



CLARK SCHAEFER HACKETT
BUSINESS ADVISORS

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

FAYETTE COUNTY

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



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Board of Education
Washington Court House City School District
306 Highland Avenue
Washington Court House, OH 43160

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Washington Court House City School District, Fayette County, prepared by Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co., for the audit period July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Washington Court House City School District is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Keith Faber".

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

January 03, 2023

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Education
Washington Court House City School District:

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 Washington Court House City School District (the School District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School 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 Washington Court House City School District, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and the budgetary comparison for the General fund for the year then ended in accordance with 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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the School 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 School 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 School 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 School 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, the schedules of proportionate share of the net pension liability and pension contributions, schedules of proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/asset and OPEB contributions, as listed in the table of contents, 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 School District's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statement 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 taken as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 19, 2022 on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and on 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 School 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 School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio
December 19, 2022

Washington Court House City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the Washington Court House City School District's 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 basic financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

- In total, the net position of governmental activities increased \$7,761,832.
- General revenues accounted for \$27,537,011 of all revenues and reflect the School District's continued dependence on property taxes and unrestricted State entitlements.
- The School District had \$27,691,813 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$7,916,634 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services and sales, and grants and contributions. General revenues (primarily grants and entitlements and property taxes) of \$27,537,011 were used to provide for the remaining cost of these programs.

Using this Annual Financial Report

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

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

Washington Court House City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
Unaudited

Reporting the School District as a Whole

One of the most important questions asked about the School District is “How did we do financially during fiscal year 2022?” The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, which appear first in the School District’s financial statements, report information on the School District as a whole and its activities in a way that helps 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, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current fiscal 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 position. This 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. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the School District’s property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs and other factors.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the School District has only one kind of activity:

- Governmental Activities - All of the School District’s educational programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, extracurricular activities, and food service.

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, which are the General Fund and the Bond Retirement Fund.

Washington Court House City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
Unaudited

Governmental Funds - Most of the School District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at fiscal year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using the 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 determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or difference) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds - The School District's fiduciary funds include two private purpose trust funds and two custodial funds. The School District has established private purpose trust funds to account for college scholarship programs for its students. The School District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. We exclude these activities from the School District's other financial statements because the School District cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The School District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. Fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting.

The School District as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole.

Washington Court House City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
 Unaudited

Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for fiscal years 2021 and 2022:

	Table 1		<i>Increase/ (Decrease)</i>
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		
	<u>FY22</u>	<u>Restated FY21</u>	
Current and other assets	\$ 35,578,133	\$ 29,711,573	\$ 5,866,560
Capital assets	55,047,383	56,058,586	(1,011,203)
Total assets	<u>90,625,516</u>	<u>85,770,159</u>	<u>4,855,357</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>7,793,453</u>	<u>6,819,207</u>	<u>974,246</u>
Long-term liabilities:			
Net pension liability	14,115,243	25,659,645	(11,544,402)
Net OPEB liability	1,737,480	2,076,407	(338,927)
Other long-term amounts	14,750,651	15,592,357	(841,706)
Other liabilities	<u>3,464,706</u>	<u>3,321,268</u>	<u>143,438</u>
Total liabilities	<u>34,068,080</u>	<u>46,649,677</u>	<u>(12,581,597)</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>17,799,664</u>	<u>7,150,296</u>	<u>10,649,368</u>
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	43,028,780	43,758,842	(730,062)
Restricted	8,714,431	6,269,896	2,444,535
Unrestricted (deficit)	<u>(5,191,986)</u>	<u>(11,239,345)</u>	<u>6,047,359</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 46,551,225</u>	<u>\$ 38,789,393</u>	<u>\$ 7,761,832</u>

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

Washington Court House City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
Unaudited

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

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

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

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this pension 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 this liability. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, the retirement systems to provide health care to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

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

Washington Court House City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
Unaudited

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

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

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

The unrestricted net position (deficit) at June 30, 2022 was (\$5,191,986). However, if the components of recording the net pension and OPEB liabilities and net OPEB assets are removed from the statement of net position, the School District's unrestricted net position would be a positive \$16,835,749. We feel this is important to mention as the management of the School District has no control over the management of the State-wide retirement plans or the benefits offered; both of which control the net pension and OPEB liabilities and net OPEB asset that significantly impact the School District's financial statements.

An increase occurred within total assets when compared to the prior fiscal year. Current and other assets increased primarily due to increases in pooled cash and investments, due to availability of federal COVID-19 related funding to cover eligible expenses and preserve resources in the General and Food Service Funds. Additionally, property taxes, income taxes and intergovernmental receivables increased due to easing of COVID-19 related restrictions that allowed the local economy to recover and additional rounds of COVID-19 related funding.

Total liabilities decreased primarily due to a decrease in net pension liability. The net pension liability benefitted from better than projected investment returns to provide additional resources for future retirement benefits. The School Employees Retirement System (SERS) reported an annual money-weighted rate of return was 28.18%, compared to 2.91% in the prior year, and the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) reported an annual money-weighted rate of return of 29.24%, compared to 2.99% in the prior year.

Washington Court House City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
 Unaudited

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

	Table 2		
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		
	<u>FY22</u>	<u>Restated FY21</u>	<u>Increase/ (Decrease)</u>
Revenues:			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services and sales	\$ 540,196	\$ 1,434,831	\$ (894,635)
Operating grants and contributions	7,376,438	4,429,158	2,947,280
Total program revenues	<u>7,916,634</u>	<u>5,863,989</u>	<u>2,052,645</u>
General revenues:			
Property Taxes	7,644,638	4,327,222	3,317,416
Income Taxes	2,235,815	494,942	1,740,873
Grants and entitlements	17,487,541	18,040,611	(553,070)
Investment earnings	(99,071)	35,823	(134,894)
Other	268,088	513,359	(245,271)
Total general revenues	<u>27,537,011</u>	<u>23,411,957</u>	<u>4,125,054</u>
Total revenues	<u>35,453,645</u>	<u>29,275,946</u>	<u>6,177,699</u>
Expenses:			
Instruction	16,279,737	18,989,223	(2,709,486)
Support services	8,612,389	8,619,952	(7,563)
Non-instructional services	1,382,199	1,302,423	79,776
Extracurricular activities	717,174	650,558	66,616
Interest on long-term debt	700,314	742,042	(41,728)
Total expenses	<u>27,691,813</u>	<u>30,304,198</u>	<u>(2,612,385)</u>
Change in net position	7,761,832	(1,028,252)	8,790,084
Net position beginning of year	<u>38,789,393</u>	<u>39,817,645</u>	<u>(1,028,252)</u>
Net position end of year	<u>\$ 46,551,225</u>	<u>\$ 38,789,393</u>	<u>\$ 7,761,832</u>

Of the total governmental activities' revenue of \$35,453,645, \$7,916,634 is from program revenue. This means that the School District relies on general revenues to fund the majority of the cost of services provided to students. Of those general revenues, 28% (\$7,644,638) comes from property taxes and 64% (\$17,487,541) is from state funding.

Washington Court House City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
Unaudited

In total, revenues increased \$6,177,699. The School District experienced large increases in operating grants and contributions, property taxes and income taxes. The increase in operating grants related to grants provided under the American Rescue Plan Act and Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act. The increase in property taxes was due to swings in the amount of taxes available to be advanced from the County Auditor. During fiscal year 2021, there was a net decrease in the amounts available of \$1.4 million, compared to a net increase during fiscal year 2022 in the amounts available of \$1.3 million. Additionally, there were increases in property valuations from a triennial reappraisal update in tax year 2021 (collection year 2022). The increase in income taxes was due to having a full fiscal year of collections (the School District began collecting income taxes in January 2021), as well as an improving local economy as COVID-19 related restrictions eased early in the fiscal year.

Fiscal year 2022 total expenses decreased by \$2,612,385, primarily due to the decrease in the net pension liability previously discussed.

The School District's Funds

Information about the School District's most significant funds starts on page 16. Governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$34,723,233 and expenditures of \$29,577,664. The net change in fund balance for the General Fund was \$3,881,643. This is an increase from prior year's increase, due to the increases in property and income taxes, as previously discussed, and the availability of federal COVID-19 funding used to cover eligible expenditures and preserve resources in the General Fund.

The Bond Retirement Fund balance increased by \$603,527, which was also affected by the increase in amount of property taxes. Additionally, the School District issued \$10,406,018 in refunding bonds to advance refund the callable portions of the 2013-2014 refunding bonds.

General Fund - Budget 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 budgeted fund is the General Fund.

During the course of fiscal year 2022, there were no variances between the original and final budgets.

The General Fund's ending unobligated cash balance was \$2,734,650 over the final budgeted amount.

Washington Court House City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
 Unaudited

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2022, the School District had \$55,047,383 invested in capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation), a decrease of \$1,011,202. This decrease is due to fiscal year depreciation exceeding fiscal year additions as the school facilities continue to age.

	FY22	<i>Restated</i> FY21
Land	\$ 590,021	\$ 590,021
Construction in progress	200,180	100,328
Land improvements	1,457,637	1,514,763
Buildings and improvements	50,990,427	52,316,999
Furniture and equipment	699,003	764,700
Vehicles	1,110,115	771,774
Total	\$ 55,047,383	\$ 56,058,585

For further information regarding the School District's capital assets, refer to Note 8 to the basic financial statements.

Debt

At June 30, 2022, the School District had \$13,510,960 in bonds, accretion, and bond premium outstanding, \$1,054,243 of which is due within one year. This includes this issuance of \$10,406,018 in refunding bonds during the fiscal year to advance refund the callable portions of the 2013-2014 refunding bonds.

	FY22	<i>Restated</i> FY21
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 13,510,960	\$ 14,383,297

For further information regarding the School District's long-term obligations, refer to Note 13 to the basic financial statements.

