



**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2022**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Wayne Trace Local School District
Paulding County
4915 U.S. Highway 127
Haviland, Ohio 45851-9738

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the cash-basis financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Wayne Trace Local School District, Paulding County, Ohio (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 cash-basis financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the School District, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in cash-basis financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with the cash-basis of accounting described in Note 2.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of the 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.

Emphasis of Matter – Accounting Basis

Ohio Administrative Code § 117-2-03(B) requires the School District to prepare its annual financial report in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Emphasis of Matter

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the cash basis of accounting described in Note 2, and for determining that the cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for preparation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is also responsible 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the financial statements as a whole that collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements.

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the 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 to the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, this schedule is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

We applied no procedures to management's discussion and analysis as listed in the table of contents. Accordingly, we express no opinion or any other assurance on it.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 30, 2023, on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

January 30, 2023

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
UNAUDITED**

The management's discussion and analysis of Wayne Trace Local School District's (the School District) financial performance provides an overall review of the School District's financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2022, within the limitations of the School District's cash basis of accounting. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the cash-basis financial statements and the notes to the financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2022 are as follows:

- The total net position of the School District increased \$1,364,798 or 10.39 percent from fiscal year 2021's amount.
- General cash receipts accounted for \$14,029,795 or 80.62 percent of total governmental activities cash receipts. Program specific cash receipts accounted for \$3,371,596 or 19.38 percent of total governmental activities cash receipts.
- The School District had \$16,036,593 in cash disbursements related to governmental activities; \$3,371,596 of these cash disbursements were offset by program specific charges for services and sales and operating grants and contributions. General receipts (primarily taxes) of \$14,029,795 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- The School District's major funds are the General Fund, Permanent Improvement Fund, and Capital Projects Fund. The General Fund had cash receipts of \$14,534,367 in fiscal year 2022. The cash disbursements and other financing uses of the General Fund totaled \$14,327,697 in fiscal year 2022. The General Fund's cash balance increased \$206,670 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.
- The Permanent Improvement Fund had other financing sources of \$1,900,000 in fiscal year 2022. The Permanent Improvement Fund had \$910,184 in cash disbursements in fiscal year 2022. Cash balance of the Permanent Improvement Fund increased \$989,816 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.
- The cash balance of the Capital Projects Fund remained \$2,000,000 throughout fiscal year 2022.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

This annual report is presented in a format consistent with the presentation requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, as applicable to the School District's cash basis of accounting.

The statement of net position – cash basis and statement of activities – cash basis provide information about the activities of the whole School District, presenting an aggregate view of the School District's cash basis 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. In the case of the School District, the General Fund, Permanent Improvement Fund, and Capital Projects Fund are presented as major funds.

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
UNAUDITED
(Continued)

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position – Cash Basis and the Statement of Activities – Cash Basis

The statement of net position – cash basis and the statement of activities – cash basis answer the question, “How did we do financially during 2022?” These statements include *only net position* using the *cash basis of accounting*, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. This basis of accounting takes into account only the current year’s receipts and disbursements if the cash is actually received or paid.

These two statements report the School District’s net position and changes in the net position on a cash basis. This change in net cash position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School District as a whole, the cash basis 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, mandated federal and state programs and other factors.

As a result of the use of the cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not collected) and liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements. Therefore, when reviewing the financial information and discussion within this annual report, the reader should keep in mind the limitations resulting from the use of the cash basis of accounting.

In the statement of net position – cash basis and the statement of activities – cash basis, the governmental activities include School District’s programs and services including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, extracurricular activities, and food service operations.

Reporting the School District’s Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the School District can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District’s major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the School District’s most significant funds. The School District’s major governmental funds are the General Fund, Permanent Improvement Fund, and Capital Projects Fund.

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
UNAUDITED
(Continued)

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 year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed view of the School District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer cash basis financial resources that can be readily spent to finance various School District programs. Since the School District is reporting on the cash basis of accounting, there are no differences in the net position and fund balances or changes in net position and changes in fund balances. Therefore, no reconciliation is necessary between such financial statements.

The School District's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a cash basis. The budgetary statement for the General Fund is presented to demonstrate the School District's compliance with annually adopted budgets.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the School District. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District's only fiduciary fund is a custodial fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Recall that the statement of net position – cash basis provides the perspective of the School District as a whole.

The table below provides a summary of the School District's net position at June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021.

	Net Cash Position	
	Governmental Activities 2022	Governmental Activities 2021
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>Assets</u>		
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 14,495,043	\$ 13,130,245
<u>Net Position</u>		
Restricted	1,298,812	1,144,349
Unrestricted	<u>13,196,231</u>	<u>11,985,896</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 14,495,043</u>	<u>\$ 13,130,245</u>

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
UNAUDITED
(Continued)

The total net cash position of the School District increased \$1,364,798, which represents a 10.39 percent increase over fiscal year 2021. This increase is the result of an overall increase in general receipts for property taxes, income taxes, payment in lieu of taxes, and unrestricted grants. These receipts were adequate to cover cash disbursements.

A portion of the School District's net cash position, \$1,298,812 represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The balance of government-wide unrestricted net position of \$13,196,231 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The table below shows the changes in net cash position for fiscal year 2022 and 2021.

	Change in Net Cash Position	
	Governmental Activities 2022	Governmental Activities 2021
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Cash Receipts:		
Program cash receipts:		
Charges for services and sales	\$ 601,781	\$ 1,114,625
Operating grants and contributions	<u>2,769,815</u>	<u>1,989,976</u>
Total program cash receipts	<u>3,371,596</u>	<u>3,104,601</u>
General receipts:		
Property taxes	4,566,494	4,386,140
Income taxes	2,288,311	1,777,681
Unrestricted grants	5,436,664	5,347,659
Payment in lieu of taxes	1,614,549	1,207,450
Investment earnings	109,908	208,169
Miscellaneous	<u>13,869</u>	<u>25,928</u>
Total general receipts	<u>14,029,795</u>	<u>12,953,027</u>
Total cash receipts	<u>17,401,391</u>	<u>16,057,628</u>

(Continued)

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
UNAUDITED
(Continued)

Change in Net Cash Position (Continued)

	Governmental Activities 2022	Governmental Activities 2021
Cash Disbursements:		
Instruction:		
Regular	\$ 6,110,503	\$ 5,910,123
Special	2,020,230	1,944,218
Vocational	128,013	122,862
Other	152,229	226,294
Support services:		
Pupil	669,617	650,996
Instructional staff	718,226	840,418
Board of education	111,241	74,288
Administration	1,093,585	1,066,348
Fiscal	465,386	436,623
Operations and maintenance	1,918,697	1,399,561
Pupil transportation	726,955	636,000
Central	289	434
Operation of non-instruction services:		
Other non-instructional services	21,627	6,738
Food service	697,558	585,150
Extracurricular activities	833,496	624,550
Debt service:		
Principal retirement	337,163	549,897
Interest and fiscal charges	31,778	35,528
 Total cash disbursements	 16,036,593	 15,110,028
 Change in net position	 1,364,798	 947,600
Net position at beginning of year	13,130,245	12,182,645
Net position at end of year	\$ 14,495,043	\$ 13,130,245

Governmental Activities

Governmental net cash position increased by \$1,364,798 in fiscal year 2022. Total governmental disbursements of \$16,036,593 were offset by program receipts of \$3,371,596 and general receipts of \$14,029,795. Program revenues supported 21.02 percent of the total governmental expenses.

The primary sources of receipts for governmental activities are derived from property taxes, income taxes, and grants and entitlements. These revenue sources represent 70.63 percent of total governmental receipts. Real estate property is reappraised every six years.

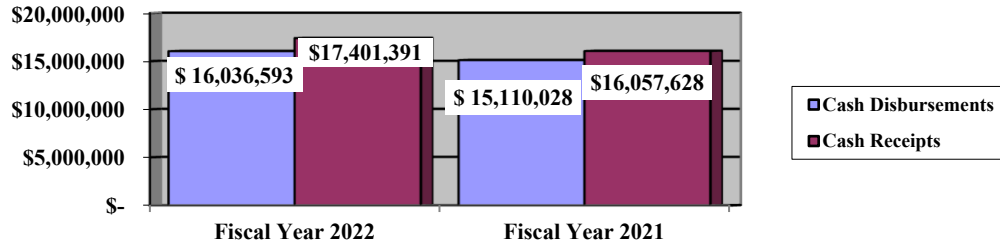
Program receipts of the School District increased \$266,995 or 8.60 percent. General receipts increased \$1,076,768 or 8.31 percent. Disbursements of the School District increased \$926,565 or 6.13 percent.

