fund. The lease will be paid from the general fund. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension and OPEB liabilities; however, employer pension contributions are made from the general fund and food service, student activities, athletics and music, auxiliary services, elementary and secondary school emergency relief, title VI-B, title I, and preschool grant special revenue funds. For additional information related to the net pension and OPEB liabilities, see Notes 12 and 13, respectively. Compensated absences are to be paid from the general fund and food service, student wellness, title VI-B, and title I special revenue funds.

The overall debt margin of the School District as of June 30, 2022, was $25,152,217 with an unvoted debt margin of $479,286.

Principal and interest requirements to retire serial general obligation bonds, financed purchases from direct borrowings, and lease outstanding at June 30, 2022 are as follows:

	General Obligation Bonds - Serial		Financed Purchases from Direct Borrowings		Lease	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	$1,515,000	$581,031	$111,789	$9,971	$69,690	$2,616
2024	1,595,000	536,656	92,402	6,899	70,589	1,717
2025	1,660,000	498,106	49,188	5,195	71,500	806
2026	1,840,000	464,057	50,449	3,934	24,038	64
2027	1,910,000	419,006	51,728	2,656	0	0
2028-2032	7,640,000	1,231,028	53,039	1,345	0	0
2033-2037	3,350,000	345,000	0	0	0	0
Total	$19,510,000	$4,074,884	$408,595	$30,000	$235,817	$5,203

Note 12 – 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 (asset) to employees for pensions and OPEB, respectively. Pensions/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/OPEB is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

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

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

Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, the retirement systems to provide health care to eligible benefit recipients.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a *net OPEB asset* or long-term *net pension/OPEB liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension/OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting. The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 13 for the required OPEB disclosures.

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to Retire on or before August 1, 2017 *	Eligible to Retire after August 1, 2017
Full Benefits	Age 65 with 5 years of service credit; or 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; 2.20 percent for the first 30 years of service and 2.50 percent for years of service credit over 30. Final average salary is the average of the highest three years of salary.

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

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10.00 percent of their annual covered salary, and the School District is required to contribute 14.00 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10.00 percent for plan members and 14.00 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.00 percent. For fiscal year 2022, the Retirement Board did not allocate any employer contributions to the Health Care Fund.

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was $620,962 for fiscal year 2022. Of this amount, $106,788 is reported as an *intergovernmental payable*.

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – School District licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee retirement system administered by STRS. STRS provides retirement and disability benefits to members and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information, and detailed information about STRS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by writing to STRS, 275 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS 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 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 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0.00 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost of living increases are not affected by this change. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be 5 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, 2026, when retirement eligibility will be 5 years of qualifying service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit at any age.

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

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

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

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

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

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was $1,983,292 for fiscal year 2022. Of this amount, $450,346 is reported as an *intergovernmental payable*.

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

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.11641590%	0.10460644%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.11849530%	0.10493141%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00207940%	-0.00032497%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$4,295,411	$13,374,873	$17,670,284
Pension Expense	($147,559)	($668,293)	($815,852)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$415	$413,219	$413,634
Changes of assumptions	90,449	3,710,430	3,800,879
Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	0	16,650	16,650
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	620,962	1,983,292	2,604,254
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$711,826	$6,123,591	$6,835,417
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$111,397	$83,833	$195,230
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	2,212,261	11,526,581	13,738,842
Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	75,626	136,927	212,553
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$2,399,284	$11,747,341	$14,146,625

$2,604,254 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2023	($593,903)	($1,921,583)	($2,515,486)
2024	(509,494)	(1,639,842)	(2,149,336)
2025	(525,996)	(1,744,800)	(2,270,796)
2026	(679,027)	(2,300,817)	(2,979,844)
Total	($2,308,420)	($7,607,042)	($9,915,462)

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.

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

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

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

Mortality rates for 2021 were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weight Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20 percent for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35 percent for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.30 percent for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.80 percent for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

Mortality rates for 2020 were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Tables with fully generational projection and a five year age set back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries were based upon the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Tables with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was based upon the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Tables, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

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

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

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

Discount Rate The total pension liability for 2021 was calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent. The discount rate for 2020 was 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.00 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the School 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 School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$7,146,506	$4,295,411	$1,890,955

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2021, and was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2020. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with the rate increases 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, 2021. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2021.