Washington Court House City School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
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Unaudited

Current Issues

Voters of the Washington Court House City School District passed a 1% earned income tax for a period of 7 years in a special election in August 2020. The income tax was effective January 1, 2021 and was estimated to generate approximately \$1.8 million per year for the School District to help the School District to maintain services and programs for the 7-year period.

HB110 the State Budget for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 provided an increase in funding for the School District under the Fair Funding Formula, although it was not fully phased-in as was hoped.

The School District has received a generous amount of Federal grant dollars to help offset the increased COVID-related expenditures which has helped tremendously to maintain General Fund balances. Growth in income taxes as well as estimated increases in property tax revenue have allowed for positive General Fund balance projections within the Five-Year Forecast.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact Becky Mullins, Treasurer at Washington Court House City School District, 306 Highland Avenue, Washington Court House, Ohio 43160 or e-mail becky.mullins@wchcs.org.

Washington Court House City School District
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 22,676,751
Cash and cash equivalents with fiscal agent	2,250,907
Receivables:	
Property taxes	6,632,975
Revenue in lieu of taxes	24,186
Accounts	43,505
Intergovernmental	1,169,400
Income Taxes	934,838
Prepaid items	22,905
Inventory held for resale	30,000
Materials and supplies inventory	8,000
Net OPEB asset	1,784,666
Nondepreciable capital assets	790,201
Depreciable capital assets, net	<u>54,257,182</u>
Total assets	<u>90,625,516</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Deferred loss on bond refunding	817,966
Pension	6,123,010
OPEB	<u>852,477</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>7,793,453</u>
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	254,469
Contracts payable	22,100
Accrued wages and benefits payable	2,330,291
Intergovernmental payable	379,967
Matured compensated absences payable	27,088
Claims payable	422,700
Accrued interest payable	28,091
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year	1,181,170
Due more than one year:	
Net pension liability	14,115,243
Net OPEB liability	1,737,480
Other amounts due more than one year	<u>13,569,481</u>
Total liabilities	<u>34,068,080</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Taxes levied for next fiscal year	2,848,375
Revenue in lieu of taxes levied for next year	16,124
Pension	11,813,965
OPEB	<u>3,121,200</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>17,799,664</u>
Net Position:	
Net investment in capital assets	43,028,780
Restricted for:	
Debt service	2,532,493
Capital improvements	3,794,915
Food service operations	857,542
State grant programs	660,596
Other purposes	868,885
Unrestricted (deficit)	<u>(5,191,986)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 46,551,225</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Washington Court House City School District
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense)
		Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Revenue and Changes in Net Position
				Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 11,099,726	\$ 88,228	\$ 2,032,470	\$ (8,979,028)
Special education	5,180,011	163,432	1,555,736	(3,460,843)
Support services:				
Pupil	1,797,585	-	110,575	(1,687,010)
Instructional staff	1,218,551	-	649,894	(568,657)
Board of Education	21,976	-	-	(21,976)
Administration	2,033,210	-	138,912	(1,894,298)
Fiscal	688,401	-	-	(688,401)
Business	3,114	-	-	(3,114)
Operation and maintenance of plant	1,787,450	6,675	208,512	(1,572,263)
Pupil transportation	970,529	-	1,096,872	126,343
Central	91,573	-	7,200	(84,373)
Non-instructional services:				
Community service	109,023	-	25,029	(83,994)
Food service operations	1,273,176	32,533	1,547,911	307,268
Extracurricular activities	717,174	249,328	3,327	(464,519)
Interest on long-term debt	700,314	-	-	(700,314)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 27,691,813	\$ 540,196	\$ 7,376,438	(19,775,179)

General Revenues:

Property taxes levied for:	
General purposes	5,356,744
Debt service	1,658,465
Capital outlay	526,481
Classroom maintenance	102,948
Income Taxes	2,235,815
Unrestricted grants and entitlements	17,487,541
Revenue in lieu of taxes	15,765
Contributions and donations	35,015
Investment earnings	(99,071)
Miscellaneous	217,308
Total general revenues	27,537,011
Change in net position	7,761,832
Net position beginning of year, <i>restated</i>	38,789,393
Net position end of year	\$ 46,551,225

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Washington Court House 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 investments	\$ 14,246,003	\$ 2,447,155	\$ 5,983,593	\$ 22,676,751
Cash and cash equivalents with fiscal agent	2,250,907	-	-	2,250,907
Receivables:				
Property taxes	4,746,161	1,361,717	525,097	6,632,975
Revenue in lieu of taxes	19,472	3,375	1,339	24,186
Accounts	34,226	-	9,279	43,505
Intergovernmental	275,263	-	894,137	1,169,400
Income Taxes	934,838	-	-	934,838
Interfund	671,333	-	-	671,333
Prepaid items	22,194	-	711	22,905
Inventory held for resale	-	-	30,000	30,000
Materials and supplies inventory	-	-	8,000	8,000
Total assets	\$ 23,200,397	\$ 3,812,247	\$ 7,452,156	\$ 34,464,800
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 189,061	\$ -	\$ 65,408	\$ 254,469
Contracts payable	-	-	22,100	22,100
Accrued wages and benefits payable	1,934,948	-	395,343	2,330,291
Intergovernmental payable	327,158	-	52,809	379,967
Interfund payable	-	-	671,333	671,333
Matured compensated absences payable	27,088	-	-	27,088
Claims payable	422,700	-	-	422,700
Total liabilities	2,900,955	-	1,206,993	4,107,948
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Taxes levied for next year	2,078,825	552,921	216,629	2,848,375
Revenue in lieu of taxes levied for next year	12,981	2,250	893	16,124
Unavailable revenue	294,100	32,842	615,692	942,634
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,385,906	588,013	833,214	3,807,133
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable	22,194	-	190,565	212,759
Restricted	-	3,224,234	6,061,655	9,285,889
Assigned	1,675,772	-	-	1,675,772
Unassigned	16,215,570	-	(840,271)	15,375,299
Total fund balances	17,913,536	3,224,234	5,411,949	26,549,719
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 23,200,397	\$ 3,812,247	\$ 7,452,156	\$ 34,464,800

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Washington Court House City School District
*Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
 Net Position of Governmental Activities
 June 30, 2022*

Total Governmental Fund Balances \$ 26,549,719

*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. 55,047,383

Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period
 expenditures and therefore are not reported in the funds. 942,634

Deferred outflows of resources from losses on refunding are amortized over the
 the life of the bonds and are not reported in the funds. 817,966

Long-term obligations are not due and payable in the current period
 and therefore are not reported in the funds:

Bonds payable	(12,340,070)	
Premiums	(1,170,890)	
Compensated absences	(1,239,691)	
Accrued interest payable	(28,091)	(14,778,742)

The net pension and OPEB liabilities are not due and payable in the current period.

The net OPEB asset is not available to pay for current expenditures. Therefore,
 the assets, liabilities and related deferred outflows/inflows are not reported in the
 governmental funds:

Deferred outflows - pensions	6,123,010	
Deferred inflows - pensions	(11,813,965)	
Net pension liability	(14,115,243)	
Deferred outflows - OPEB	852,477	
Deferred inflows - OPEB	(3,121,200)	
Net OPEB asset	1,784,666	
Net OPEB liability	(1,737,480)	(22,027,735)
Total		

Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 46,551,225

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Washington Court House 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	\$ 5,320,587	\$ 1,645,558	\$ 624,774	\$ 7,590,919
Income taxes	2,055,475	-	-	2,055,475
Intergovernmental	17,338,968	298,282	6,671,126	24,308,376
Investment earnings	(100,743)	-	3,763	(96,980)
Tuition and fees	205,507	-	-	205,507
Rent	-	-	6,675	6,675
Extracurricular activities	32,544	-	228,158	260,702
Contributions and donations	106,783	-	36,431	143,214
Customer sales and services	16,561	-	50,663	67,224
Revenue in lieu of taxes	6,344	1,099	436	7,879
Miscellaneous	84,469	500	89,273	174,242
Total revenues	<u>25,066,495</u>	<u>1,945,439</u>	<u>7,711,299</u>	<u>34,723,233</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	9,471,373	-	1,686,345	11,157,718
Special	3,745,451	-	1,483,654	5,229,105
Support services:				
Pupil	1,509,630	-	296,410	1,806,040
Instructional staff	645,141	-	569,461	1,214,602
Board of Education	19,128	-	54	19,182
Administration	2,016,777	-	132,534	2,149,311
Fiscal	655,597	34,129	13,096	702,822
Business	3,114	-	-	3,114
Operation and maintenance of plant	1,618,970	-	156,155	1,775,125
Pupil transportation	667,224	-	628,736	1,295,960
Central	88,487	-	7,186	95,673
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	-	-	1,309,831	1,309,831
Other	33,577	-	75,446	109,023
Extracurricular activities	449,975	-	234,570	684,545
Capital outlay	223,381	-	294,235	517,616
Debt Service:				
Principal	50,000	422,434	-	472,434
Interest and fiscal charges	11,295	887,045	-	898,340
Issuance costs	-	137,223	-	137,223
Total expenditures	<u>21,209,120</u>	<u>1,480,831</u>	<u>6,887,713</u>	<u>29,577,664</u>
Excess revenues over expenditures	<u>3,857,375</u>	<u>464,608</u>	<u>823,586</u>	<u>5,145,569</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Proceeds from sale of assets	1,000	-	27,905	28,905
Insurance recoveries	23,268	-	-	23,268
Issuance of refunding bonds	-	10,406,018	-	10,406,018
Premiums on issuance of debt	-	1,096,880	-	1,096,880
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	(11,363,979)	-	(11,363,979)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>24,268</u>	<u>138,919</u>	<u>27,905</u>	<u>191,092</u>
Net change in fund balance	3,881,643	603,527	851,491	5,336,661
Fund balance, beginning of year	14,031,893	2,620,707	4,560,458	21,213,058
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 17,913,536</u>	<u>\$ 3,224,234</u>	<u>\$ 5,411,949</u>	<u>\$ 26,549,719</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Washington Court House 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 \$ 5,336,661