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
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(Continued)

The largest cash disbursement of the School District is for instructional programs. Instruction disbursements totaled \$8,410,975 or 52.45 percent of total governmental disbursements for fiscal year 2022.

Governmental Activities - Total Cash Receipts vs. Total Cash Disbursements



Governmental Activities

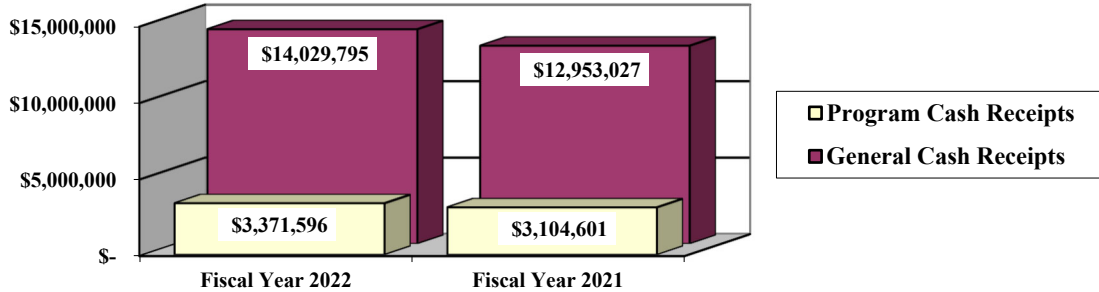
	Total Cost of Services 2022	Net Cost of Services 2022	Total Cost of Services 2021	Net Cost of Services 2021
Cash disbursements:				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 6,110,503	\$ 5,514,713	\$ 5,910,123	\$ 5,174,736
Special	2,020,230	1,035,164	1,944,218	979,418
Vocational	128,013	105,620	122,862	106,583
Other	152,229	10,263	226,294	20,617
Support services:				
Pupil	669,617	488,148	650,996	496,847
Instructional staff	718,226	704,442	840,418	832,510
Board of education	111,241	111,241	74,288	74,288
Administration	1,093,585	1,080,980	1,066,348	1,054,307
Fiscal	465,386	465,386	436,623	433,138
Operations and maintenance	1,918,697	1,913,781	1,399,561	1,170,761
Pupil transportation	726,955	721,148	636,000	633,514
Central	289	289	434	434
Operation of non-instruction services:				
Other non-instructional services	21,627	17,298	6,738	956
Food service operations	697,558	(320,161)	585,150	71,083
Extracurricular activities	833,496	447,744	624,550	370,810
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	337,163	337,163	549,897	549,897
Interest and fiscal charges	31,778	31,778	35,528	35,528
Total	<u>\$ 16,036,593</u>	<u>\$ 12,664,997</u>	<u>\$ 15,110,028</u>	<u>\$ 12,005,427</u>

The dependence upon general cash receipts for governmental activities is apparent; with 78.98 percent of cash disbursements supported through taxes and other general cash receipts during 2022.

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
UNAUDITED
(Continued)

Governmental Activities - General and Program Cash Receipts



Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the School District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The School District's governmental funds are accounted for using the cash basis of accounting.

The School District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$14,495,043, which is \$1,364,798 above last year's total of \$13,130,245. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, for all major and nonmajor governmental funds.

	<u>Fund Balance June 30, 2022</u>	<u>Fund Balance June 30, 2021</u>	<u>Change</u>
Major funds:			
General	\$ 8,238,827	\$ 8,032,157	\$ 206,670
Permanent Improvement	2,957,404	1,967,588	989,816
Capital Projects	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Other nonmajor governmental funds	<u>1,298,812</u>	<u>1,130,500</u>	<u>168,312</u>
Total	<u>\$ 14,495,043</u>	<u>\$ 13,130,245</u>	<u>\$ 1,364,798</u>

General Fund

The General Fund, one of the School District's major funds, had cash receipts of \$14,534,367 in fiscal year 2022. The cash disbursements and other financing uses of the General Fund totaled \$14,327,697 in fiscal year 2022. The General Fund's cash balance increased \$206,670 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
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(Continued)

The table that follows assists in illustrating the cash receipts of the General Fund.

	<u>2022</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Change</u>
<u>Cash Receipts:</u>			
Taxes and payment in lieu of taxes	\$ 8,194,469	\$ 7,106,970	15.30 %
Tuition and fees	204,603	789,873	(74.10) %
Earnings on investments	106,403	204,109	(47.87) %
Other local revenues	36,139	49,093	(26.39) %
Intergovernmental	<u>5,992,753</u>	<u>5,674,819</u>	5.60 %
Total	<u>\$ 14,534,367</u>	<u>\$ 13,824,864</u>	5.13 %

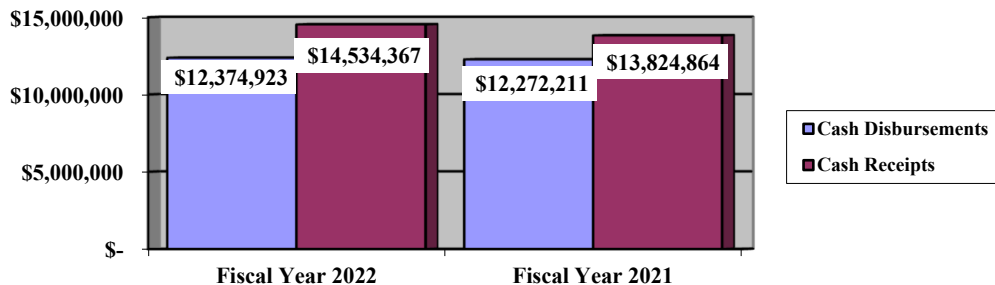
Cash receipts of the General Fund increased \$709,503 or 5.13 percent. Taxes received increased \$1,087,499 during the current fiscal year. This increase was primarily due to an increase in income tax collections received in fiscal year 2022 and School District started collecting payment in lieu of taxes in the 1st quarter of 2022 on the new Timber Road IV wind farm. Intergovernmental revenue increased \$317,934 and tuition and fees decreased \$585,270 during fiscal year 2022. These fluctuations were primarily due to the change in foundation funding during the current fiscal year. Open enrollment receipts that in prior years would have been coded to tuition receipts are now included in the base cost which is coded to intergovernmental receipts.

The table that follows assists in illustrating the cash disbursements of the General Fund.

	<u>2022</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Change</u>
<u>Cash Disbursements</u>			
Instruction	\$ 7,219,813	\$ 7,223,029	(0.04) %
Support services	4,599,084	4,315,223	6.58 %
Extracurricular	408,863	369,062	10.78 %
Debt service	<u>147,163</u>	<u>364,897</u>	(59.67) %
Total	<u>\$ 12,374,923</u>	<u>\$ 12,272,211</u>	0.84 %

Cash disbursements of the General Fund increased \$102,712 or 0.84 percent. Instructional and extracurricular disbursements remained consistent from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022. Support services disbursements increased primarily due to higher pupil transportation and operation and maintenance costs, and debt service disbursements decreased because the School District made a smaller judgement loan payment in fiscal year 2022.

General Fund - Total Cash Receipts vs. Total Cash Disbursements



**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
UNAUDITED
(Continued)

Permanent Improvement Fund

The Permanent Improvement Fund had other financing sources of \$1,900,000 in fiscal year 2022. The Permanent Improvement Fund had \$910,184 in cash disbursements in fiscal year 2022. Cash balance of the Permanent Improvement Fund increased \$989,816 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

Capital Projects Fund

The cash balance of the Capital Projects Fund remained \$2,000,000 throughout fiscal year 2022.

Budgeting Highlights – General Fund

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.

For the General Fund, final budget basis receipts and other financing sources of \$14,540,084 were increased by \$110,065 from the original budget estimates of \$14,430,019. Actual cash receipts and other financing sources of \$14,519,857 were less than final budget estimates by \$20,227. The final budget basis disbursements and other financing uses of \$14,493,300 were \$175,853 greater than the original budget estimates of \$14,317,447. The actual budgetary basis disbursements and other financing uses of \$14,355,622 were \$137,678 less than the final budget estimates.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The School District does not record capital assets in the accompanying cash basis basic financial statements, but records payments for capital assets as disbursements. The School District did not make any facilities acquisition and construction cash disbursements during fiscal year 2022.