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

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$25,046,133	$13,374,873	$3,512,685

Changes Between the Measurement Date and the Reporting Date In February 2022, the Board approved changes to demographic measures that will impact the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation. These demographic measures include retirement, salary increase, disability/termination and mortality assumptions. In March 2022, the STRS Board approved benefit plan changes to take effect on July 1, 2022. These changes include a one-time 3.00 percent cost of living increase (COLA) to be paid to eligible benefit recipients and the elimination of the age 60 requirement for retirement age and service eligibility that was set to take effect in 2026. The effect on the net pension liability is unknown.

Note 13 – Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

See Note 12 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy – State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14.00 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2022, no allocation was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2022, this amount was $25,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.00 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.50 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2022, the School District's surcharge obligation was $79,822.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14.00 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was $79,822 for fiscal year 2022, which is reported as an *intergovernmental payable*.

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. All benefit recipients pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for postemployment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14.00 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to postemployment health care.

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

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2021, 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 School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the School District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/Asset:			
Current Measurement Date	0.12008970%	0.10460644%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.12345270%	0.10493141%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00336300%	-0.00032497%	
Proportionate Share of the:			
Net OPEB Liability	$2,272,797	$0	$2,272,797
Net OPEB (Asset)	$0	($2,205,541)	($2,205,541)
OPEB Expense	($18,512)	($223,749)	($242,261)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$24,227	$78,532	$102,759
Changes of assumptions	356,548	140,880	497,428
Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	69,418	11,912	81,330
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	79,822	0	79,822
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$530,015	$231,324	$761,339
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$1,131,955	$404,095	$1,536,050
Changes of assumptions	311,240	1,315,766	1,627,006
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	49,377	611,338	660,715
Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	91,230	146,090	237,320
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$1,583,802	$2,477,289	$4,061,091

$79,822 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability or an increase to the net OPEB asset in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2023	($250,033)	($672,125)	($922,158)
2024	(250,379)	(656,825)	(907,204)
2025	(251,597)	(575,381)	(826,978)
2026	(218,848)	(256,874)	(475,722)
2027	(121,385)	(86,742)	(208,127)
Thereafter	(41,367)	1,982	(39,385)
Total	($1,133,609)	($2,245,965)	($3,379,574)

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS

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

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

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

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

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

For 2021, mortality rates among healthy retirees were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20 percent for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35 percent for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.30 percent for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.80 percent for females. Mortality rates for contingent survivors were based on PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Contingent Survivor mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 105.50 percent for males and adjusted 122.50 percent for females. Mortality rates for actives were based on PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Employee mortality table.

For 2020, mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates and 110 percent of female rates. RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates set back five years.

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

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

The SERS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan, see Note 12.

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

Sensitivity of the School 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 School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability for SERS, what the School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (1.27 percent) and higher (3.27 percent) than the current discount rate (2.27 percent). Also shown is what the School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (5.75 percent decreasing to 3.40 percent) and higher (7.75 percent decreasing to 5.40 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (1.27%)	Current Discount Rate (2.27%)	1% Increase (3.27%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$2,816,269	$2,272,797	$1,838,631

	1% Decrease (5.75% decreasing to 3.40%)	Current Trend Rate (6.75% decreasing to 4.40%)	1% Increase (7.75% decreasing to 5.40%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$1,749,867	$2,272,797	$2,971,269

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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

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

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

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

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

The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2022, from 2.055 percent to 2.100 percent per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2022. The Medicare Part D Subsidy was updated to reflect it is expected to be negative in calendar year 2022. The Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

The STRS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan, see Note 12.

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

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rates The following table represents the School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2021, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00 percent, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	($1,861,136)	($2,205,541)	($2,493,240)

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	($2,481,583)	($2,205,541)	($1,864,190)

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

Note 14 – Other Employee Benefits

Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation, personal and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Eligible employees earn three days of personal leave per year, which may not be accumulated. Full-time classified employees earn five to twenty days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service; part-time 12-month employees earn vacation on a prorated basis. Accumulated vacation time is paid to classified employees upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated with a maximum of 325 days for certified employees, 330 days for classified employees and unlimited for administrators. Upon retirement of a classified employee, payment is made for one-fourth of total sick leave accumulation, for a maximum payment of 80 days. Upon retirement of a certified employee, payment is made for one-fourth of accumulated but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 76 days. Upon retirement of administrators, payment is made for one-fourth of total sick leave accumulation, for limited amounts of days for various contracts. Employees receiving such payment must meet the retirement provisions set by STRS or SERS.