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense:	
Capital asset additions	740,993
Depreciation expense	(1,742,992)
In the statement of activities, only the gain or loss on the sale of capital assets is reported, while only proceeds from the sale of assets are reported in the funds.	(9,204)
Principal paid on bonds are recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds, but is recorded as a reduction of the long-term liability on the statement of net position.	472,434
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	687,443
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in the governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	16,198
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 the governmental funds:	
Compensated absences	(30,631)
Amortization of premiums	49,858
Amortization of deferred losses on refunding	(80,131)
Net accretion on capital appreciation bonds	349,324
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds; however, the statement of activities report these amounts as deferred outflows:	
Pension	1,995,063
OPEB	57,130
Except for amounts reported as deferred outflows or inflows of resources, changes in the net pension and OPEB asset and liabilities are reported as pension and negative OPEB expenses in the statement of activities:	
Pension	(8,661)
OPEB	67,266
Issuance and refunding of long-term debt and related premiums and payment to escrow are reported as other financing sources and uses in the governmental funds, whereas, these amounts are recorded as adjustments to long-term debt on the statement of net position.	(138,919)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ 7,761,832</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Washington Court House City School District
*Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund
Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)*
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 4,156,940	\$ 4,156,940	\$ 4,434,751	\$ 277,811
Income taxes	1,257,306	1,257,306	1,639,640	382,334
Intergovernmental	17,459,581	17,459,581	17,066,743	(392,838)
Investment earnings	27,886	27,886	52,492	24,606
Tuition and fees	134,945	134,945	205,507	70,562
Revenue in lieu of taxes	-	-	6,344	6,344
Miscellaneous	475,127	475,127	68,252	(406,875)
Total revenues	<u>23,511,785</u>	<u>23,511,785</u>	<u>23,473,729</u>	<u>(38,056)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	9,462,869	9,462,869	8,917,011	545,858
Special	3,675,887	3,675,887	3,746,591	(70,704)
Other	2,728,432	2,728,432	238,950	2,489,482
Support services:				
Pupil	1,842,170	1,842,170	1,764,858	77,312
Instructional staff	686,816	686,816	660,734	26,082
Board of Education	25,984	25,984	23,543	2,441
Administration	2,010,874	2,010,874	2,041,460	(30,586)
Fiscal	640,238	640,238	658,059	(17,821)
Business	5,000	5,000	13,074	(8,074)
Operation and maintenance of plant	1,844,499	1,844,499	1,829,357	15,142
Pupil transportation	701,785	701,785	760,367	(58,582)
Central	99,860	99,860	92,603	7,257
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	500	500	191	309
Other	5,000	5,000	3,300	1,700
Extracurricular activities	445,397	445,397	416,064	29,333
Capital outlay	309,217	309,217	566,438	(257,221)
Debt Service:				
Principal	50,000	50,000	50,000	-
Interest and fiscal charges	11,295	11,295	11,295	-
Total expenditures	<u>24,545,823</u>	<u>24,545,823</u>	<u>21,793,895</u>	<u>2,751,928</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,034,038)	(1,034,038)	1,679,834	2,713,872
Other financing sources:				
Sale of assets	-	-	23,268	23,268
Other financing sources	2,500	2,500	10	(2,490)
Total other financing sources	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>23,278</u>	<u>20,778</u>
Net change in fund balance	(1,031,538)	(1,031,538)	1,703,112	<u>\$ 2,734,650</u>
Fund balance, beginning of year	10,673,024	10,673,024	10,673,024	
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	843,228	843,228	843,228	
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 10,484,714</u>	<u>\$ 10,484,714</u>	<u>\$ 13,219,364</u>	

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Washington Court House City School District
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2022

	<u>Private- Purpose Trusts</u>	<u>Custodial Funds</u>
Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 21,186	\$ 99,170
Receivables:		
Accounts	<u>-</u>	<u>9,802</u>
Total assets	<u>21,186</u>	<u>108,972</u>
 Net Position:		
Restricted	<u>\$ 21,186</u>	<u>\$ 108,972</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Washington Court House City School District
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Private- Purpose Trusts	Custodial Funds
Additions:		
Contributions and donations	\$ -	\$ 28,645
Investment earnings	70	216
Extracurriculars	-	15,244
Total additions	70	44,105
Deductions:		
Payments in accordance with trust agreements	4,619	-
Payments to tournament sponsors	-	9,367
Payments to scholarship recipients	-	10,250
Total deductions	4,619	19,617
Change in net position	(4,549)	24,488
Net position, beginning of year	25,735	84,484
Net position, end of year	\$ 21,186	\$ 108,972

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Description of the School District and Reporting Entity

Description of the School District

Washington Court House 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 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 heritage of the Washington Court House City Schools began in 1813 when Samuel Loofborrow converted half of his double log cabin at the corner of Hinde and Paint Streets into a subscription school supported by the parents of his pupils.

Numerous one-room schools sprang up throughout the community during the 1800’s. By 1856, a site on North Street was purchased and a new two-story eight-room school was built. In 1872, the building was upgraded and shortly thereafter, the system was approved as what was known as a “first grade” school which allowed it to conduct high school level courses.

In 1876, the Washington High School and Fayette County had its first high school graduates when three students, a boy and two girls, received their diplomas after studying Latin, Greek, French, logic, trigonometry, mental and moral philosophy and natural sciences using college textbooks.

The School District owns nine facilities: two elementary buildings (Cherry Hill and Belle Aire), two middle schools (Washington Middle School and historical middle school), one high school (Washington High School), one Educational Service Center (School District office), Gardner Park Sports Complex, High School Athletic Complex, and Liberty Hall.

The School District is located in Fayette County and is staffed by 109 non-certificated employees, and 168 certificated employees who provide services to 2,077 students and other community members.

Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised 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 Washington Court House City School District, this includes general operations, food service, and student related activities of the School District.

Washington Court House City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

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

The School District participates in two jointly governed organizations and two insurance purchasing pools. These organizations are presented in Note 15 to the basic financial statements. These organizations are:

Jointly Governed Organizations:

Miami Valley Educational Computer Association

Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council

Insurance Purchasing Pools:

South Central Ohio Insurance Consortium

Ohio School Plan

The financial statements of the Washington Court House 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 standards-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the School District's accounting policies are described below.

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.

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Government-wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The government-wide statements ordinarily distinguish between those activities of the School District that are governmental and those that are considered business-type. However, the School District has no activities that are classified as business-type.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the School District at fiscal 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 are 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 fiscal year, the School District segregates transactions related to certain School District functions or activities into 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 rather than reporting by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

Fund Accounting

The School District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. All funds of the School District fall within two categories: governmental and fiduciary.

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the School District 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 not accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the School District for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Bond Retirement Fund - The Bond Retirement Fund is established to account for and report the accumulation of resources restricted for, and the payment of, general obligation bond principal and interest and certain other long-term obligations when the School District is obligated for the payment.

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

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds and custodial funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. Custodial funds are used to account for funds for which the District has custody of, but are not being held for the benefit of others. The School District has four fiduciary funds: two custodial funds, which account for scholarship programs and athletic tournaments, and two private purpose trust funds, which account for college scholarship programs for students.

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

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 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 (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., 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 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 (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

The private purpose trust funds and custodial funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

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 and the financial statements of the fiduciary funds 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. “Measurable” means that the amount of the transaction can be determined, and “available” means that the resources are collectible 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 60 days of fiscal year-end.

Washington Court House City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Non-exchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, revenue in lieu of taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes and revenue in lieu of taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6). 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 fiscal year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represents a consumption of net 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 include a deferred charge on refunding reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position, as well as for pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB). 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 life of the refunded or refunding debt. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 10 and 11.

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 as an inflow of resources until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources included property taxes, revenue in lieu of taxes, unavailable revenue, pension, and OPEB. Property taxes and revenue in lieu of 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 the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental fund balance sheet and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position (See Notes 10 and 11).

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

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 the governmental funds.

Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension and OPEB liabilities, net OPEB asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB, and pension and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension and OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension and OPEB plans. 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, all 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" on the financial statements.

"Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent" represents monies on hand with the fiscal agent for medical insurance cash balances for the self-insurance program which began on July 1, 2007, with the South Central Ohio Insurance Consortium.

During fiscal year 2022, the School District's investments included State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio), U.S. Treasuries, commercial paper, brokered certificates of deposit, U.S. Agency securities, and money markets. Investments are reported at fair value.

STAR 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 GASB Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's net asset value per share which is the price the investment could be sold for on June 30, 2022. The net asset value per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a net asset value per share that approximates fair value.

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

For 2022, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$100 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$250 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$250 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

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.

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 fiscal year in which services are consumed.

Inventory

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

Capital Assets

All capital assets of the School District are general capital assets that are associated with governmental activities. General capital 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.

Capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost which is determined by indexing the current replacement cost back to the fiscal year of acquisition) and updated for additions and retirements during the fiscal year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

Washington Court House City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

All reported capital assets, except land and construction in process, 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:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated Lives</u>
Land Improvements	5 - 20 years
Buildings and Improvements	20 - 50 years
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	5 - 10 years

Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as “Interfund Receivable” and “Interfund Payable”. 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 School District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the School District’s past experience of making termination payments.

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

On the governmental fund financial statements compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent that 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 funds from which the employees will be paid.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

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

Fund Balance

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

Nonspendable

The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in 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's Board of Education. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the School District's 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.

Washington Court House City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Assigned

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. These amounts are assigned by the Board of Education. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the Board of Education or a School District official delegated that authority by resolution or by State Statute.