Debt Administration

The School District had the following long-term obligations outstanding at June 30, 2022 and 2021:

	<u>Governmental Activities 2022</u>	<u>Governmental Activities 2021</u>
2018 refunding bonds		
Current interest bonds	\$ 1,445,000	\$ 1,635,000
Judgment loan payable	<u>-</u>	<u>144,641</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,445,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,779,641</u>

School District Mission Statement

The Mission of the Wayne Trace Local School District is to prioritize the philosophy of One District-One-Mission-One Vision. Wayne Trace is committed to educational excellence that will help all students achieve at their highest level and to graduate with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes to become thinking, productive citizens in a changing global society, this is accomplished through a system which supports community values and integrates community, technology, and educational resources delivered in a safe environment by a caring staff.

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
UNAUDITED
(Continued)

Economic Factors

The School District, like all other taxing entities in the State of Ohio, faces the uncertainty of the economy. The School District's operating receipts are composed primarily of property taxes, public utility taxes, local income tax, and state foundation funding. With a weak economy, these receipts can fluctuate in great amounts from year to year. Fiscal year 2022 budget ended with revenues over expenses. As we look to fiscal year 2023, the Board of Education does not anticipate any adverse changes to the revenues for the School District.

As for disbursements, the School District faces continued increases in the cost of health care for its employees. The School District also faces an ever increasing number of children requiring special education and services. Charges to provide these services increase every year.

Current Issues

As the preceding information shows, the School District relies heavily on its local taxpayers. Wayne Trace has been blessed with strong voter support as seen with the passage of a .75 percent income tax renewal in 2020 and a .50 percent continuing income tax passed in 2004.

Property tax collections have been stable for the School District in fiscal years 2021 and 2022. The School District has also been receiving revenue from the Wind Turbine farms that are located throughout the School District. These revenue streams have helped to sustain the School District when State funding has not increased. State funding is reliant on student enrollment and it appears at this time the enrollment for fiscal year 2023 will be comparable to fiscal year 2022.

Expenditures for the School District have not decreased. The Board of Education believes strongly in maintaining all facilities, so maintenance cost will continue to be a priority as our buildings age. Cost continues to rise for services that are required for our special needs population. Medical benefits for employees is continuing to rise.

As the School District looks to the future, the Board of Education is committed to sound financial management for the benefit of the students, parents and community.

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 any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Treasurer's office at Wayne Trace Local School District, 4915 U.S. Highway 127, Haviland, Ohio 45851-9738.

WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - CASH BASIS
JUNE 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Equity in pooled cash and investments	<u>\$ 14,495,043</u>
Net position:	
Restricted for:	
Classroom facilities maintenance	255,554
Debt service	230,656
State funded programs	320,937
Food service operations	306,312
Extracurricular activities	131,659
Other purposes	53,694
Unrestricted	<u>13,196,231</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 14,495,043</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - CASH BASIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Cash Disbursements	Program Cash Receipts		Net (Disbursements) Receipts and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental activities:				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 6,110,503	\$ 86,632	\$ 509,158	\$ (5,514,713)
Special	2,020,230	118,016	867,050	(1,035,164)
Vocational	128,013	-	22,393	(105,620)
Other	152,229	-	141,966	(10,263)
Support services:				
Pupil	669,617	-	181,469	(488,148)
Instructional staff	718,226	-	13,784	(704,442)
Board of education	111,241	-	-	(111,241)
Administration	1,093,585	12,605	-	(1,080,980)
Fiscal	465,386	-	-	(465,386)
Operations and maintenance	1,918,697	220	4,696	(1,913,781)
Pupil transportation	726,955	-	5,807	(721,148)
Central	289	-	-	(289)
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Food service operations	697,558	32,989	984,730	320,161
Other non-instructional services	21,627	-	4,329	(17,298)
Extracurricular activities	833,496	351,319	34,433	(447,744)
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	337,163	-	-	(337,163)
Interest and fiscal charges	31,778	-	-	(31,778)
Total governmental activities	\$ 16,036,593	\$ 601,781	\$ 2,769,815	(12,664,997)
General receipts:				
Property taxes levied for:				
General purposes				4,291,609
Debt service				214,664
Classroom facilities maintenance				60,221
Payments in lieu of taxes				1,614,549
Income taxes levied for:				
General purposes				2,288,311
Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs				
				5,436,664
Investment earnings				109,908
Miscellaneous				13,869
				<u>14,029,795</u>
				Change in net position 1,364,798
				Net position at beginning of year 13,130,245
				Net position at end of year \$ 14,495,043

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND FUND BALANCES - CASH BASIS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2022

	<u>General</u>	<u>Permanent Improvement</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Assets:					
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 8,238,827	\$ 2,957,404	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,298,812	\$ 14,495,043
Fund balances:					
Restricted:					
Debt service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 230,656	\$ 230,656
Classroom facilities maintenance	-	-	-	255,554	255,554
Food service operations	-	-	-	306,312	306,312
State funded programs	-	-	-	320,937	320,937
Extracurricular activities	-	-	-	131,659	131,659
Other purposes	-	-	-	53,694	53,694
Committed:					
Capital improvements	-	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Assigned:					
Student instruction	1,988	-	-	-	1,988
Student and staff support	74,702	-	-	-	74,702
Capital improvement	-	2,957,404	-	-	2,957,404
Unassigned	8,162,137	-	-	-	8,162,137
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 8,238,827</u>	<u>\$ 2,957,404</u>	<u>\$ 2,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,298,812</u>	<u>\$ 14,495,043</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - CASH BASIS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	General	Permanent Improvement	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Receipts:					
Property taxes	\$ 4,291,609	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 274,885	\$ 4,566,494
Income taxes	2,288,311	-	-	-	2,288,311
Intergovernmental	5,992,753	-	-	2,173,333	8,166,086
Investment earnings	106,403	-	-	3,935	110,338
Tuition and fees	204,603	-	-	-	204,603
Extracurricular	22,005	-	-	341,385	363,390
Rental income	220	-	-	-	220
Charges for services	45	-	-	33,523	33,568
Contributions and donations	2,850	-	-	5,003	7,853
Payment in lieu of taxes	1,614,549	-	-	-	1,614,549
Miscellaneous	11,019	-	-	34,960	45,979
Total receipts	14,534,367	-	-	2,867,024	17,401,391
Disbursements:					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	5,507,668	46,839	-	555,996	6,110,503
Special	1,578,144	-	-	442,086	2,020,230
Vocational	128,013	-	-	-	128,013
Other	5,988	-	-	146,241	152,229
Support services:					
Pupil	583,264	-	-	86,353	669,617
Instructional staff	669,965	33,596	-	14,665	718,226
Board of education	111,241	-	-	-	111,241
Administration	1,093,585	-	-	-	1,093,585
Fiscal	455,634	-	-	9,752	465,386
Operations and maintenance	1,067,429	676,730	-	174,538	1,918,697
Pupil transportation	617,677	103,458	-	5,820	726,955
Central	289	-	-	-	289
Operation of non-instructional services:					
Food service operations	-	-	-	697,558	697,558
Other non-instructional services	-	14,365	-	7,262	21,627
Extracurricular activities	408,863	35,196	-	389,437	833,496
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	-	-	-	190,000	190,000
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	-	31,778	31,778
Liability Judgments	147,163	-	-	-	147,163
Total disbursements	12,374,923	910,184	-	2,751,486	16,036,593
Excess of receipts over (under) disbursements	2,159,444	(910,184)	-	115,538	1,364,798
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in	-	1,900,000	-	-	1,900,000
Transfers (out)	(1,900,000)	-	-	-	(1,900,000)
Advances in	-	-	-	52,774	52,774
Advances (out)	(52,774)	-	-	-	(52,774)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,952,774)	1,900,000	-	52,774	-
Net change in fund balances	206,670	989,816	-	168,312	1,364,798
Fund balances at beginning of year	8,032,157	1,967,588	2,000,000	1,130,500	13,130,245
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 8,238,827	\$ 2,957,404	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,298,812	\$ 14,495,043