Life Insurance

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance through Consumer's Life, to eligible employees.

Longevity

The Board pays a longevity allowance to classified personnel at 5 years, 10 years, 15 years, 20 years, 25 years, 27 years, and 30 years of continuous service in the School District. The allowance amount is based on contract length, and is described in the negotiated agreement.

Insurance Benefits

The School District also provides medical/surgical insurance, prescription drug, vision and dental insurance through the Stark County Schools Council of Governments to all eligible employees. Employees have the option of choosing a traditional comprehensive plan with 80 percent co-payment of major medical expenses after deductibles or a Preferred Provider Organization (Medical Mutual or Aultcare) plan with a 90 percent co-pay of major medical expenses after deductibles.

Note 15 – Risk Management

Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2022, the School District contracted with Liberty Mutual Insurance for the following coverage:

Type of Coverage	Coverage	Deductible
Liability	$1,000,000/$2,000,000	$0
School Leaders Errors/Ommissions	1,000,000/1,000,000	2,500
Law Enforcement Liability	1,000,000/1,000,000	2,500
Sexual Misconduct/Molestation	1,000,000/1,000,000	2,500
Employers Stop Gap Liability	1,000,000/2,000,000	0
Employee Benefits Liability	1,000,000/3,000,000	1,000
Excess Liability/Umbrella	10,000,0000/10,000,000	0
Fleet Insurance	1,000,000 liability	250/500
Property Insurance	102,985,578	5,000
Inland Marine	3,056,895	500
Crime	500,000/1,000,000	1,000/5,000
Employee Dishonesty	1,000,000	10,000
Coverage According to the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA) of 2002 and 2005	N/A	N/A

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from last year.

Workers' Compensation

The School District participates in a workers compensation program jointly sponsored by the Ohio Association of School Business Officials (OASBO) and the Ohio School Board Association (OSBA), known as SchoolComp. CompManagement, Incorporated (CMI) is the program's third party administrator. SchoolComp serves to group its members' risks for the purpose of obtaining a favorable experience rating to determine its premium liability to the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation (OBWC) and the Ohio Workers' Compensation Fund. This may be accomplished through participation in a group rating program or through group retrospective rating. The School District has chosen to participate in the group rating program for fiscal year 2022. Participation in SchoolComp is restricted to members who meet enrollment criteria and are jointly in good standing with OASBO and OSBA. OASBO and OSBA are certified sponsors recognized by OBWC.

Note 16 – Set-Asides

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

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

	Capital Acquisition
Set-aside Balances as of June 30, 2021	$0
Current Year Set-aside Requirement	505,003
Current Year Offsets	(396,728)
Qualifying Disbursements	(630,255)
Totals	($521,980)
Set-aside Balance Carried Forward to Future Fiscal Years	$0
Set-aside Balance as of June 30, 2022	$0

Although the School District had qualifying disbursements and offsets during the fiscal year that reduced the set-aside amount to below zero for the capital acquisition set-aside, this amount may not be used to reduce the set-aside requirement for future years. This negative balance is therefore not presented as being carried forward to future years.

Note 17 – Insurance Purchasing Pool

The Stark County Schools Council of Government Workers' Compensation Group Rating Program has created a group insurance pool for the purpose of creating a group rating plan for workers' compensation. The governing body is comprised of the superintendents and representatives who have been appointed by the respective governing body of each member.

The intent of the pool is to achieve a reduced rate for the School District by the group with other members of the group. The injury claim history of all participating members is used to calculate a common rate for the group. An annual fee is paid to Comp Management, Incoporated to administer the group and to manage any injury claims. Premium savings created by the group are prorated to each member entity annually based on the percentage created by comparing its payroll to the total payroll of the group.

Note 18 – Jointly Governed Organizations

Stark/Portage Area Computer Consortium The Stark/Portage Area Computer Consortium (SPARCC) is a jointly governed organization created as a regional council of governments pursuant to State statutes made up of public school districts and educational service centers from Stark, Portage, and Carroll Counties. The primary function of SPARCC is to provide data processing services to its member districts with the major emphasis being placed on accounting, inventory control and payroll services. Other areas of service provided by SPARCC include student scheduling, registration, grade reporting, and test scoring. Each member district pays an annual fee for the services provided by SPARCC.