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 fund 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 a statement of financial 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 either through the enabling legislation adopted by the School District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes include resources restricted for music and athletic programs, and federal and State grants restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

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

Internal Activity

Transfers within governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

Internal allocations of overhead expenses from one function to another or within the same function are eliminated on the Statement of Activities. Payments for interfund services provided and used are not eliminated.

Washington Court House City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

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.

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 Process

All funds, other than custodial 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, all of 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 sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at a level of control selected by the Board. The legal level of budgetary 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 fiscal 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 reflect the amounts in the amended certificate in effect at the time the final appropriations were passed.

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

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Bond Premiums/Issuance Costs/Compounded Interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds

For governmental activities, bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method since the results are not significantly different from the effective interest method. 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 are 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. Capital appreciation bonds are accreted each fiscal year for the compounded interest accrued during the fiscal year. Bond premiums and the compounded interest on the capital appreciation bonds are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds payable. On the fund financial statements, bond premiums are reported as Other Financing Sources and issuance costs are reported as expenditures when the debt is issued. Accretion on the capital appreciation bonds are not reported.

NOTE 2 – FUND BALANCES

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

Fund Balances	General Fund	Bond Retirement Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<i>Nonspendable</i>				
Prepaid items	\$ 22,194	\$ -	\$ 711	\$ 22,905
Endowments	-	-	181,854	181,854
Materials and supplies inventory	-	-	8,000	8,000
<i>Total Nonspendable</i>	<u>22,194</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>190,565</u>	<u>212,759</u>
<i>Restricted for</i>				
Debt payments	-	3,224,234	-	3,224,234
Food service operations	-	-	848,610	848,610
School facilities maintenance	-	-	1,252,911	1,252,911
District managed activities	-	-	266,317	266,317
State grant programs	-	-	659,814	659,814
Federal grant programs	-	-	4,141	4,141
Capital improvements	-	-	2,529,461	2,529,461
Other purposes	-	-	500,401	500,401
<i>Total Restricted</i>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,224,234</u>	<u>6,061,655</u>	<u>9,285,889</u>
<i>Assigned to</i>				
Purchases on order	1,178,935	-	-	1,178,935
Others purposes	496,837	-	-	496,837
<i>Total Assigned</i>	<u>1,675,772</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,675,772</u>
<i>Unassigned</i>	<u>16,215,570</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(840,271)</u>	<u>15,375,299</u>
<i>Total Fund Balance</i>	<u>\$17,913,536</u>	<u>\$ 3,224,234</u>	<u>\$ 5,411,949</u>	<u>\$26,549,719</u>

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTABILITY

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

Other Governmental Funds:		
New Building Locally Funded	\$	237,344
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief		122,462
IDEA Part B Special Education		91,992
Title I Improving Basic Programs		91,159
Title IV Student Support and Academic Enrichment		60,580
Title II-A Supporting Effective Instruction		28,024
Miscellaneous Federal Grants		208,710

The General Fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur.

NOTE 4 – BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balances on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) is presented for the General Fund on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget.

The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are that:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).
4. Certain funds are accounted for as separate funds internally within legally adopted budgets (budget basis) that do not meet the definition of special revenue funds under GASB Statement No. 54 and were reported with the General Fund (GAAP basis).

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 4 – BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING *(continued)*

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP and budgetary basis statements for the General Fund.

Net change in fund balance - GAAP Basis	\$ 3,881,643
Increase / (decrease):	
Perspective difference	(101,753)
Due to revenues	(1,427,595)
Due to expenditures	719,803
Due to other sources (uses)	(990)
Due to encumbrances	<u>(1,367,996)</u>
Net change in fund balance - Budget Basis	\$ <u><u>1,703,112</u></u>

NOTE 5 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

Washington Court House City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 5 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS *(continued)*

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, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above;
4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
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) above;
7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio); and
8. Commercial paper and bankers' acceptances if training requirements have been met.

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. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions.

Deposits:

Custodial Credit Risk: Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School District's deposits may not be returned to it. The School District does not have a custodial credit risk policy. However, protection of the School District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as well as qualified securities pledged by the financial institution holding the deposits. By Ohio law, financial institutions must collateralize all public deposits. The face value of the pooled collateral must equal at least 102% of the deposits being secured, if the financial institution participates in the OPCS, or 105% percent of public funds on deposit with that specific financial institution if it does not participate in the OPCS. At fiscal year-end, the School District's bank balance of \$16,891,730 was either covered by FDIC or collateralized in the manner described above.

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 5 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS *(continued)*

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

<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Balance at</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Concentration</u>	<u>S&P</u>
	<u>6/30/22</u>	<u>Weighted</u>		<u>Ratings</u>
		<u>Maturity (Yrs)</u>		
<u>Level 1</u>				
U.S. Treasury	\$ 387,828	1.13	5.7%	AA+
<u>Level 2</u>				
Commercial Paper	652,373	0.39	9.6%	A-1 -A-1+
Brokered CDs	2,882,814	1.95	42.4%	not rated
U.S. Agency Securities	922,682	2.25	13.6%	AA+ - AAA
	<u>4,845,697</u>			
<u>Amortized Cost</u>				
Money Market	8,130	0.04	0.1%	AAAm
STAR Ohio	1,946,389	0.10	28.6%	AAAm
Total	<u>\$6,800,216</u>		<u>100.0%</u>	

Interest Rate Risk: As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses caused by rising interest rates, the School District’s investment policy requires that, to the extent possible, investments will match anticipated cash flow requirements. No investment shall be made unless the Treasurer, at the time of making the investment, reasonably expects it can be held to its maturity. Unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District, the School District will not directly invest in securities maturing more than five years from the date of investment.

Credit Risk: The Standard and Poor’s (S&P) ratings of the School District’s investments are listed in the table above. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating. The School District’s investment policy limits investments to those authorized by State statute which restricts investments to those that are highly rated or issued by United States government sponsored enterprises.

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

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 5 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS *(continued)*

Fair Value Measurements: 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 School District's recurring fair value measurements, as of June 30, 2022, are valued based on quoted prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs) and price data obtained from observed transactions and market price quotations from broker dealers and/or pricing vendors (Level 2 inputs). As previously discussed, STAR Ohio is reported at its net asset value per share and money market funds are valued at amortized cost.

At June 30, 2022, the School District had a balance of \$2,250,907 with the SCOIC, a risk sharing, claims servicing, and insurance purchasing pool (See Note 15). The balance is held by the claims administrator in a pooled account which is representative of numerous entities and therefore cannot be included in the risk disclosures reported by the School District. Disclosures for the SCOIC as a whole may be obtained from their fiscal agent.

NOTE 6 – 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.

Washington Court House City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 6 – PROPERTY TAXES *(continued)*

The Fayette County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all local governments in the County. The Fayette 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 amounts available as an advance at June 30, 2022, were \$3,636,184 and are recognized as revenue: \$2,562,734 in the General Fund, \$777,079 in the Bond Retirement Debt Service Fund, and \$296,371 in the Other Governmental Funds. The amounts available as an advance at June 30, 2021, were \$2,320,082 and are recognized as revenue: \$1,676,898 in the General Fund, \$460,855 in the Bond Retirement Debt Service Fund, and \$182,329 in the Other Governmental Funds.

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 is deferred.

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

	<u>2021 Second- Half Collections</u>		<u>2022 First- Half Collections</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Real Estate	\$ 218,617,460	96.59%	\$ 246,991,360	96.78%
Public Utility Property	<u>7,726,780</u>	3.41%	<u>8,228,450</u>	3.22%
Total Assessed Value	\$ <u><u>226,344,240</u></u>	100.00%	\$ <u><u>255,219,810</u></u>	100.00%
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$45.15		\$45.15	

Washington Court House City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 6 – PROPERTY TAXES *(continued)*

Revenue in Lieu of Taxes

The School District is party to Tax Increment Financing (TIF) agreements. Municipalities, townships, and counties can enter into TIF agreements which lock in real property at its unimproved value for up to 30 years in a defined TIF district. Some TIF agreements also require the TIF government to allocate service payments to school districts and other governments to help offset the property taxes these governments would have received had the improvements to real property not been exempted. The service payments that the School District receives as part of TIF agreements are presented on the financial statements as Revenue in Lieu of Taxes.

NOTE 7 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2022, consisted of property taxes, revenue in lieu of taxes, accounts, intergovernmental grants, income taxes, and interfund. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current fiscal year guarantee of federal funds. All receivables except for delinquent property taxes are expected to be collected within one year. Property taxes, although ultimately collectible, include some portion of delinquents that will not be collected within one year. A summary of intergovernmental receivables follows:

General Fund:	
Medicaid reimbursement	\$ 246,368
BWC Safety Intervention Grant	12,197
School Foundation Adj	15,941
Other	<u>757</u>
Total General Fund	<u>275,263</u>
Other Governmental Funds:	
Federal School Lunch	65,002
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief	221,669
Special Education, IDEA-Part B	117,186
Title I Non-Competitive Supplemental School Improvement	20,025
Title I	145,787
Title II-A Supporting Effective Instruction	75,887
Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment	35,874
Comprehensive Literacy State Development Subgrant	3,930
Emergency Connectivity Fund	207,994
Each Child Reads	<u>783</u>
Total Other Governmental Funds	<u>894,137</u>
Total Intergovernmental Receivables	<u>\$1,169,400</u>