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - BUDGET BASIS
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	
Receipts:				
Property taxes	\$ 4,317,476	\$ 4,291,609	\$ 4,291,609	\$ -
Income taxes	1,794,399	2,288,311	2,288,311	-
Intergovernmental	5,745,128	6,017,613	5,992,753	(24,860)
Investment earnings	180,777	120,000	106,403	(13,597)
Tuition and fees	787,364	77,000	204,603	127,603
Rental income	602	600	220	(380)
Charges for services	-	-	45	45
Payment in lieu of taxes	1,444,195	1,614,550	1,614,549	(1)
Miscellaneous	94,078	64,401	10,651	(53,750)
Total receipts	<u>14,364,019</u>	<u>14,474,084</u>	<u>14,509,144</u>	<u>35,060</u>
Disbursements:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	9,286,985	9,327,434	5,509,655	3,817,779
Special	-	-	1,588,489	(1,588,489)
Vocational	-	-	128,013	(128,013)
Other	3,089	3,089	5,988	(2,899)
Support services:				
Pupil	-	-	583,264	(583,264)
Instructional staff	2,161	2,161	669,965	(667,804)
Board of education	3,211,615	2,755,215	121,741	2,633,474
Administration	408	408	1,081,137	(1,080,729)
Fiscal	423,180	276,017	455,634	(179,617)
Operations and maintenance	22,149	22,149	1,091,509	(1,069,360)
Pupil transportation	5,856	5,856	620,557	(614,701)
Central	-	-	289	(289)
Extracurricular activities	1,034	1,034	399,444	(398,410)
Debt service:				
Liability Judgements	-	147,163	147,163	-
Total disbursements	<u>12,956,477</u>	<u>12,540,526</u>	<u>12,402,848</u>	<u>137,678</u>
Excess of receipts over disbursements	<u>1,407,542</u>	<u>1,933,558</u>	<u>2,106,296</u>	<u>172,738</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Refund of prior year's disbursements	15,000	15,000	10,345	(4,655)
Transfers (out)	(1,310,970)	(1,900,000)	(1,900,000)	-
Advances in	50,000	50,000	-	(50,000)
Advances (out)	(50,000)	(52,774)	(52,774)	-
Sale of capital assets	1,000	1,000	368	(632)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(1,294,970)</u>	<u>(1,886,774)</u>	<u>(1,942,061)</u>	<u>(55,287)</u>
Net change in fund balance	112,572	46,784	164,235	117,451
Fund balance at beginning of year	7,953,966	7,953,966	7,953,966	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	<u>43,936</u>	<u>43,936</u>	<u>43,936</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 8,110,474</u>	<u>\$ 8,044,686</u>	<u>\$ 8,162,137</u>	<u>\$ 117,451</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION - CASH BASIS
FIDUCIARY FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	<u>Custodial</u>
Deductions:	
Extracurricular distributions to OHSAA	\$ 203
Change in net position	(203)
Net position at beginning of year	<u>203</u>
Net position at end of year	<u>\$ -</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND REPORTING ENTITY

Wayne Trace Local 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/or federal guidelines.

The School District was established in 1971. The School District serves an area of approximately 178 square miles consisting of the Villages of Payne and Grover Hill, and portions of Benton, Harrison, Blue Creek, Paulding, Latty, and Washington Townships. It is staffed by 51 non-certified employees and 77 certified full-time teaching personnel who provide services to 966 students and other community members.

The reporting entity has been defined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, “The Financial Reporting Entity” as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, “Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units” and GASB Statement No. 61, “The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34”. 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 the School District, this includes general operations, food service, and student related activities of the School District.

The School District is associated with three jointly governed organizations and four group purchasing pools. These organizations include the Northwest Ohio Area Computer Services Cooperative, State Support Team Region 1, Vantage Career Center, Southwestern Ohio Education Purchasing Council, Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority, Ohio School Boards Association, Workers’ Compensation Group Rating Plan, and TIPS Purchasing Cooperative. These organizations are presented in Notes 13 and 14 of the financial statements.

The School District’s management believes these financial statements present all activities for which the School District is financially accountable.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

As discussed further in Note 2.A., these financial statements are presented on a cash basis of accounting. This cash basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Generally accepted accounting principles include all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements, which have been applied to the extent they are applicable to the cash basis of accounting. Following are the more significant of the School District’s accounting policies.

A. Basis of Accounting

Although Ohio Administrative Code Section 1172-03 (B) requires the School District’s financial report to follow generally accepted accounting principles, the School District chooses to prepare its financial statements and notes in accordance with the cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The School District recognizes receipts when received in cash rather than when earned and recognizes disbursements when paid rather than when a liability is incurred. The accompanying financial statements omit assets, liabilities, net position/fund balances, and disclosures that, while material, cannot be determined at this time. The School District can be fined and various other administrative remedies may be taken against the School District.

These statements include adequate disclosure of material matters, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in the preceding paragraph.

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation

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

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Statement of Net Position – Cash Basis and Statement of Activities – Cash Basis display information about the School District as a whole. The statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental receipts or other non-exchange transactions.

The Statement of Net Position – Cash Basis presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the School District at fiscal year-end. The Statement of Activities – Cash Basis compares disbursements with program receipts for each program or function of the School District's governmental activities. Disbursements are reported by function. A function is a group of related activities designed to accomplish a major service or regulatory program for which the government is responsible. Program receipts 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. Receipts, which are not classified as program receipts, are presented as general receipts of the School District with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of disbursements with program receipts identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general receipts of the School District.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

C. Fund Accounting

The School District uses funds to maintain its financial record during the fiscal year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The funds of the School District are divided into two categories: governmental and fiduciary. The School District has no proprietary funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the School District are financed. The following are the School District's major governmental funds:

General Fund – The General Fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The General Fund balance is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Permanent Improvement Fund – This fund is used to account for all transactions related to the acquiring, constructing, or improving of the School District's permanent improvements.

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(Continued)

Capital Projects Fund – This fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets.

Other governmental funds of the School District are used to account for (a) specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to an expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects, and (b) financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for principal and interest.

Fiduciary Fund Types

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and custodial funds. Trust funds are used to account for cash 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. The School District has no trust funds. Custodial funds account for monies held on behalf others that do not meet the definition of a trust fund. The School District’s custodial fund accounts for athletic tournament monies collected and distributed on behalf of the Ohio High School Athletics Association.

D. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified.

All funds, other than custodial funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The primary level of budgetary control selected by the Board is at the fund-object level for the General Fund, and fund level for all other funds. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

Tax Budget

A budget of estimated cash receipts and disbursements is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by January 20 of each year, for the period July 1 to June 30 of the following fiscal year.

Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission certifies its actions to the School District by March 1. As part of this certification, the School District receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected receipts of each fund. On or about July 1 this certificate is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding fiscal year. Prior to June 30, the School District must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from a fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriation measure. Budget receipts as shown in the accompanying financial statements do not include July 1, 2022 unencumbered fund balances. However, those fund balances are available for appropriations.

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(Continued)

Appropriations

Temporary appropriation measure to control cash disbursements may be passed on or about July 1 of each year for the period July 1 to September 30. An annual appropriation measure must be passed by October 1 of each year for the period July 1 to June 30. The appropriation measure may be amended or supplemented during the year as new information becomes available. Appropriations may not exceed estimated resources.

The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation resolution for that fund that covered the entire fiscal year, including amounts automatically carried forward 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.

Encumbrances

The School District is required to use the encumbrance method of accounting by virtue of Ohio law. Under this system, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded in order to reserve the portion of the applicable appropriation. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed appropriations. Encumbrances at year-end are reported as a reservation of fund balance for subsequent-year expenditures for governmental funds and may be reported as part of restricted, committed, or assigned classifications of fund balance.

Lapsing of Appropriations

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

E. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, all cash received by the School District Treasurer is pooled and invested. Monies for all funds, including fiduciary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through School District accounting records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in pooled cash and investments."

Investments of the School District's 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. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

Investments are reported as assets. Accordingly, purchases of investments are not recorded as disbursements, and sales of investments are not recorded as receipts. Gains or losses at the time of sale are recorded as receipts or negative receipts (contra revenue), respectively.

