BEXLEY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024





65 East State Street Columbus, Ohio 43215 ContactUs@ohioauditor.gov 800-282-0370

Board of Education Bexley City School District 348 South Cassingham Road Bexley, Ohio 43209

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Bexley City School District, Franklin County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

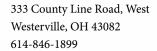
March 06, 2025



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Independent Auditor's Report

Bexley City School District Franklin County 348 South Cassingham Road Bexley, OH 43209

To the Members of the Board of Education:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Bexley City School District, Franklin County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Bexley City School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America 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 Bexley City School District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Bexley City 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.

Bexley City School District Franklin County Independent Auditor's Report

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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 Bexley City 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 Bexley City School District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Bexley City School District Franklin County Independent Auditor's Report

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Bexley City School District's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated January 27, 2025, on our consideration of the Bexley City School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bexley City 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 Bexley City School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Julian & Grube, Inc. January 27, 2025

Julian & Sube, the.

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

The management's discussion and analysis of the Bexley City School District's (the "District") financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2024 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities increased \$2,441,144 or 10.12% from fiscal year 2023's net position.
- ➤ General revenues accounted for \$49,665,404 or 90.41% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, operating grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions accounted for \$5,269,604 or 9.59% of total revenues of \$54.935,008.
- The District had \$52,493,864 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$5,269,604 of these expenses were offset by program specific revenues. General revenues supporting governmental activities (primarily taxes) of \$49,665,404 were adequate to provide for these programs.
- ➤ The District's main operating fund is the general fund. The general fund had \$47,638,213 in revenues and \$47,916,008 in expenditures and other financing uses. During fiscal year 2024, the general fund's fund balance decreased from \$38,464,155 to \$38,183,360.

Using these Basic Financial Statements

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

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

Reporting the District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did the District do financially during fiscal year 2024?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all non-fiduciary assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the District's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the District as a whole, the financial position of the District has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the District's property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs and other factors.

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

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the governmental activities include the District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance, pupil transportation, extracurricular activities, and food service operations.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the District's major governmental funds begins on page 12. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the District's major funds. The District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental funds are the general fund and the bond retirement fund.

Governmental Funds

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

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for other organizations. These activities are reported in a custodial fund. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position. These activities are excluded from the District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the District to finance its operations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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

Required Supplementary Information

The required supplementary information provides detailed information regarding the District's general fund budgetary information, the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability/asset of the retirement systems. It also includes a ten year schedule of the District's contributions to the retirement systems to fund pension and OPEB obligations.

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

The District as a Whole

The statement of net position provides a perspective of the District as a whole. The following table summarizes net position as of June 30, 2024 and 2023.

	Net Position	1
	Governmental	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
	2024	2023
<u>Assets</u>		
Current and other assets	\$ 75,510,510	\$ 74,582,960
Capital assets, net	24,498,189	24,685,603
Total assets	100,008,699	99,268,563
Deferred outflows of resources		
Other amounts	44,212	75,253
Pension	9,313,975	11,268,414
OPEB	1,497,027	986,098
Total deferred outflows of resources	10,855,214	12,329,765
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	6,074,433	5,571,853
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	1,870,237	1,882,968
Due in more than oe year:		
Net pension liability	41,175,590	41,613,826
Net OPEB liability	2,089,344	1,815,991
Other amounts	7,266,229	8,687,984
Long-term liabilities	52,401,400	54,000,769
Total liabilities	58,475,833	59,572,622
Deferred inflows of resources		
Other amounts	19,073,999	18,765,428
Pension	2,411,480	3,547,647
OPEB	4,347,904	5,599,078
Total deferred inflows of resources	25,833,383	27,912,153
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	18,072,813	16,757,636
Restricted	10,449,486	7,134,323
Unrestricted (deficit)	(1,967,602)	221,594
Total net position	\$ 26,554,697	\$ 24,113,553

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

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the District at June 30, 2024 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For fiscal year 2023, the School District adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analysis of Net Position

Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At June 30, 2024, the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$26,554,697.

As the preceding table illustrates, some of the more significant changes in net position were related to the District's net pension liability and net OPEB liability, and the related deferred inflows/outflows of resources. These amounts will fluctuate annually based on a number of factors including investment returns, actuarial assumptions used, and the District's proportionate share of the net pension and net OPEB cost. As a result many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net OPEB asset as follows:

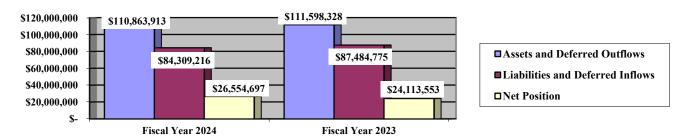
	Governmental	Governmental	
	Activities, 2024	Activities, 2023	
Total net position (with GASB 68 and GASB 75)	\$ 26,554,697	\$ 24,113,553	
GASB 68 calculations:			
Add deferred inflows related to pension	2,411,480	3,547,647	
Add net pension liability	41,175,590	41,613,826	
Less deferred outflows related to pension	(9,313,975)	(11,268,414)	
GASB 75 calculations:			
Add deferred inflows related to OPEB	4,347,904	5,599,078	
Add net OPEB liability	2,089,344	1,815,991	
Less net OPEB asset	(3,086,389)	(4,047,540)	
Less deferred outflows related to OPEB	(1,497,027)	(986,098)	
Total net position (without GASB 68 and GASB 75)	\$ 62,681,624	\$ 60,388,043	

At year end, capital assets represented 24.50% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, buildings and building improvements, furniture, fixtures, and equipment, vehicles, and intangible right to use assets. These capital assets are used to provide services to the students and are not available for future spending. The District's net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2024 was \$18,072,813. Although the District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the District's net position, \$10,449,486, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is \$1,967,602.