SPARCC is governed by a board of directors comprised of each Superintendent within SPARCC. The Stark County Educational Service Center serves as the fiscal agent of SPARCC and receives funding from the State Department of Education. The Board exercises total control over the operations of SPARCC including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. Each participant's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. Louisville City School District paid $172,220 to SPARCC during fiscal year 2022 for services. Financial information can be obtained by writing the Stark/Portage Area Computer Consortium, 6057 Strip Ave. NW, North Canton, Ohio 44720.

R.G. Drage Career Center The Stark County Area Vocational School (R.G. Drage) is a joint vocational school which is a jointly governed organization among six school districts. It is operated under the direction of a seven member Board consisting of one representative from each of the six participating school district's boards and one board member that rotates from each participating district. The Board exercises total control over the operations of R.G. Drage including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Each participant's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. R.G. Drage offers vocational education. The Board has its own budgeting and taxing authority. The School District did not pay R.G. Drage for services during fiscal year 2022. Financial information can be obtained by writing the R.G. Drage Career Center, 6805 Richville Drive S.W., Massillon, Ohio 44646.

Stark County Tax Incentive Review Council The Stark County Tax Incentive Review Council (TIRC) is a jointly governed organization, created as an advisory council pursuant to State statutes. TIRC has 24 members, consisting of three members appointed by the County Commissioners, four members appointed by municipal corporations, ten members appointed by township trustees, one member from the county auditor's office and six members appointed by boards of education located within the enterprise zones of Stark County. The Board exercises total control over the operations of the Council including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. Each participant's degree of control is limited to its representation on the Board. The TIRC reviews and evaluates the performance of each Enterprise Zone Agreement. This body is advisory in nature and cannot directly impact an existing Enterprise Zone Agreement; however, the council can make written recommendations to the legislative authority that approved the agreement. There is no cost associated with being a member of this Council.

Note 19 – Related Organization

The Louisville Public Library is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio created under Chapter 3375 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Library is governed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Louisville City School District Board of Education. The Board of Trustees possesses its own contracting and budgeting authority, hires and fires personnel and does not depend on the School District for operational subsidies. Although the School District serves as the taxing authority and may issue tax related debt on behalf of the Library, its role is limited to a ministerial function. The determination to request approval of a tax, the rate and the purpose are discretionary decisions made solely by the Board of Trustees. Financial information can be obtained from the Louisville Public Library, 700 Lincoln Avenue, Louisville, Ohio 44641.

Note 20 – Contingencies

Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds; however, in the opinion of management, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2022, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

School Foundation

School District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. The fiscal year 2022 adjustment resulted in a receivable to School District in the amount of $2,957.

Litigation

The Louisville City School District is not party to legal proceedings.

Note 21 – Fund Balance

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

Fund Balances	General Fund	Bond Retirement Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable:				
Inventory	$0	$0	$8,697	$8,697
Prepaid Items	51,252	0	915	52,167
Unclaimed Monies	18,246	0	0	18,246
Total Nonspendable	69,498	0	9,612	79,110
Restricted for:				
Debt Service	0	1,526,500	0	1,526,500
Capital Projects	0	0	411,057	411,057
Food Services	0	0	903,510	903,510
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	0	0	584,747	584,747
Student Activities	0	0	110,024	110,024
Athletics and Music	0	0	137,681	137,681
Local Grants	0	0	17,016	17,016
State Grants	0	0	97,602	97,602
Total Restricted	0	1,526,500	2,261,637	3,788,137
Assigned to:				
Fiscal Year 2023 Operations	110,873	0	0	110,873
Public School Support	101,514	0	0	101,514
Rotary	13,211	0	0	13,211
Adult Education	4,195	0	0	4,195
Purchases on Order:				
Instruction	54,757	0	0	54,757
Support Services	235,559	0	0	235,559
Capital Outlay	5,295	0	0	5,295
Total Assigned	525,404	0	0	525,404
Unassigned (Deficit)	4,322,750	0	(254,340)	4,068,410
Total Fund Balances	$4,917,652	$1,526,500	$2,016,909	$8,461,061

Note 22 – Significant Commitments

Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. At fiscal year-end the amount of encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in the next fiscal year were as follows:

General Fund	$651,790
Other Governmental Funds	1,015,797
Total Governmental Funds	$1,667,587

Note 23 – Accountability

At June 30, 2022, the following funds had deficit fund balances:

	Amount
Other Governmental Funds:	
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief	$191,276
Title VI-B	29,766
Title I	22,272
Drug Free Schools	3,405
Preschool Grant	2,507
Class Size Reduction	5,114