During fiscal year 2022, the School District invested in negotiable and nonnegotiable certificates of deposits, U.S. Treasury bills, U.S. Treasury note, federal agency securities (FHLB and FHLMC), repurchase agreement, and a U.S. Government mutual fund. Investments are reported at cost basis.

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest receipts for the General Fund during fiscal year 2022 were \$106,403, which includes approximately \$41,269 interest assigned from other School District funds.

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(Continued)

F. Capital Assets

Acquisitions of property, plant, and equipment are recorded as disbursements when paid. The financial statements do not report these assets. Depreciation is not recorded on these capital assets.

G. Accumulated Leave

Employees are entitled to cash payments for unused vacation and sick leave in certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment. Unpaid vacation and sick leave are not reflected as liabilities under the cash basis of accounting used by the School District.

H. Employer Contributions to Cost-Sharing Pension Plans

The School District recognizes the disbursement for employer contributions to cost-sharing pension plans when they are paid. As described in Notes 10 and 11, the employer contributions include portions for pension benefits and for other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

I. Leases

For fiscal year 2022, GASB Statement No. 87, Leases was effective. This GASB pronouncement had no effect on beginning net position/fund balance.

J. Long-Term Debt

Cash basis financial statements do not report liabilities for long-term obligations. Proceeds of debt are reported when cash is received and principal and interest payments are reported when paid. Since recording a capital asset (including the intangible right to use) when entering into a lease is not the result of a cash transaction, neither an other financing source nor a capital outlay expenditure is reported at inception. Lease payments are reported when paid.

K. Inventory and Prepaid Items

The School District reports disbursements for inventory and prepaid items when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

L. Interfund Receivables/Payables

The School District reports advances-in and advances-out for interfund loans. These items are not reflected as assets and liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

M. Interfund Transactions

During the course of normal operations, the School District has numerous transactions between funds. The most significant include:

1. Transfers of resources from one fund to another fund through which resources are to be expended are recorded as transfers.
2. Reimbursements from one fund to another are treated as expenditures/disbursements in the reimbursing fund and a reduction in expenditures/disbursement in the reimbursed fund.

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(Continued)

N. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

O. Equity Classifications

GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS

Equity is classified as Net Position, and displayed in separate components:

- a. Restricted Net Position – Consists of Net Position with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments, or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- b. Unrestricted Net Position – All other Net Position that do not meet the definition of “restricted.”

Net Position restricted for other purposes include resources restricted for scholarships, student managed activity, and miscellaneous grants. The School District’s policy is to first apply restricted resources when a cash disbursement is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted Net Position is available. There was no Net Position restricted by enabling legislation as of June 30, 2022.

P. 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 are 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. It also includes the long-term amount of interfund loans.

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

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

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(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 School District’s Board of Education. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the School District Board of Education or a School District official delegated by that authority by resolution or by State Statute. State statute authorizes the School District’s Treasurer to assign fund balance for purchases on order provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated.

Unassigned – Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

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

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2022, the School District has implemented GASB Statement No. 87, “Leases”, GASB Implementation Guide 2019-3, “Leases”, GASB Statement No. 89, “Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period”, GASB Implementation Guide 2020-1, “Implementation Guide Update - 2020”, GASB Statement No. 92, “Omnibus 2020”, GASB Statement No. 93, “Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates”, GASB Statement No. 97, “Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32” and certain paragraphs of GASB Statement No. 99, “Omnibus 2022”.

GASB Statement No. 87 and GASB Implementation Guide 2019-3 enhance the relevance and consistency of information of the government’s leasing activities. It establishes requirements for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. A lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right to use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. Since the School District does not prepare financial statements using generally accepted accounting principles, the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District. The notes to the basic financial statements include the disclosure requirements under the Statement.

GASB Statement No. 89 establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. GASB Statement No. 89 requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. GASB Statement No. 89 also reiterates that financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period should be recognized as an expenditure on a basis consistent with governmental fund accounting principles. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 89 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

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GASB Implementation Guide 2020-1 provides clarification on issues related to previously established GASB guidance. The implementation of GASB Implementation Guide 2020-1 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

GASB Statement No. 92 enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 92 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

GASB Statement No. 93 establishes accounting and financial reporting requirements related to the replacement of Interbank Offered Rates (IBORs) in hedging derivative instruments and leases. It also identifies appropriate benchmark interest rates for hedging derivative instruments. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 93 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

GASB Statement No. 97 is to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 97 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

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

B. Compliance

Ohio Administrative Code Section 117-2-03(B) requires the School District to prepare its annual financial report in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. However, the School District prepared its basic financial statements on a cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The accompanying basic financial statements omit assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, net position/fund balances, and disclosures that, while material, cannot be determined at this time. The School District can be fined and various other administrative remedies may be taken against the School District.

NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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(Continued)

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the Board of Education has identified as not required for use within the current two-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 other obligations or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, 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 provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);
8. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one-hundred-eighty days and two-hundred-seventy days, respectively, in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim moneys available for investment at any one time 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. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

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

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(Continued)

A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2022, the carrying amount of all School District deposits was \$4,349,662. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, “Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures”, as of June 30, 2022, all of the School District’s bank balance of \$4,531,486 was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

B. Investments

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

Investment type	Balance at Carrying Value	Balance at Fair Value	Investments Maturities				
			6 months or less	7 to 12 months	13 to 18 months	19 to 24 months	Greater than 24 months
Negotiable CD's	\$ 2,530,000	\$ 2,452,186	\$ 494,443	\$ 542,448	\$ -	\$ 477,875	\$ 937,420
U.S. Treasury bills	3,507,988	3,497,469	1,774,447	1,723,022	-	-	-
U.S. Treasury note	999,223	997,836	997,836	-	-	-	-
FHLB	2,440,000	2,359,373	-	494,855	491,065	681,113	692,340
FHLMC	496,268	490,075	-	490,075	-	-	-
Repurchase agreement	23,022	23,022	23,022	-	-	-	-
U.S. Government mutual fund	148,880	148,880	148,880	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 10,145,381	\$ 9,968,841	\$ 3,438,628	\$ 3,250,400	\$ 491,065	\$ 1,158,988	\$ 1,629,760

The weighted average maturity of investments is 1.16 years.

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

Credit Risk: The School District’s investments in federal agency securities and the federal agency securities that underlie the repurchase agreement were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor’s and Moody’s Investor Services, respectively. The negotiable CD’s, U.S. Treasury bills, and U.S. Government mutual fund were not rated. The U.S. Treasury note and federal agency securities (FHLB and FHLMC) were rated AA+ and Aaa by Standard & Poor’s and Moody’s Investor Services, respectively. The School District’s investment policy does not specifically address credit risk beyond the adherence to all relevant sections of the Ohio Revised Code.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, 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 federal agency securities are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty’s trust department or agent, but not in the School District’s name. Of the School District’s investment in a repurchase agreement, the entire balance is collateralized by underlying securities that are held by the investment’s counterparty, not in the name of the School District. Ohio law requires the fair value of the securities subject to repurchase agreements must exceed the principal value of securities subject to a repurchase agreement by 2 percent. The School District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The School District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer other than for commercial paper and banker’s acceptances. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the School District at June 30, 2022:

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(Continued)

<u>Investment type</u>	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Negotiable CD's	\$ 2,530,000	\$ 2,452,186	24.60
U.S. Treasury bills	3,507,988	3,497,469	35.08
U.S. Treasury note	999,223	997,836	10.01
FHLB	2,440,000	2,359,373	23.67
FHLMC	496,268	490,075	4.92
Repurchase agreement	23,022	23,022	0.23
U.S. Government mutual fund	148,880	148,880	1.49
Total	<u>\$ 10,145,381</u>	<u>\$ 9,968,841</u>	<u>100.00</u>

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

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net position as of June 30, 2022:

<u>Cash and investments per note</u>	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 4,349,662
Investments	<u>10,145,381</u>
Total	<u>\$ 14,495,043</u>
<u>Cash and investments per Statement of Net Position - Cash Basis</u>	
Governmental activities	<u>\$ 14,495,043</u>

NOTE 5 – PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis while the School District 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 property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2022 represent the collection of calendar year 2021 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2022 were levied after April 1, 2021, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2021, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised fair value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

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

The School District receives property taxes from Paulding, Van Wert, and Putnam Counties. The County Auditors 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 of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

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(Continued)

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

	2021 Second Half Collections		2022 First Half Collections	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Agricultural/residential and other real estate	\$ 148,834,380	76.66	\$ 151,839,200	76.62
Public utility personal	<u>45,311,080</u>	<u>23.34</u>	<u>46,345,370</u>	<u>23.38</u>
Total	<u>\$ 194,145,460</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$ 198,184,570</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for:				
General	\$27.70		\$27.70	
Debt service	1.20		1.20	
Maintenance	0.50		0.50	

NOTE 6 – INCOME TAX

The School District levies a tax of 1.25 percent for general operations on the income of residents and of estates. Of the overall 1.25 percent taxes, .75 percent is a six-year renewable tax, last renewed in May 2020; .5 percent of the income tax is a continuing tax. Employers of residents are required to withhold income tax on compensation and remit the tax to the State. Taxpayers are required to file an annual return. The State makes quarterly distributions to the School District after withholding amounts for administrative fees and estimated refunds. Income tax receipts are credited to the General Fund.