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 8 – CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	<i>Restated</i> Balance 7/1/21	Additions	Disposals	Balance 6/30/22
Governmental Activities				
<i>Nondepreciable:</i>				
Land	\$ 590,021	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 590,021
Construction in progress	100,328	99,852	-	200,180
	<u>690,349</u>	<u>99,852</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>790,201</u>
<i>Depreciable:</i>				
Land improvements	5,831,731	-	-	5,831,731
Buildings and improvements	70,863,353	125,814	-	70,989,167
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	2,335,250	35,154	-	2,370,404
Vehicles	1,606,959	480,173	(169,954)	1,917,178
Total depreciable	<u>80,637,293</u>	<u>641,141</u>	<u>(169,954)</u>	<u>81,108,480</u>
<i>Less accumulated depreciation:</i>				
Land improvements	(4,316,968)	(57,126)	-	(4,374,094)
Buildings and improvements	(18,546,354)	(1,452,386)	-	(19,998,740)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(1,570,549)	(100,852)	-	(1,671,401)
Vehicles	(835,185)	(132,628)	160,750	(807,063)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(25,269,056)</u>	<u>(1,742,992)</u>	<u>160,750</u>	<u>(26,851,298)</u>
Net depreciable	<u>55,368,237</u>	<u>(1,101,851)</u>	<u>(9,204)</u>	<u>54,257,182</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 56,058,586</u>	<u>\$ (1,001,999)</u>	<u>\$ (9,204)</u>	<u>\$ 55,047,383</u>

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 8 – CAPITAL ASSETS *(continued)*

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:		
Regular	\$	626,525
Special education		408,480
Support services:		
Pupil		98,035
Instructional staff		37,298
Board of Education		3,858
Administration		119,821
Fiscal		16,339
Operation and maintenance of plant		127,852
Pupil transportation		184,962
Central		5,739
Extracurricular activities		32,001
Food service operations		<u>82,082</u>
Total depreciation expense	\$	<u>1,742,992</u>

NOTE 9 – RISK MANAGEMENT

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.

The School District, along with other school districts in Ohio, participates in the Ohio School Plan (OSP), an insurance purchasing pool. Each individual school district enters into an agreement with the OSP and its premium is based on types of coverage, limits of coverage, and deductibles that it selects. The School District pays this annual premium to Hylant Administrative Services, LLC (See Note 15).

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There has been no significant decrease in coverage from the prior fiscal year.

The School District's elected and appointed officials are covered by indemnity insurance.

The School District pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated on accident history and administrative costs.

Washington Court House City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 9 – RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

The School District provides a limited medical, surgical, and prescription drug insurance program for its employees. The School District joined the South Central Ohio Insurance Consortium (SCOIC), an insurance purchasing pool (Note 15), on July 1, 2005. As of July 1, 2005, the School District’s medical, surgical, and prescription drug was considered traditional premium insurance. Beginning July 1, 2007, medical, surgical, and prescription drug were all considered self-insured programs due to the School District retaining the risk. Claims are paid by the School District to the SCOIC. SCOIC contracts with Employee Benefits Management Corporation (EBMC) to service the claims of SCOIC members. The School District pays 75% of the high deductible insurance premiums and 72.5% of PPO insurance premiums for certified and classified employees for family and single coverage. The premiums paid are used for claims, claim reserves, and administrative costs. The School District had shared risk pool coverage with SCOIC which covered individual claims in excess of \$75,000 up to \$500,000 per employee per year for medical claims. The School District also had a stop loss coverage insurance policy through SCOIC which covered individual claims in excess of \$500,000 per employee per year for medical claims.

The claims liability at June 30, 2022, reported in the General Fund of \$422,700 is based on an estimate provided by an actuary for medical claims. The estimate was not affected by incremental claim adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses. Changes in claims activity for the past two fiscal years, including medical, surgical, and prescription drug, are as follows:

	<u>Balance at</u> <u>Beginning</u> <u>of Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Claims</u>	<u>Claims</u> <u>Payments</u>	<u>Balance at</u> <u>End of</u> <u>Fiscal Year</u>
2021	\$ 246,600	\$ 2,280,717	\$ (2,096,517)	\$ 430,800
2022	430,800	2,373,223	(2,381,323)	422,700

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Net Pension Liability

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

Washington Court House City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS *(continued)*

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

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

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

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

Plan Description – School Employees Retirement System

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

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS *(continued)*

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute 14% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS’ Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10% for plan members and 14% for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System’s funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, and Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the 14% was allocated to only three of the funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund and Medicare B Fund).

The School District’s contractually required contributions to SERS was \$447,261 for fiscal year 2022. The School District contributed 100% of required contributions during the fiscal year.

Plan Description – State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

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

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS *(continued)*

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

The DB Plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation will be 2.2% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

Eligibility changes for DB Plan members who retire with actuarially reduced benefits will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility will be 5 years of qualifying service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.53% of the 14% employer contributions into an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices offered by STRS Ohio. The remaining 4.47% of the 14% employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The CO Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the CO Plan, 12% of the 14% member rate is deposited into the member's DC account and the remaining 2% is applied to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the CO Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with 5 years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50 and after termination of employment.

New members who choose the DC Plan or CO Plan will have another opportunity to reselect a permanent plan during their fifth year of membership. Members may remain in the same plan or transfer to another STRS Ohio plan. The optional annuitization of a member's defined contribution account or the defined contribution portion of a member's CO Plan account to a lifetime benefit results in STRS Ohio bearing the risk of investment gain or loss on the account. STRS Ohio therefore has included all three plan options as one defined benefit plan for GASB Statement No. 68 reporting purposes.

A DB or CO Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. New members on or after July 1, 2013 must have at least 10 years of qualifying service credit to apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance.

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS *(continued)*

Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. If a member of the DC Plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member’s designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member’s account balance.

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, plan members were required to contribute 14% of their annual covered salary. The School District was required to contribute 14%; the entire 14% was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2022 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District’s contractually required contributions to STRS Ohio was \$1,547,802 for fiscal year 2022. Of this amount, \$291,045 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 projected contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 3,292,652	\$ 10,822,591	\$ 14,115,243
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.089239%	0.084645%	
Change in Proportion	-0.002773%	0.003750%	
Pension Expense	\$ (43,291)	\$ 51,952	\$ 8,661

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS *(continued)*

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

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 318	\$ 334,366	\$ 334,684
Change in assumptions	69,334	3,002,380	3,071,714
Change in School District's proportionate share and difference in employer contributions	9,519	712,030	721,549
School District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>447,261</u>	<u>1,547,802</u>	<u>1,995,063</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 526,432</u>	<u>\$ 5,596,578</u>	<u>\$ 6,123,010</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 85,392	\$ 67,836	\$ 153,228
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,695,811	9,327,003	11,022,814
Change in School District's proportionate share and difference in employer contributions	<u>105,240</u>	<u>532,683</u>	<u>637,923</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 1,886,443</u>	<u>\$ 9,927,522</u>	<u>\$ 11,813,965</u>

\$1,995,063 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
2023	\$ (474,214)	\$ (1,500,510)	\$ (1,974,724)
2024	(409,344)	(1,316,537)	(1,725,881)
2025	(403,203)	(1,376,478)	(1,779,681)
2026	<u>(520,511)</u>	<u>(1,685,221)</u>	<u>(2,205,732)</u>
	<u>\$ (1,807,272)</u>	<u>\$ (5,878,746)</u>	<u>\$ (7,686,018)</u>

Washington Court House City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS *(continued)*

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS

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

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

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

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

Inflation:

Current measurement period	2.40%
Prior measurement period	3.00%

Future Salary Increases, including Inflation:

Current measurement period	3.25% to 13.58%
Prior measurement period	3.50% to 18.20%

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:

Current measurement period	2.00%, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees will be delayed for three years following retirement
Prior measurement period	2.50%, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees will be delayed for three years following retirement

Investment Rate of Return:

Current measurement period	7.00% net of investment expense, including inflation
Prior measurement period	7.50% net of investment expense, including inflation

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal

Washington Court House City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS *(continued)*

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

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

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Cash	2.00%	(0.33%)
U.S. Equity	24.75%	5.72%
Non-U.S. Equity Developed	13.50%	6.55%
Non-U.S. 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%
	<u>100.00%</u>	

Discount Rate – Total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.0%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.0%). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Washington Court House City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS *(continued)*

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

	1% Decrease (6.0%)	Current Discount Rate (7.0%)	1% Increase (8.0%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$5,478,163	\$3,292,652	\$1,449,514

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65
Payroll increases	3.00%
Investment rate of return:	
Current measurement period	7.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Prior measurement period	7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount rate of return:	
Current measurement period	7.00%
Prior measurement period	7.45%
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0%

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

The actuarial assumptions were based on the results of an actual experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

Washington Court House City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS *(continued)*

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

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

* 10-year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25% and does not include 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 7.0% as of June 30, 2021. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS’ 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 7.0% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment 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 7.0%, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.0%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.0%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.0%)	Current Discount Rate (7.0%)	1% Increase (8.0%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$20,266,664	\$10,822,591	\$2,842,371

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION (OPEB) PLANS

Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

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

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

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

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

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

**NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION (OPEB)
PLANS** *(continued)*

Plan Description – School Employees Retirement System

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

Funding Policy – State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2022, there was no portion allocated to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2022, the minimum compensation amount was \$25,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer’s SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2022, the School District’s surcharge obligation was \$57,130.

Plan Description – State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

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 Board to offer this plan.