These deficits are the result of the recognition of payables in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The general fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

Note 24 – COVID-19

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Ohio's state of emergency ended in June of 2021 while the national state of emergency continues. During fiscal year 2022, the School District received COVID-19 funding. The School District's investment portfolio fluctuates with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of gains or losses that will be realized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing recovery measures will impact subsequent periods of the School District. The impact on the School District's future operating costs, revenues, and additional recovery from funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

Louisville City School District, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
*Last Nine Fiscal Years (1) **

	2022	2021	2020
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.11641590%	0.11849530%	0.11849500%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$4,295,411	$7,837,529	$7,089,763
School District's Covered Payroll	$4,112,843	$4,022,364	$4,094,830
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	104.44%	194.85%	173.14%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	82.86%	68.55%	70.85%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to fiscal year 2014 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
0.11764170%	0.11541910%	0.12130600%	0.11887310%	0.11483100%	0.11483100%
$6,737,558	$6,896,037	$8,878,480	$6,783,015	$5,811,531	$6,828,631
$3,873,563	$3,795,279	$3,777,643	$3,719,214	$3,325,420	$3,443,366
173.94%	181.70%	235.03%	182.38%	174.76%	198.31%
71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

Louisville City School District, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

*Last Nine Fiscal Years (1) **

	2022	2021	2020
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.10460644%	0.10493141%	0.10443136%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$13,374,873	$25,389,668	$23,094,368
School District's Covered Payroll	$13,410,357	$12,250,364	$12,097,914
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	99.74%	207.26%	190.90%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	87.80%	75.50%	77.40%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to fiscal year 2014 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
0.10494202%	0.10430616%	0.11372811%	0.11359327%	0.11459449%	0.11459449%
$23,074,394	$24,778,152	$38,068,227	$31,393,856	$27,873,345	$33,202,547
$11,997,507	$11,472,886	$12,083,907	$11,879,393	$11,750,469	$11,974,638
192.33%	215.97%	315.03%	264.27%	237.21%	277.27%
77.31%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

Louisville City School District, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability

School Employees Retirement System of Ohio

*Last Six Fiscal Years (1) **

	2022	2021	2020
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.12008970%	0.12345270%	0.12175360%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$2,272,797	$2,683,031	$3,061,848
School District's Covered Payroll	$4,112,843	$4,022,364	$4,094,830
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	55.26%	66.70%	74.77%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	24.08%	18.17%	15.57%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to fiscal year 2017 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2019	2018	2017
0.11975430%	0.11709860%	0.12289170%
$3,322,309	$3,142,619	$3,502,868
$3,873,563	$3,795,279	$3,777,643
85.77%	82.80%	92.73%
13.57%	12.46%	11.49%

Louisville City School District, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

*Last Six Fiscal Years (1) **

	2022	2021	2020
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.10460644%	0.10493141%	0.10443136%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	($2,205,541)	($1,844,167)	($1,729,633)
School District's Covered Payroll	$13,410,357	$12,250,364	$12,097,914
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-16.45%	-15.05%	-14.30%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability (Asset)	174.70%	182.13%	174.74%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to fiscal year 2017 is not available. An additional column will be added each year.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2019	2018	2017
0.10494202%	0.10430616%	0.11372811%
($1,686,312)	$4,069,641	$6,082,209
$11,997,507	$11,472,886	$12,083,907
-14.06%	35.47%	50.33%
176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

Louisville City School District, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District's Contributions

School Employees Retirement System of Ohio

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2022	2021	2020
Net Pension Liability			
Contractually Required Contribution	$620,962	$575,798	$563,131
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(620,962)	(575,798)	(563,131)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0
School District Covered Payroll (1)	$4,435,443	$4,112,843	$4,022,364
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Net OPEB Liability			
Contractually Required Contribution (2)	$79,822	$77,376	$81,628
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(79,822)	(77,376)	(81,628)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.80%	1.88%	2.03%
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (2)	15.80%	15.88%	16.03%

(1) The School District's covered payroll is the same for Pension and OPEB.