NOTE 7 – PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES

According to State law and Senate Bill 232, qualifying energy projects are exempt from real and personal property taxation, instead requiring project owners to make payments in lieu of taxes based on generating capacity and other factors. The effect is to tax personal property used in a renewable or advanced energy project favorably for developers. The Ohio Department of Development certifies qualifying energy projects. Certified project owners make annual service payments in lieu of taxes to the county in which the exempted property is located. These payment in lieu of tax monies are then distributed in the same manner as the tangible personal property tax to localities and school districts. Payment in lieu of taxes, received by the School District, for such qualifying energy projects in fiscal year 2022 were \$1,614,549.

NOTE 8 – DEBT OBLIGATIONS

Debt obligations of the School District at June 30, 2022 consisted of the following:

	Balance Outstanding June 30, 2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance Outstanding June 30, 2022	Amount Due in One Year
<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>					
2018 Refunding Bonds					
Current interest bonds	\$ 1,635,000	\$ -	\$ (190,000)	\$ 1,445,000	\$ 195,000
Judgment Loan Payable	<u>144,641</u>	<u>2,522</u>	<u>(147,163)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 1,779,641</u>	<u>\$ 2,522</u>	<u>\$ (337,163)</u>	<u>\$ 1,445,000</u>	<u>\$ 195,000</u>

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(Continued)

Series 2018 Refunding Bonds – During fiscal year 2018, the School District issued \$2,180,000 in general obligation bonds to refund \$2,545,000 of the Series 2010 General Obligation Refunding Bonds. The issuance proceeds were used to purchase securities which were placed in an irrevocable trust to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. This refunded debt is considered defeased.

The issue is comprised of current interest bonds, par value \$2,180,000. The interest rates on the current interest bonds range from 2.00 percent – 2.20 percent.

Interest payments on the current interest bonds are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The final maturity stated in the issue is December 1, 2028.

The net carrying amount of the old debt exceeded the reacquisition price by \$2,133,592. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunding debt, which has a final maturity date of December 1, 2028. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce the combined total debt service payments by \$546,918 and resulted in an economic gain of \$112,913.

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the series 2018 refunding bonds:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	2018 Refunding Bonds		
	Current Interest Bonds		
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2023	\$ 195,000	\$ 27,928	\$ 222,928
2024	200,000	23,978	223,978
2025	200,000	19,978	219,978
2026	205,000	15,928	220,928
2027	210,000	11,778	221,778
2028-2029	<u>435,000</u>	<u>9,679</u>	<u>444,679</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,445,000</u>	<u>\$ 109,269</u>	<u>\$ 1,554,269</u>

Judgment Loan Payable – On October 5, 1995, the Supreme Court of Ohio rendered an adverse decision against the School District in a lawsuit, which was filed as the result of an accident involving a School District bus. The amount of the judgment at June 30, 1997, was \$5,618,561. On July 8, 1997, the School District entered into a loan agreement with the State of Ohio to pay the judgment.

Payments were deducted from the School District's General Fund monthly Foundation payments by the State. The monthly deductions are equal to one-twelfth of two-thousandths, or 2 mills of the School District's total taxable value reported for the lesser of 25 years or a period equal to the number of years required to pay off the loan, commencing July of 1998. The School District fulfilled the debt obligation during the current fiscal year.

Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the School District shall never exceed 9 percent of the total assessed valuation of the School District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1 percent of the property valuation of the School District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1 percent of the property valuation of the School District. The assessed valuation used in determining the School District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006.

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(Continued)

In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the School District’s legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2022, are a voted debt margin of \$16,622,267 (including available funds of \$230,656) and an unvoted debt margin of \$198,185.

NOTE 9 – RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, error and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2022, the School District contracted with Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority for property, fleet, violence, and liability insurance in the amounts as follows:

Bodily Injury and Property Damage	\$ 15,000,000
Personal Injury/Advertising Liability	15,000,000
Products/Completed Operations Aggregate Limit	15,000,000
General Annual Aggregate	17,000,000
Fire Legal Liability	500,000
Medical Payments Any One Person	10,000/25,000
Errors or Omissions	1,000,000
Errors or Omissions Aggregate	15,000,000
Employment Practices Liability	15,000,000
Employment Practices Liability Aggregate	15,000,000
Owned/Leased Vehicles	15,000,000
Medical Payments	10,000/25,000
Uninsured Motorist	1,000,000
Automobile Physical Damage (5 year or new vehicles)	Replacement Cost
Property per Occurrence Limit	
Employee Dishonesty/Faithful Performance of Duty	1,000,000
Forgery or Alteration	1,000,000
Computer Fraud	1,000,000
Money & Securities – In	1,000,000
Money & Securities – Out	1,000,000

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage since fiscal year 2021.

2. Health Care Benefits

The School District participates in the Southwestern Ohio Education Purchasing Council (EPC). Southwestern Ohio Education Purchasing is a council of governments with over 40 years of shared services experience, pooling the purchasing power of 104 Ohio School Districts. Member districts benefit from the EPC’s ability to aggregate volumes on goods and services as health and dental insurance. The EPC self-insures up to a maximum amount per individual and purchases excess coverage through Anthem Insurance.

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)

3. Workers' Compensation

For fiscal year 2022, the School District was enrolled in the Ohio School Boards Association (OSBA) Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan (Plan), an insurance purchasing pool. The Plan is intended to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the Plan. The workers' compensation experience of the participating members is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all members in the Plan.

Each member pays its workers' compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the Plan rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant's individual performance is compared to the overall Plan. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the "Equity Pooling Fund". This "equity pooling" arrangement ensures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the Plan. Participation in the Plan is limited to participants that can meet the Plan's selection criteria. The firm of Gates McDonald & Co. provides administrative cost control and actuarial services to the Plan.

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability/Asset

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

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

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

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)

The net pension/net OPEB liability (asset) are not reported on the face of the financial statements, but rather are disclosed in the notes because of the use of the cash basis framework.

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 11 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description – School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service; 2.2 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.

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. Beginning April 1, 2018, new benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. A three-year COLA suspension was in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. Upon resumption of the COLA, it will be indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5 percent and with a floor of 0 percent. The Retirement Board approved a 0.5 percent COLA for calendar year 2021.

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

The School District’s contractually required contribution to SERS was \$253,512 for fiscal year 2022.

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Plan Description – State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.20 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five year 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 five years of qualifying service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit at any age.

The DC Plan allows members to place all of their member contributions and 9.53 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

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

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

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

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(Continued)

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The fiscal year 2022 employer and employee contribution rate of 14 percent was equal to the statutory maximum rates. For fiscal year 2022, the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The School District’s contractually required contribution to STRS was \$713,576 for fiscal year 2022.

Net Pension Liability

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:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the net pension liability prior measurement date	0.04709100%	0.03865129%	
Proportion of the net pension liability current measurement date	<u>0.04876560%</u>	<u>0.03924396%</u>	
Change in proportionate share	<u>0.00167460%</u>	<u>0.00059267%</u>	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,799,309	\$ 5,017,693	\$ 6,817,002

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS

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

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

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

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

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	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Inflation	2.4 percent	3.00 percent
Future salary increases, including inflation:	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
COLA or ad hoc COLA:	2.0 percent, on or after April 1, 2018, COLAs for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement	2.5 percent
Investment rate of return:	7.00 percent net of system expenses	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

In 2021, Mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weight Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20 percent for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35 percent for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3 percent for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8 percent for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

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

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

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

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

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(Continued)

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

Discount Rate – The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent. The discount rate for 2020 was 7.5 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by state statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.00 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what each plan’s net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate.