Coverage under the current program includes hospitalization, physicians’ fees and prescription drugs for Medicare beneficiaries. This program allows STRS Ohio to recover part of the cost for providing prescription coverage since all eligible STRS health care plans include creditable prescription drug coverage. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION (OPEB) PLANS *(continued)*

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14% of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB 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 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:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 1,737,480	\$ (1,784,666)	\$ (47,186)
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.091805%	0.084645%	
Change in Proportion	-0.003735%	0.003750%	
(Negative) OPEB Expense	\$ 31,970	\$ (99,236)	\$ (67,266)

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

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 18,521	\$ 63,546	\$ 82,067
Change in assumptions	272,570	113,995	386,565
Change in School District's proportionate share and difference in employer contributions	261,130	65,585	326,715
School District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>57,130</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>57,130</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 609,351</u>	<u>\$ 243,126</u>	<u>\$ 852,477</u>

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION (OPEB) PLANS *(continued)*

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 865,342	\$ 326,983	\$ 1,192,325
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	37,747	494,679	532,426
Change in assumptions	237,934	1,064,683	1,302,617
Change in School District's proportionate share and difference in employer contributions	84,582	9,250	93,832
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 1,225,605</u>	<u>\$ 1,895,595</u>	<u>\$ 3,121,200</u>

\$57,130 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 (asset) in the year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
2023	\$ (127,486)	\$ (462,058)	\$ (589,544)
2024	(127,750)	(449,674)	(577,424)
2025	(143,842)	(462,667)	(606,509)
2026	(148,068)	(209,355)	(357,423)
2027	(93,164)	(70,655)	(163,819)
2028	(33,074)	1,940	(31,134)
	<u>\$ (673,384)</u>	<u>\$ (1,652,469)</u>	<u>\$ (2,325,853)</u>

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.

Washington Court House City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION (OPEB)

PLANS *(continued)*

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 consider the employee's entire career with the employer and take into consideration the benefits, if any, paid to the employee after termination of employment until the death of the employee and any applicable contingent annuitant. In many cases actuarial calculations reflect several decades of service with the employer and the payment of benefits after termination.

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

Investment Rate of Return:

Current measurement period	7.00% net of investment expense, including inflation
Prior measurement period	7.50% net of investment expense, including inflation

Wage Inflation:

Current measurement period	2.40%
Prior measurement period	3.00%

Future Salary Increases, including Inflation:

Current measurement period	3.25% to 13.58%
Prior measurement period	3.50% to 18.20%

Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Current measurement period	1.92%
Prior measurement period	2.45%

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

Current measurement period	2.27%
Prior measurement period	2.63%

Medical Trend Assumption:

Current measurement period:	
Pre-Medicare	6.750% to 4.400%
Medicare	5.125% to 4.400%
Prior measurement period:	
Pre-Medicare	7.00% to 4.75%
Medicare	5.25% to 4.75%

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION (OPEB) PLANS *(continued)*

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

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	2.00%	(0.33%)
U.S. Equity	24.75%	5.72%
Non-U.S. Equity Developed	13.50%	6.55%
Non-U.S. 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%
	100.00%	

Washington Court House City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION (OPEB)

PLANS *(continued)*

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2021 was 2.27%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and SERS at the state statute contribution rate of 1.5% of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and no contributions from basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2042. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2041 and the Municipal Bond Index rate of 1.92% as of June 30, 2021 (i.e., municipal bond rate) was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and the Health Care Cost Trend Rates – The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 2.27%, as well as what the School District’s net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (1.27%) and one percentage point higher (3.27%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (1.27%)	Current Discount Rate (2.27%)	1% Decrease (3.27%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$2,152,948	\$1,737,480	\$1,405,575

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

	1% Decrease 5.75% decreasing to 3.40%)	Current Cost Trend Rate 6.75% decreasing to 4.40%)	1% Increase 7.75% decreasing to 5.40%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$1,337,717	\$1,737,480	\$2,271,441

Washington Court House City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION (OPEB)

PLANS *(continued)*

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Salary increases	12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65	
Payroll increases	3.00%	
Investment rate of return:		
Current measurement period	7.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation	
Prior measurement period	7.45%, net of investment expenses, including inflation	
Discount rate of return:		
Current measurement period	7.00%	
Prior measurement period	7.45%	
Health care cost trends	<u>Initial</u>	<u>Ultimate</u>
Medical		
Pre-Medicare	5.00%	4.00%
Medicare	-16.18%	4.00%
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	6.50%	4.00%
Medicare	29.98%	4.00%

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

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

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION (OPEB) PLANS *(continued)*

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return*</u>
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	<u>100.00 %</u>	

* 10-year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25%, but does not include investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS Ohio’s investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.0% as of June 30, 2021. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members as of June 30, 2021. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets of 7.0% was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2021.

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

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION (OPEB) PLANS *(continued)*

	1% Decrease (6.0%)	Current Discount Rate (7.0%)	1% Increase (8.0%)
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset)	(\$1,505,982)	\$ (1,784,666)	(\$2,017,464)

	1% Decrease	Current Cost Trend Rate	1% Increase
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset)	(\$2,008,031)	(\$1,784,666)	(\$1,508,453)

NOTE 12 – EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Eligible classified employees and administrators earn 10 to 20 days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators up to a maximum of 60 days upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 215 days. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of accrued, but unused sick leave credit to a maximum of 53 days for teachers and classified employees.

Insurance

The School District provides medical, surgical, and prescription drug coverage to employees through the South Central Ohio Insurance Consortium (Note 15).

The School District also provides dental insurance through Delta Dental and offers vision insurance through VSP.

Deferred Compensation

School District employees may participate in the VOYA Financial Deferred Compensation Plan or Ohio Deferred Compensation. These plans were created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. Participation is on a voluntary payroll deduction basis. The plan permits deferral of compensation until future years. According to the plan, the deferred compensation is not available until termination, retirement, death or an unforeseeable emergency.

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 13 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The changes in the School District’s long-term obligations during fiscal year 2022 were as follows:

	<i>Restated</i> Principal Outstanding 7/1/21	Additions	Reductions	Principal Outstanding 6/30/22	Amounts Due in One Year
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
General obligation bonds:					
2013-2014 Various purpose school improvement refunding bonds:					
Term bonds 3.5 to 4.0%	\$ 2,605,000	\$ -	\$ (2,605,000)	\$ -	\$ -
Serial bonds 1.5 to 5.0%	8,895,000	-	(7,995,000)	900,000	900,000
Capital appreciation bonds 2.55 to 3.3%	189,994	-	(122,434)	67,560	4,243
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds	1,045,816	295,711	(667,566)	673,961	-
Unamortized premiums	1,172,487	-	(1,048,619)	123,868	-
2021 Various purpose school improvement refunding bonds:					
Serial bonds 1.55 to 4.0%	-	9,680,000	(155,000)	9,525,000	100,000
Capital appreciation bonds 2.20%	-	726,018	-	726,018	-
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds	-	22,531	-	22,531	-
Unamortized premiums	-	1,096,880	(49,858)	1,047,022	-
<i>Direct placement:</i>					
2015 School energy conservation improvement serial bonds 2.51%					
	475,000	-	(50,000)	425,000	50,000
Compensated absences	<u>1,209,060</u>	<u>223,320</u>	<u>(192,689)</u>	<u>1,239,691</u>	<u>126,927</u>
Total	<u>\$ 15,592,357</u>	<u>\$12,044,460</u>	<u>\$(12,886,166)</u>	<u>\$ 14,750,651</u>	<u>\$ 1,181,170</u>

2013-2014 Various Purpose School Improvement Refunding Bonds

On October 1, 2005, the School District issued \$21,000,000 in voted general obligation bonds for the purpose of constructing new classroom facilities. Current interest bonds were issued in an aggregate principal amount of \$19,980,000. Of these bonds, \$4,225,000 were serial bonds and \$15,755,000 were term bonds. The bonds were issued for a 28-year period with final maturity in December 2033. Capital appreciation bonds, issued at \$1,020,000, were not subject to prior redemption, but have matured.

During fiscal year 2014, the School District refunded the 2005 Various Purpose School Improvement General Obligation Bonds in two series. The 2013 series Various School Improvement Refunding Bonds were issued on November 7, 2013 and the 2014 series Various Purpose School Improvement Refunding Bonds were issued on April 15, 2014.

Washington Court House City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 13 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS *(continued)*

The capital appreciation bonds, issued at \$189,994, are not subject to prior redemption. During fiscal year 2022, \$122,434 in capital appreciation bonds matured. The remaining capital appreciation bonds will mature in fiscal years 2023 and 2024 with a maturity amount of \$35,000, and \$1,070,000 in the maturing fiscal years, respectively. For fiscal year 2022, the capital appreciation bonds were accreted \$295,711.

2015 School Energy Conservation Improvement Bonds

During fiscal year 2015, the School District issued School Energy Conservation Improvement Bonds in the amount of \$720,000. The term bonds, maturing on December 1, 2029, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption.

2021 Various Purpose School Improvement Refunding Bonds

During fiscal year 2022, the School District issued Various Purpose School Improvement Refunding Bonds in the amount of \$10,406,018 to advance refund \$10,455,000 serial and term bonds from the 2013 and 2014 series Various Purpose School Improvement Refunding Bonds. The serial bonds totaling \$9,680,000 mature on December 1, 2032. The capital appreciation bonds, issued at \$726,018, are not subject to prior redemption. The capital appreciation bonds will mature in fiscal year 2031 with a maturity amount of \$1,420,000. For fiscal year 2022, the capital appreciation bonds were accreted \$22,531.

The net proceeds were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide funds for redemption at December 1, 2023. As a result, \$10,455,000 in 2013 and 2014 series bonds are considered defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the statement of net position. The advance refunding reduced the total debt service payments by \$734,962 and to obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$561,589.

The 2013-2014 School Improvement Bonds and the 2021 School Improvement Bonds will be retired from the Bond Retirement Debt Service Fund. The 2015 School Energy Conservation Improvement Bonds will be retired from the General Fund from realized savings.

The School District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service. Compensated absences, net pension, and OPEB liabilities will be paid from the General Fund and Other Governmental Funds.

The School District's overall legal debt margin was \$14,278,947 with an energy conservation debt margin of \$1,871,978 and an unvoted debt margin of \$255,220 at June 30, 2022.