(2) Includes Surcharge.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	$552,802	$522,931	$531,339	$528,870	$490,192	$460,903	$476,562
	(552,802)	(522,931)	(531,339)	(528,870)	(490,192)	(460,903)	(476,562)
	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	$4,094,830	$3,873,563	$3,795,279	$3,777,643	$3,719,214	$3,325,420	$3,443,366
	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%
	$96,286	$85,871	$63,705	$62,018	$93,177	$71,433	$74,688
	(96,286)	(85,871)	(63,705)	(62,018)	(93,177)	(71,433)	(74,688)
	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	2.35%	2.22%	1.68%	1.64%	2.51%	2.15%	2.17%
	15.85%	15.72%	15.68%	15.64%	15.69%	16.01%	16.01%

Louisville City School District, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Contributions
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2022	2021	2020
Net Pension Liability			
Contractually Required Contribution	$1,983,292	$1,877,450	$1,715,051
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(1,983,292)	(1,877,450)	(1,715,051)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0
School District Covered Payroll (1)	$14,166,371	$13,410,357	$12,250,364
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Net OPEB Liability (Asset)			
Contractually Required Contribution	$0	$0	$0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	0	0	0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$0	$0	$0
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

(1) The School District's covered payroll is the same for Pension and OPEB.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
$1,693,708	$1,679,651	$1,606,204	$1,691,747	$1,663,115	$1,527,561	$1,556,703
(1,693,708)	(1,679,651)	(1,606,204)	(1,691,747)	(1,663,115)	(1,527,561)	(1,556,703)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
$12,097,914	$11,997,507	$11,472,886	$12,083,907	$11,879,393	$11,750,469	$11,974,638
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$117,505	$119,746
0	0	0	0	0	(117,505)	(119,746)
$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%
14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Beginning in fiscal year 2022, an assumption of 2.00 percent was used for COLA or Ad Hoc Cola. For fiscal years 2018 through 2021, an assumption of 2.50 percent was used. Prior to 2018, an assumption of 3.00 percent was used.

Amounts reported in 2022 incorporate changes in assumptions used by SERS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These assumptions compared with those used in prior years are presented as follows:

	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Years 2021-2018	Fiscal Year 2017 and Prior
Wage Inflation	2.40 percent	3.00 percent	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent	4.00 percent to 22.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent net of system expenses	7.50 percent net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.75 percent net of investment expenses, including inflation

Amounts reported for 2022 use mortality rates based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weight Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20 percent for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35 percent for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.30 percent for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.80 percent for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

Amounts reported for 2018 through 2021 use mortality rates that are based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set back for both males and females. Amounts reported for fiscal year 2017 and prior, use mortality assumptions that are based on the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table set back one year for both men and women. Special mortality tables were used for the period after disability retirement.

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

Beginning with fiscal year 2022, amounts reported incorporate changes in assumptions and changes in benefit terms used by STRS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal years 2018-2021 and fiscal year 2017 and prior are presented as follows:

	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Years 2021-2018	Fiscal Year 2017 and Prior
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.50 percent	2.75 percent
Projected Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65	12.25 percent at age 20 to 2.75 percent at age 70
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.75 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent	3.00 percent	3.50 percent
Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.00 percent, effective July 1, 2017	0.00 percent, effective July 1, 2017	2.00 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before August 1, 2013, 2.00 percent per year; for members retiring August 1, 2013, or later, 2.00 percent COLA commences on fifth anniversary of retirement date.

Beginning with fiscal year 2018, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Tables with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Tables with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Tables, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

For fiscal year 2017 and prior actuarial valuation, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Tables (Projection 2022—Scale AA) for Males and Females. Males' ages are set back two years through age 89 and no set back for age 90 and above. Females younger than age 80 are set back four years, one year set back from age 80 through 89, and no set back from age 90 and above.

Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

Beginning with fiscal year 2022, amounts reported incorporate changes in assumptions and changes in benefit terms used by SERS in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2021 and prior are presented as follows:

	2022	2021 and Prior
Inflation	2.40 percent	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.50 percent net of investment expenses, including inflation

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

Municipal Bond Index Rate:	
Fiscal year 2022	1.92 percent
Fiscal year 2021	2.45 percent
Fiscal year 2020	3.13 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.62 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:	
Fiscal year 2022	2.27 percent
Fiscal year 2021	2.63 percent
Fiscal year 2020	3.22 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.70 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74*, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB)*, and the long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent.

For fiscal year 2022, the discount rate was decreased from 7.45 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.00 percent.

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.100 percent to 1.900 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries, and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were scheduled to be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

For fiscal year 2019, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.900 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019, and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were scheduled to be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

For fiscal year 2020, there was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were trended to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, to reflect the current price renewals. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2020, from 1.944 percent to 1.984 percent per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021, to 2.100 percent for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.