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,993,609	\$ 1,799,309	\$ 792,104

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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

	<u>June 30, 2021</u>	<u>June 30, 2020</u>
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.50 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount rate of return	7.00 percent	7.45 percent, net of investment
Payroll increases	3.00 percent	3.00 percent
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00 percent	0.00 percent

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)

For the June 30, 2021, actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Tables with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Tables, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Tables with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

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

<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 geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 percent 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 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2021. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with the rates described previously. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS Ohio's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2021. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2021.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following table represents the net pension liability as of June 30, 2021, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00 percent, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current assumption:

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 9,396,261	\$ 5,017,693	\$ 1,317,812

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(Continued)

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

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

See Note 10 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

Plan Description – School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

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

Funding Policy – State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, prorated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2022, this amount was \$25,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2022, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$31,213.

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The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School District’s contractually required contribution to SERS was \$31,213 for fiscal year 2022.

Plan Description – State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

The net OPEB liability/asset was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total OPEB liability/asset used to calculate the net OPEB liability/asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset was based on the School District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

Following is information related to the proportionate share:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset prior measurement date	0.04880170%	0.03865129%	
Proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset current measurement date	<u>0.05007640%</u>	<u>0.03924396%</u>	
Change in proportionate share	<u>0.00127470%</u>	<u>0.00059267%</u>	
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 947,737	\$ -	\$ 947,737
Proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ -	\$ (827,427)	\$ (827,427)

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.

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

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

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

	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Inflation	2.40 percent	3.00 percent
Future salary increases, including inflation:		
Wage Increases	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment rate of return:	7.00% net of investment expense, including inflation	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Municipal bond index rate:		
Current measurement date	1.92 percent	2.45 percent
Prior measurement date	2.45 percent	3.13 percent
Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:		
Current measurement date	2.27 percent	2.63 percent
Prior measurement date	2.63 percent	3.22 percent
Medical trend assumption:		
Medicare	5.125 to 4.40 percent	5.25 to 4.75 percent
Pre-Medicare	6.75 to 4.40 percent	7.00 to 4.75 percent

In 2021, Mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weight Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20 percent for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35 percent for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3 percent for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8 percent for females. Mortality rates for contingent survivors were based on PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Contingent Survivor mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 105.5 percent for males and adjusted 122.5 percent for females. Mortality rates for actives is based on PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Employee mortality table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates – The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability, what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (1.27 percent) and higher (3.27 percent) than the current discount rate (2.27 percent). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (5.75 percent decreasing to 3.40 percent) and higher (7.75 percent decreasing to 5.40 percent) than the current rate (6.75 percent decreasing to 4.40 percent).

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PAULDING COUNTY**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(Continued)

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 1,174,361	\$ 947,737	\$ 766,694

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 729,680	\$ 947,737	\$ 1,238,994

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

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

	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll increases	3.00 percent	3.00 percent
Discount rate of return	7.00 percent	7.45 percent
Health Care Cost Trends		
Medical		
Pre-Medicare	5.00 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate	5.00 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	-16.18 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate	-6.69 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	6.50 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate	6.50 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	29.98 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate	11.87 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate

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

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

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

Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date – The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2022 from 2.055 percent to 2.100 percent. 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.

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(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:

<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 geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 percent 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 OPEB asset was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2021. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2021. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care fund investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected health care costs to determine 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 and Health Care Cost Trend Rate – The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2021, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00 percent, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ 698,220	\$ 827,427	\$ 935,359

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Trend Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ 930,986	\$ 827,427	\$ 699,366

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

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(Continued)

NOTE 12 – STATUTORY RESERVES

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

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

	<u>Capital Improvements</u>
Set-aside balance June 30, 2021	\$ -
Current year set-aside requirement	162,786
Current year offsets	<u>(1,965,113)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (1,802,327)</u>

NOTE 13 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Northwest Ohio Area Computer Services Cooperative – The School District is a participant in the Northwest Ohio Area Computer Services Cooperative (NOACSC) which is a computer consortium. NOACSC is an association of public school districts within the boundaries of Allen, Auglaize, Hancock, Hardin, Mercer, Paulding, Putnam, Seneca, Van Wert, Wood, and Wyandot Counties, and the cities of St. Marys and Wapakoneta. The organization was formed for the purpose of applying modern technology, with the aid of computers and other electronic equipment, to administrative and instructional functions among member educational entities. The governing board of NOACSC consists of two representatives from each county elected by majority vote of all charter member entities within each county plus one representative from the fiscal agent school district. Financial information can be obtained from Ray Burden, who serves as director, at 4277 East Road, Elida, Ohio 45807.

State Support Team Region 1 – The State Support Team Region 1 (SSTR1) provides specialized core work related to building regional capacity for district, building, and community school implementation of the Ohio Improvement Process (OIP) at a high level. The service region of the SSTR1 includes Defiance, Fulton, Hancock, Henry, Lucas, Ottawa, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca, Van Wert, Williams and Wood Counties. The fiscal agent for the SSTR1 is the Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West. The SSTR1 Executive Director and Single Point of Contact is Lynn McKahan. Contact information is available at www.sstr1.org.

Vantage Career Center – The Vantage Career Center is a distinct political subdivision of the State of Ohio which provides vocational education to students. The Vantage Career Center is operated under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the participating school districts' elected boards. The degree of control exercised by the School District is limited to its representation on the Board. The Board is its own budgeting and taxing authority. To obtain financial information, write to the Vantage Career Center, Laura Peters, who serves as Treasurer, at 818 North Franklin Street, Van Wert, Ohio 45891-1304.

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(Continued)

NOTE 14 – GROUP PURCHASING POOLS

Southwestern Ohio Education Purchasing Council – The School District participates in the Southwestern Ohio Education Purchasing Council, a Council of Governments, defined as a purchasing pool (the Program). The Program has an eleven member Executive Board. All members of the Executive Board are elected from Superintendents, Administrators, Business Managers and Treasurers of active members of the Program. The Program is an unincorporated nonprofit association of its members, which enables the participants to provide for a formalized joint purchasing program to maintain adequate insurance protection and provide risk management programs and other administrative services for medical and dental insurance coverage to the employees of the participants. The School District also uses the bus bidding services and educational supply bidding services of the Program. The health program that is offered is with Anthem and the dental program offered is with Delta Dental and the Life Plan is with UNUM Life Insurance. For more information please contact Southwestern Ohio Educational Purchasing Council, Ken Swink, Director, at 303 Corporate Center Drive, Suite 208, Vandalia, Ohio 45377.

Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority – The School District participates in the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority (SORSA), which was established in 2002 pursuant to Articles of Incorporation filed under Chapter 1702 of the Ohio Revised Code – Non-Profit Corporations and functioning under authority granted by Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code. SORSA’s purpose is to provide a joint self-insurance pool to assist member school districts in preventing and reducing losses and injuries to property and persons which might result in claims being made against members of SORSA, their employees or officers. A nine person Board of Directors manages the business and affairs of SORSA and is elected annually by the members of the pool. The Board of Directors consists of superintendents, treasurers, or business managers from the participating school districts. The School District works with UIS Insurance and Investments, a local agent as a liaison between SORSA and the School District. SORSA employs an Executive Director, Program Manager Risk Control Manager, and Claims Manager. Claims are handled in-hours by Claims Manager, Greg Gilliam. Additional information can be obtained from SORSA at 555 Metro Place North, Suite 645, Dublin, Ohio, 43017 or by calling 866-767-7299.

Ohio School Boards Association Workers’ Compensation Group Rating Plan – For fiscal year 2022, the School District participated in the Ohio School Boards Association Workers’ Compensation Group Rating Plan (Plan), an insurance purchasing pool. The Plan is intended to achieve the benefit of a reduced premium for the School District by virtue of its grouping and representation with other participants in the Plan. The workers’ compensation experience of the participating members is calculated as one experience and a common premium rate is applied to all members in the Plan. Each member pays its workers’ compensation premium to the State based on the rate for the Plan rather than its individual rate. Total savings are then calculated and each participant’s individual performance is compared to the overall savings percentage of the Plan. A participant will then either receive money from or be required to contribute to the “Equity Pooling Fund”. This “equity pooling” arrangement insures that each participant shares equally in the overall performance of the Plan. Participation in the Plan is limited to participants that can meet the Plan’s selection criteria. The firm of Gates McDonald & Co. provides administrative, cost control and actuarial services to the Plan.