Washington Court House City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 13 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS *(continued)*

Principal and interest requirements to retire general obligation debt outstanding at June 30, 2022, are as follows:

General Obligation Various Purpose School Improvement Refunding Bonds						
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Serial Bonds		Capital Appreciation Bonds		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 301,918	\$ 4,243	\$ 30,757	\$ 1,004,243	\$ 332,675
2024	105,000	275,318	63,317	1,006,683	168,317	1,282,001
2025	1,180,000	249,618	-	-	1,180,000	249,618
2026	1,225,000	201,518	-	-	1,225,000	201,518
2027	1,270,000	151,618	-	-	1,270,000	151,618
2028-2032	5,510,000	247,523	726,018	693,982	6,236,018	941,505
2033	135,000	1,350	-	-	135,000	1,350
Total	<u>\$ 10,425,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,428,863</u>	<u>\$ 793,578</u>	<u>\$ 1,731,422</u>	<u>\$ 11,218,578</u>	<u>\$ 3,160,285</u>

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Direct Placement 2015 Energy Conservation	
	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 50,000	\$ 10,040
2024	50,000	8,785
2025	50,000	7,530
2026	50,000	6,275
2027	55,000	4,958
2028-2030	170,000	6,526
Total	<u>\$ 425,000</u>	<u>\$ 44,114</u>

NOTE 14 – INTERFUND ACTIVITY

As of June 30, 2022, the General Fund had \$671,333 in interfund receivables due from other governmental funds.

General Fund advances are made to move unrestricted balances to support programs and projects accounted for in other funds. Advancing monies to other funds is necessary due to timing differences in the receiving of grant monies. When the monies are finally received, the grant fund will use these restricted monies to reimburse the General Fund for the initial advance.

NOTE 15 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS AND INSURANCE PURCHASING POOLS

Jointly Governed Organizations

Miami Valley Educational Computer Association

The Miami Valley Educational Computer Association (MVECA) is a jointly governed organization consisting of 32 school districts. The jointly governed organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment to administrative and instructional functions among member districts. Each of the governments of these schools supports MVECA and shares in a percentage of equity based on the resources provided. MVECA is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of superintendents and treasurers of the members' school districts. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the Board. The School District paid MVECA \$535,353 for equipment and services during the fiscal year. Financial information can be obtained from Thor Sage, who serves as Director, at 888 Dayton St., Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387.

Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council

The School District participates in the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council (SOEPC), a purchasing council made up of over 200 school districts. The purpose of SOEPC is to obtain prices for quality merchandise and services commonly used by schools. All member districts are obligated to pay all fees, charges, or other assessments as established by SOEPC. Each member district has one voting representative. Any district withdrawing from SOEPC forfeits its claim to any and all SOEPC assets. One-year prior notice is necessary for withdrawal from the group. During this time, the withdrawing member is liable for all member obligations during the one-year period. To obtain financial information, write to the Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council, Ken Swink, who serves as Director, at 303 Corporate Center Drive, Suite 208, Vandalia, OH 45377.

Insurance Purchasing Pools

South Central Ohio Insurance Consortium

The School District is a member of the South Central Ohio Insurance Consortium (SCOIC), an insurance purchasing pool. The SCOIC's primary purpose and objective is establishing and carrying out a cost effective cooperative health program for its member organizations. The governing board consists of the superintendent or other designee appointed by each of the members of the SCOIC. Members include multiple public entities with several thousand employee lives covered for medical and prescription benefits with multiple plan designs in place as well as dental, vision, life, and accidental death and dismemberment insurances. The Bloom Carroll Local School District serves as the fiscal agent for the SCOIC.

Washington Court House City School District

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 15 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS AND INSURANCE
PURCHASING POOLS *(continued)*

SCOIC contracts with the Jefferson Health Plan (formerly, the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA)), for internal pool and stop loss coverage. The SCOIC members are considered self-insured and pay a monthly premium to SCOIC that is actuarially calculated based on the participants' actual claims experience which are utilized for the payment of claims within the claims servicing pool up to the self-insurance deductible limit; and for this portion of the plan, all plan participants retain their own risk. An additional fee is paid for participation in the internal pool that is based on the claims of the internal pool in aggregate and is not based on individual claims experience. In the event of a deficiency in the internal pool, participants would be charged a higher rate for participation, and in the event of a surplus, the internal pool pays dividends to the participants. SCOIC members participate in the shared risk pool through the Jefferson Health Plan for individual claims from \$75,000 to \$500,000. SCOIC members are then covered under stop loss coverage for claims over \$500,000. In the event that the School District would withdraw from SCOIC, the School District would be required to give a 180 day notice prior to the end of their three year contract, be responsible for all run-out claims, and would have no rights to share in any surplus funds of SCOIC. To obtain financial information for the SCOIC, write to the fiscal agent, Bloom Carroll Local School District, 5240 Plum Road NW, Carroll, Ohio 43112.

Ohio School Plan

The School District participates in the Ohio School Plan (OSP), an insurance purchasing pool. The OSP is created and organized pursuant to and as authorized by Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code. The OSP is an unincorporated, non-profit association of its members and an instrumentality for each member for the purpose of enabling members of the OSP to provide for a formalized, joint insurance purchasing program to maintain adequate insurance protection, risk management programs and other administrative services. The OSP's business and affairs are conducted by a 13-member Board of Directors consisting of school district superintendents and treasurers. The OSP has an agreement with Hylant Administrative Services, LLC to provide underwriting, claims management, risk management, accounting, system support services, sales and marketing for the OSP. The Hylant Administrative Services, LLC also coordinates reinsurance brokerage services for the OSP.

NOTE 16 – SET-ASIDE CALCULATIONS

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 fiscal year-end or offset by similarly restricted resources received during the fiscal year must be held in cash at fiscal year-end and carried forward to be used for the same purposes in future fiscal years.

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 16 – SET-ASIDE CALCULATIONS *(continued)*

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

	<u>Capital Improvements</u>
Set-aside reserve balance as of June 30, 2021	\$ -
Current year set-aside requirement	378,265
Current year offsets	(167,243)
Current year qualifying expenditures	<u>(211,022)</u>
Total	<u>\$ -</u>
Set-aside reserve balance as of June 30, 2022	<u>\$ -</u>

Although the School District had offsets and qualifying expenditures for capital acquisitions that exceeded the set-aside requirements, these amounts may not be used to reduce the set-aside requirements of future fiscal years and therefore are not presented as being carried forward to the next fiscal year.

NOTE 17 – 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, 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. As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2022 were finalized.

Washington Court House City School District
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 17 – CONTINGENCIES *(continued)*

Litigation

The School District is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the School District’s attorney, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the School District.

NOTE 18 – SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS

Encumbrances

Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods and services. Encumbrances 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	\$ 1,367,996
Other Governmental Funds	<u>1,210,640</u>
	<u>\$ 2,578,636</u>

NOTE 19 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE AND RESTATEMENT

For fiscal year 2022, the School District implemented GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, and related guidance. This Statement revised lease guidance by establishing a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, lessees are required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and lessors are required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources.

The implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 resulted in lease amounts that were deemed immaterial. The School District restated beginning net position by \$2,975 to eliminate the capital lease assets and related liabilities that were recognized under the preceding lease guidance.

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Required Supplementary Information

Washington Court House City School District
 Required Supplementary Information
 Schedules of School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
 and School District Pension Contributions
 School Employees Retirement System of Ohio

Measurement Date Fiscal Year (1)(2)	School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	School District's Covered Payroll	School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2014	0.081398%	\$ 4,840,478	\$ 2,102,153	230.26%	65.52%
2015	0.081398%	4,119,506	2,389,156	172.43%	71.70%
2016	0.080770%	4,608,695	3,278,961	140.55%	69.16%
2017	0.079127%	5,791,339	3,237,079	178.91%	62.98%
2018	0.077590%	4,635,809	3,099,764	149.55%	69.50%
2019	0.084073%	4,815,009	3,055,393	157.59%	71.36%
2020	0.092142%	5,513,044	3,176,941	173.53%	70.85%
2021	0.092012%	6,085,876	3,579,214	170.03%	68.55%
2022	0.089239%	3,292,652	3,080,350	106.89%	82.86%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available. The School District will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.

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

Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	School District's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2013	\$ 290,938	\$ (290,938)	\$ -	\$ 2,102,153	13.84%
2014	331,137	(331,137)	-	2,389,156	13.86%
2015	432,167	(432,167)	-	3,278,961	13.18%
2016	453,191	(453,191)	-	3,237,079	14.00%
2017	433,967	(433,967)	-	3,099,764	14.00%
2018	412,478	(412,478)	-	3,055,393	13.50%
2019	428,887	(428,887)	-	3,176,941	13.50%
2020	501,090	(501,090)	-	3,579,214	14.00%
2021	431,249	(431,249)	-	3,080,350	14.00%
2022	447,261	(447,261)	-	3,194,721	14.00%

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information.

Washington Court House City School District
 Required Supplementary Information
 Schedules of School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
 and School District Pension Contributions
 State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Measurement Date Fiscal Year (1)(2)	School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	School District's Covered Payroll	School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2014	0.082065%	\$ 23,777,571	\$ 8,658,723	274.61%	69.30%
2015	0.082065%	19,961,133	9,029,800	221.06%	74.70%
2016	0.081259%	22,457,553	8,858,336	253.52%	72.09%
2017	0.081466%	27,268,975	8,737,871	312.08%	66.78%
2018	0.084168%	19,994,186	9,056,914	220.76%	75.30%
2019	0.085426%	18,783,115	10,091,557	186.13%	77.30%
2020	0.083940%	18,562,742	10,196,243	182.05%	77.40%
2021	0.080895%	19,573,769	9,096,500	215.18%	75.50%
2022	0.084645%	10,822,591	10,444,607	103.62%	87.80%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available. The School District will continue to present information for years available until a full ten-year trend is compiled.