For fiscal year 2021, there was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were updated to reflect the projected fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, premium based on June 30, 2020, enrollment distribution. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2021, from 1.984 percent to 2.055 percent per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2021. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021, to 2.100 percent for the AMA Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

For fiscal year 2022, there was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were updated to reflect the projected fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, premium based on June 30, 2021, enrollment distribution. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2022, from 2.055 percent to 2.100 percent per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2022. The Medicare Part D Subsidy was updated to reflect it is expected to be negative in calendar year 2022. The Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

LOUISVILLE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
STARK COUNTY

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR ***Pass Through Grantor*** **Program / Cluster Title**	**Federal AL Number**	**Pass Through Entity Identifying Number**	**Provided Through to Subrecipients**	**Total Federal Expenditures**	**Total Non-Cash Expenditures**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education					
School Breakfast Program	10.553	049874-3L70-2022		$596,994	
National School Lunch Program	10.555	049874-3L60-2021		86,942	
National School Lunch Program	10.555	049874-3L60-2022		715,921	$138,782
COVID-19 National School Lunch Program	10.555	049874-3L60-2022		57,510	
Total Child Nutrition Cluster				1,457,367	138,782
COVID-19 State Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer Administrative Cost Grants	10.649	049874-3HF0-2022		614	
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture				**1,457,981**	**138,782**
INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERIVCES					
Passed Through State Library of Ohio					
Grants to States	45.310	Not Available		394	
Total Institute of Museum and Library Services				**394**	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION					
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education					
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	049874-3M00-2021		105,667	
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	049874-3M00-2022		306,071	
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies - Expanding Opportunities	84.010	049874-3M00-2022		11,000	
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies				422,738	
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	049874-3M20-2021		138,855	
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	049874-3M20-2022		601,060	
COVID-19 Special Education Grants to States	84.027	049874-3IA0-2022		118,947	
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	049874-3C50-2021		3,736	
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	049874-3C50-2021		14,174	
COVID-19 Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	049874-3IA0-2022		9,104	
Total Special Education Cluster				885,876	
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365A	049874-3Y70-2022	$2,724	2,724	
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	049874-3Y60-2021		21,488	
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	049874-3Y60-2022		63,091	
Total Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants				84,579	
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	049874-3HI0-2021		3,215	
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	049874-3HI0-2022		34,417	
Total Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program				37,632	
COVID-19 Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund I	84.425D	049874-3HS0-2021		16,546	
COVID-19 Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund II	84.425D	049874-3HS0-2022		698,245	
COVID-19 Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund III - ARP	84.425U	049874-3HS0-2023		348,150	
Total COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund				1,062,941	
Total U.S. Department of Education			**2,724**	**2,496,490**	
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			**$2,724**	**$3,954,865**	**$138,782**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

LOUISVILLE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
STARK COUNTY

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Louisville City School District (the District) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2022. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position 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 to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE D - SUBRECIPIENTS

The District passes certain federal awards received from the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) to other governments or not-for-profit agencies (subrecipients). As Note B describes, the District reports expenditures of Federal awards to subrecipients when paid in cash.

As a pass through entity, the District has certain compliance responsibilities, such as monitoring its subrecipients to help assure they use these subawards as authorized by laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements, and that subrecipients achieve the award's performance goals.

NOTE E - 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 F – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

NOTE G - TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS

Federal regulations require schools to obligate certain federal awards by June 30. However, with ODE's consent, schools can transfer unobligated amounts to the subsequent fiscal year's program. The District transferred the following amounts from 2022 to 2023 programs:

Program Title	AL Number	Amount Transferred
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	$53,344
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies – Expanding Opportunities	84.010	$2,282
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	$27,357
COVID-19 Special Education Grants to States	84.027	$7,441
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	$1,455
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	$865
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	$5,394
COVID-19 Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund II	84.425D	$378,952
COVID-19 Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund III – ARP	84.425U	$2,277,347

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
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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*

Louisville City School District
Stark County
407 East Main Street
Louisville, Ohio 44641

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States *(Government Auditing Standards)*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Louisville City School District, Stark County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 27, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of This Report

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

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 27, 2023

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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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

Louisville City School District
Stark County
407 East Main Street
Louisville, Ohio 44641

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

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

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 27, 2023

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LOUISVILLE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
STARK COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
JUNE 30, 2022

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

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

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

LOUISVILLE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

STARK COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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

Certified for Release 3/30/2023