TIPS Purchasing Cooperative – The Interlocal Purchasing System, known as TIPS Purchasing Cooperative began in 2002. They service school districts in improving student performance and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of school operations. The governing board consists of a seven-member Board of Directors, elected by local school board members, and an Executive Director, appointed by the Board of Directors located in Texas. Ohio permits agreements with Interlocal Purchasing System. TIPS has a strict Competitive Procurement Process. For more information about TIPS please visit their website at <https://www.tips-usa.com/index.cfm>

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(Continued)

NOTE 15 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

- A. Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2022, consisted of the following, as reported on the fund statements:

<u>Transfers from the General Fund to:</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Permanent Improvement Fund	<u>\$ 1,900,000</u>

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and to use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

- B. Advances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, as reported on the fund statements, consist of the following:

<u>Advances from General Fund to:</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 52,774</u>

The advances will be repaid once the anticipated receipts are received. Interfund advances are eliminated on the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 16 – CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The School District receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal, State and local agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the School District. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on the financial position of the School District.

B. Litigation

The School District is involved in no material litigation as either plaintiff or defendant.

NOTE 17 – BUDGETARY BASIS

The budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – Budget Basis presented for the General Fund is prepared on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The difference between the budgetary basis and the cash basis is outstanding year-end encumbrances that are treated as cash disbursements (budgetary basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (cash basis).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the cash basis statement to the budgetary basis statement for the General Fund:

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(Continued)

Net Change in Fund Cash Balance

	<u>General Fund</u>
Cash basis	\$ 206,670
Funds budgeted elsewhere	(2,806)
Adjustment for encumbrances	(39,629)
Budget basis	\$ 164,235

Certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the General Fund on a cash basis. This includes the Public School Support Fund.

NOTE 18 – COMMITMENTS

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

	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Year-end Encumbrances</u>
General		\$ 39,629
Permanent Improvement		727,030
Nonmajor Governmental		827,287
Total		\$ 1,593,946

NOTE 19 – COVID-19

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

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

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

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal AL Number	Provided to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Education</i>			
<u>Child Nutrition Cluster:</u>			
School Breakfast Program Cash Assistance	10.553		\$ 207,928
National School Lunch Program Cash Assistance	10.555		489,017
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution)	10.555		29,219
Total National School Lunch Program			<u>518,236</u>
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			<u>726,164</u>
COVID-19 Pandemic EBT Administrative Costs	10.649		<u>614</u>
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			<u>726,778</u>
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY			
<i>Passed Through Ohio Office of Budget and Management</i>			
COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027		<u>96,250</u>
Total U.S. Department of the Treasury			<u>96,250</u>
U.S. FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION			
<i>Direct</i>			
COVID-19 Emergency Connectivity Fund Program	32.009		<u>6,964</u>
Total U.S. Federal Communications Commission			<u>6,964</u>
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Education</i>			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010		137,713
<u>Special Education Cluster:</u>			
Special Education Grants to States	84.027		244,070
American Rescue Plan Special Education Grants to States	84.027X		298
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173		12,795
Total Special Education Cluster			<u>257,163</u>
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	84.287	\$ 40,221	151,839
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367		24,433
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424		11,360
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund			
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER I)	84.425D		23,768
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER II)	84.425D		175,063
American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ARP ESSER)	84.425U		327,490
Total Education Stabilization Fund			<u>526,321</u>
Total U.S. Department of Education		<u>40,221</u>	<u>1,108,829</u>
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards		<u>\$ 40,221</u>	<u>\$ 1,938,821</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

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

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

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

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D – SUBRECIPIENTS

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

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

NOTE E – CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE F – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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

Wayne Trace Local School District
Paulding County
4915 U.S. Highway 127
Haviland, Ohio 45851-9738

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the cash-basis financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Wayne Trace Local School District, Paulding County, Ohio (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 and have issued our report thereon dated January 30, 2023, wherein we noted the School District uses a special purpose framework other than generally accepted accounting principles. We also noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures which may impact subsequent periods of the School District.

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 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 from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2022-001.

School District's Response to Finding

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

Purpose of This Report

This 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.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

January 30, 2023

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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

Wayne Trace Local School District
Paulding County
4915 U.S. Highway 127
Haviland, Ohio 45851-9738

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

We are required to be independent of the 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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the 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 combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

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

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



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

January 30, 2023

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**WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
PAULDING COUNTY**

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
JUNE 30, 2022**

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

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

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

FINDING NUMBER 2022-001

Noncompliance

Ohio Rev. Code § 117.38 provides that each public office shall file a financial report for each fiscal year. The Auditor of State may prescribe forms by rule or may issue guidelines, or both, for such reports. If the Auditor of State has not prescribed a rule regarding the form for the report, the public office shall submit its report on the form utilized by the public office.

Ohio Admin. Code 117-2-03(B), which further clarifies the requirements of Ohio Rev. Code § 117.38, requires the School District to file annual financial reports which are prepared using generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

The School District prepared financial statements that, although formatted similar to financial statements prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, report on the cash basis of accounting rather than GAAP. The accompanying financial statements and notes omit certain assets, liabilities, deferred inflows/outflows of resources, fund equities/net position, and disclosures that, while presumed material, cannot be determined at this time.

Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code § 117.38 the School District may be fined and subject to various other administrative remedies for its failure to file the required financial report. Failure to report on a GAAP basis compromises the School District's ability to evaluate and monitor the overall financial condition of the School District. To help provide the users with more meaningful financial statements, the School District should prepare its annual financial statements according to generally accepted accounting principles.

Officials' Response:

See Corrective Action Plan

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None



Wayne Trace Local School District

Paul Jones, Superintendent

4915 US Route 127
 Haviland, OH 45851
 Phone: 419-263-2415, 399-4113 or 622-6300
 Fax: 419-263-2377

Wayne Trace Jr-Sr High School
 Haviland, Ohio 45851
 Michael Myers, Principal
 Ph: (419) 399-4100 or 622-5171

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Patrick Baumle
 Melanie Forrer
 Jeremy Moore
 Rhonda Stabler
 Dick Swary
 Lori Davis, Treasurer

Wayne Trace Payne Elementary
 Payne, Ohio 45880
 Matthew Evans, Principal
 Ph: (419) 263-2512

Wayne Trace Grover Hill Elementary
 Grover Hill, Ohio 45849
 Jennifer Knoblauch, Principal
 Ph: (419) 587-3414

**SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
 2 CFR 200.511(b)
 JUNE 30, 2022**

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2021-001	This finding was first reported in 2004. Ohio Rev. Code § 117.38 and Ohio Admin. Code § 117-2-03(B) for reporting on a basis other than generally accepted accounting principles.	Not corrected and reissued as Finding 2022-001 in this report.	At this time, the Wayne Trace Board of Education feels it is more cost effective to file the OCBOA statement in lieu of the GAAP statement.
2021-002	This finding was first reported in 2021. Material weakness and noncompliance on 2 CFR §§§ 417.10, 180, and 417.20 for not properly retaining evidence of suspension and debarment verification for a vendor.	Corrective action taken and finding is fully corrected.	

Building a Strong Future on the Foundation of a Solid Past

ONE DISTRICT – ONE MISSION – ONE VISION



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Patrick Baumle

Melanie Forrer

Jeremy Moore

Rhonda Stabler

Dick Swary

Lori Davis, Treasurer

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

2 CFR § 200.511(c)

JUNE 30, 2022

Finding Number:

2022-001

Planned Corrective Action:

At this time, the Wayne Trace Board of Education feels it is more cost effective to file the OCBOA statement in lieu of the GAAP statement. The School District is aware that it may be subject to a fine for not complying with the requirement of filing the School District's financial reports based on GAAP.

Anticipated Completion Date:

N/A

Responsible Contact Person:

Lori Davis, Treasurer

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



WAYNE TRACE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

PAULDING 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 2/14/2023

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