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

Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	School District's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2013	\$ 1,125,634	\$ (1,125,634)	\$ -	\$ 8,658,723	13.00%
2014	1,173,874	(1,173,874)	-	9,029,800	13.00%
2015	1,240,167	(1,240,167)	-	8,858,336	14.00%
2016	1,223,302	(1,223,302)	-	8,737,871	14.00%
2017	1,267,968	(1,267,968)	-	9,056,914	14.00%
2018	1,412,818	(1,412,818)	-	10,091,557	14.00%
2019	1,427,474	(1,427,474)	-	10,196,243	14.00%
2020	1,273,510	(1,273,510)	-	9,096,500	14.00%
2021	1,462,245	(1,462,245)	-	10,444,607	14.00%
2022	1,547,802	(1,547,802)	-	11,055,729	14.00%

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information.

Washington Court House City School District

Required Supplementary Information

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

and School District OPEB Contributions

School Employees Retirement System of Ohio

Measurement Date Fiscal Year (1)(2)	School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	School District's Covered Payroll	School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
2017	0.079945%	\$ 2,278,726	\$ 3,237,079	70.39%	11.49%
2018	0.078808%	2,115,008	3,099,764	68.23%	12.46%
2019	0.085296%	2,366,339	3,055,393	77.45%	13.57%
2020	0.094213%	2,369,271	3,176,941	74.58%	15.57%
2021	0.095540%	2,076,407	3,579,214	58.01%	18.17%
2022	0.091805%	1,737,480	3,080,350	56.41%	24.08%

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

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

Fiscal Year (3)	Contractually Required Contributions (4)	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	School District's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2016	\$ 39,417	\$ (39,417)	\$ -	\$ 3,237,079	1.22%
2017	43,289	(43,289)	-	3,099,764	1.40%
2018	61,376	(61,376)	-	3,055,393	2.01%
2019	72,386	(72,386)	-	3,176,941	2.28%
2020	61,659	(61,659)	-	3,579,214	1.72%
2021	57,998	(57,998)	-	3,080,350	1.88%
2022	57,130	(57,130)	-	3,194,721	1.79%

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

(4) Includes Surcharge.

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information.

Washington Court House City School District
 Required Supplementary Information
 Schedules of School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)
 and School District OPEB Contributions
 State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Measurement Date Fiscal Year (1)(2)	School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	School District's Covered Payroll	School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
2017	0.081466%	\$ 4,356,799	\$ 8,737,871	49.86%	37.30%
2018	0.084168%	3,283,908	9,056,914	36.26%	47.10%
2019	0.085425%	(1,372,698)	10,091,557	(13.60%)	176.00%
2020	0.083940%	(1,390,242)	10,196,243	(13.63%)	174.70%
2021	0.080895%	(1,421,731)	9,096,500	(15.63%)	182.10%
2022	0.084645%	(1,784,666)	10,444,607	(17.09%)	174.70%

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

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

Fiscal Year (3)	Contractually Required Contributions (4)	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	School District's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2016	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	8,737,871	0.00%
2017	-	-	-	9,056,914	0.00%
2018	-	-	-	10,091,557	0.00%
2019	-	-	-	10,196,243	0.00%
2020	-	-	-	9,096,500	0.00%
2021	-	-	-	10,444,607	0.00%
2022	-	-	-	11,055,729	0.00%

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

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

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information.

Washington Court House City School District
Required Supplementary Information
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio

Notes to Pension Information

Changes of Benefit Terms

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

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

Changes of Assumptions

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

For measurement period 2020, the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.00% to 2.40%, the assumed real wage growth was increased from 0.50% to 0.85%, the cost-of-living adjustments were reduced from 2.50% to 2.00%, the discount rate was reduced from 7.50% to 7.00%, the rates of withdrawal, compensation, participation, spouse coverage assumption, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, and mortality among active members, service retirees and beneficiaries and disabled members were updated.

Notes to OPEB Information

Changes of Benefit Terms

None noted.

Changes of Assumptions

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

For measurement period 2020, the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.00% to 2.40%, the assumed real wage growth was increased from 0.50% to 0.85%, the cost-of-living adjustments were reduced from 2.50% to 2.00%, the discount rate was reduced from 7.50% to 7.00%, the rates of withdrawal, compensation, participation, spouse coverage assumption, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, and mortality among active members, service retirees and beneficiaries and disabled members were updated.

Washington Court House City School District
Required Supplementary Information
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio

Notes to Pension Information

Changes of Benefit Terms

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

Changes of Assumptions

For the measurement period 2017, changes in assumptions were made based upon an updated experience study that was completed for the five-year period ended June 30, 2016. Significant changes included a reduction of the discount rate from 7.75% to 7.45%, the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%, and total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25% due to lower inflation. The health and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016. Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

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

Notes to OPEB Information

Changes of Benefit Terms

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

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

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

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

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

Washington Court House City School District
Required Supplementary Information
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
(continued)

Notes to OPEB Information (continued)

Changes of Assumptions

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

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

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

Washington Court House City School District
 Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
 Year Ended June 30, 2022

Federal Grantor/Program Title	Pass-Through Entity Number	Federal AL Number	Federal Revenues	Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Agriculture:				
<i>(Passed through Ohio Department of Education)</i>				
Child Nutrition Cluster:				
<i>Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution):</i>				
National School Lunch Program	n/a	10.555	\$ 88,674	88,674
<i>Cash Assistance:</i>				
School Breakfast Program	n/a	10.553	347,285	347,285
National School Lunch Program	n/a	10.555	913,612	913,612
COVID-19 - National School Lunch Program	n/a	10.555	38,769	38,769
Summer Food Service Program for Children	n/a	10.559	338,437	338,437
<i>Cash Assistance Subtotal</i>			<u>1,638,103</u>	<u>1,638,103</u>
Child Nutrition Cluster Total			<u>1,726,777</u>	<u>1,726,777</u>
COVID-19 State Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer Administrative Costs Grants	n/a	10.649	3,063	3,063
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			<u>1,729,840</u>	<u>1,729,840</u>
Federal Communications Commission:				
COVID-19 Emergency Connectivity Fund Program		32.009	349,990	557,984
Total Federal Communications Commission			<u>349,990</u>	<u>557,984</u>
U.S. Department of Education:				
<i>(Passed through Ohio Department of Education)</i>				
Career Development	n/a	84.048	800	1,173
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies (2021)	S010A210035	84.010A	290,231	176,422
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies (2022)	S010A220035	84.010A	559,880	634,534
			<u>850,111</u>	<u>810,956</u>
Special Education Cluster:				
Special Education - Grants to States (2021)	H027A210111	84.027A	126,326	88,957
Special Education - Grants to States (2022)	H027A220111	84.027A	466,817	492,011
Special Education - Preschool Grants (2021)	H173A210119	84.173A	11,771	-
Special Education - Preschool Grants (2022)	H173A220119	84.173A	689	689
Special Education Cluster Total			<u>605,603</u>	<u>581,657</u>
Rural Education (2021)	S358B210035	84.358	11,109	-
Rural Education (2022)	S358B220035	84.358B	681	681
			<u>11,790</u>	<u>681</u>
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants (2021)	S367A210034	84.367A	37,029	19,931
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants (2022)	S367A220034	84.367A	80,312	88,161
			<u>117,341</u>	<u>108,092</u>
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants (2021)	n/a	84.371C	7,384	7
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants (2022)	n/a	84.371C	53,730	56,944
			<u>61,114</u>	<u>56,951</u>
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program (2021)	SA24A210036	84.424A	11,279	4,805
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program (2022)	SA24A220036	84.424A	12,547	27,644
			<u>23,826</u>	<u>32,449</u>
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund	n/a	84.425D	2,204,127	1,479,975
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund	n/a	84.425U	837,510	808,533
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund	n/a	84.425W	1,365	40,375
			<u>3,043,002</u>	<u>2,328,883</u>
Total U.S. Department of Education			<u>4,713,587</u>	<u>3,920,842</u>
Total Federal Awards			\$ <u>6,793,417</u>	<u>6,208,666</u>

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS:

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the "Schedule") includes the federal award activity of the Washington Court House City School District (the "School District") under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2022. The information in this Schedule is presented 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 School District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, or changes in net position of the School District.

NOTE B - 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 the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. The School District has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE C - FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Nonmonetary assistance is reported in the schedule at the entitlement value of the commodities received and disbursed.

NOTE D - NUTRITION CLUSTER

Cash receipts from the U.S. Department of Agriculture are commingled with State grants. It is assumed federal monies are expended first.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Education
Washington Court House City School District:

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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Washington Court House City School District ("School District") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 19, 2022.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the School District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School 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 School 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 School District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants 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 School 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 School District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio
December 19, 2022

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Education
Washington Court House City School District:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Washington Court House City School District's (the School District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022. The School District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, Washington Court House City School District complied, in all material respects, with the types of 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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the School 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 School District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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 School District's federal programs.

Auditors' 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 School 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 School 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 School 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 School 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 School 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 a 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 Auditors' 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 that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Clark, Schaefer, Hackett & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio
December 19, 2022

Washington Court House City School District
 Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
 Year Ended June 30, 2022

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued :	unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
• Material weakness(es) identified?	no
• Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weaknesses?	none reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	no

Federal Awards

Internal Control over major programs:	
• Material weakness(es) identified?	no
• Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weaknesses?	none reported
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs:	unmodified
Any audit findings that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	no
Identification of major programs:	
• Federal Assistance Listing 84.425D, 84.425U, 84.425W – COVID-19 -Education Stabilization Fund (ESF)	
• Federal Assistance Listing 84.010 – Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	
Dollar threshold to distinguish between Type A and Type B Programs:	\$750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	yes

Section II - Financial Statement Findings

None

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



**WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
FAYETTE 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 1/17/2023

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

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