The graph below illustrates the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and net position at June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023.

Governmental Activities



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

The following table shows the changes in net position for governmental activities for fiscal years 2024 and 2023.

Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2024	2023	
Revenues			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services and sales	\$ 1,753,651	\$ 1,581,495	
Operating grants and contributions	3,485,953	3,729,031	
Capital grants and contributions	30,000	406,789	
General revenues:			
Property taxes	30,460,567	30,223,532	
Income taxes	9,922,823	10,269,233	
Unrestricted grants and entitlements	7,245,041	7,115,158	
Investment earnings	1,880,435	603,634	
Miscellaneous	156,538	151,052	
Total revenues	54,935,008	54,079,924	
Expenses			
Program expenses:			
Instruction:			
Regular	21,313,557	20,580,466	
Special	7,472,975	7,023,650	
Vocational	427,994	425,797	
Other	863	2,963	
Support services:			
Pupil	3,301,918	3,252,872	
Instructional staff	2,650,706	2,574,170	
Board of Education	34,941	33,656	
Administration	3,250,536	3,286,336	
Fiscal	1,207,306	1,274,466	
Business	299,368	303,486	
Operations and maintenance	4,908,117	5,219,328	
Pupil transportation	1,614,467	1,689,088	
Central	626,791	809,759	
Operation of non-instructional services:			
Food service operations	1,292,686	1,221,823	
Other non-instructional services	540,218	490,918	
Extracurricular activities	1,871,029	1,719,712	
Interest and fiscal charges	192,126	233,243	
Unallocated depreciation	1,488,266	1,437,352	
Total expenses	52,493,864	51,579,085	
Change in net position	2,441,144	2,500,839	
Net position at beginning of year	24,113,553	21,612,714	
Net position at end of year	\$ 26,554,697	\$ 24,113,553	

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

Governmental Activities

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased \$2,441,144. Total governmental expenses of \$52,493,864 were offset by program revenues of \$5,269,604 and general revenues of \$49,665,404. Program revenues supported 10.04% of the total governmental expenses.

Overall, revenues of the governmental activities remained comparable to fiscal year 2023. The most significant change was in investment earnings. This is due to higher interest rates during fiscal year 2024, and also fluctuations in the fair value of the District's investments; any increase or decrease in fair value is reflected as an addition to or reduction of investment earnings revenue.

Expenses of the governmental activities remained comparable to fiscal year 2023 as well with a slight increase of 1.77%.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for fiscal years 2024 and 2023. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenues, unrestricted State grants and entitlements, and other general revenues of the District.

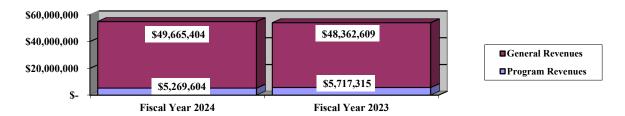
	Governmental Activities				
	Total Cost of Services 2024	Net Cost of Services 2024	Total Cost of Services 2023	Net Cost of Services 2023	
Program expenses:					
Instruction:					
Regular	\$ 21,313,557	\$ 21,071,304	\$ 20,580,466	\$ 19,842,772	
Special	7,472,975	6,509,623	7,023,650	6,031,736	
Vocational	427,994	419,608	425,797	418,022	
Other	863	863	2,963	2,963	
Support services:					
Pupil	3,301,918	2,650,586	3,252,872	2,664,600	
Instructional staff	2,650,706	2,335,226	2,574,170	2,314,534	
Board of education	34,941	34,941	33,656	33,656	
Administration	3,250,536	3,079,180	3,286,336	3,097,701	
Fiscal	1,207,306	1,207,306	1,274,466	1,274,466	
Business	299,368	294,330	303,486	299,666	
Operations and maintenance	4,908,117	4,905,221	5,219,328	4,831,062	
Pupil transportation	1,614,467	1,369,520	1,689,088	1,505,402	
Central	626,791	626,791	809,759	809,759	
Operation of non-instructional services:					
Food service operations	1,292,686	117,680	1,221,823	44,969	
Other non-instructional services	540,218	(70,790)	490,918	(2,922)	
Extracurricular activities	1,871,029	992,479	1,719,712	1,022,789	
Interest and fiscal charges	192,126	192,126	233,243	233,243	
Unallocated depreciation	1,488,266	1,488,266	1,437,352	1,437,352	
Total expenses	\$ 52,493,864	\$ 47,224,260	\$ 51,579,085	\$ 45,861,770	

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

The dependence upon taxes and other general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, as 95.84% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues. For all governmental activities, general revenue support is 89.96%. The District's taxpayers and grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs are by far the primary support for the District's students.

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

Governmental Activities - General and Program Revenues



The District's Funds

The District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$45,525,775, an increase from last year's total balance of \$44,433,707. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance as of June 30, 2024 and 2023.

	Fund Balance	Fund Balance	Change
	<u>June 30, 2024</u>	<u>June 30, 2023</u>	<u>Change</u>
General fund	\$ 38,186,360	\$ 38,464,155	\$ (277,795)
Bond retirement fund	2,103,295	2,026,807	76,488
Nonmajor governmental funds	5,236,120	3,942,745	1,293,375
Total	\$ 45,525,775	\$ 44,433,707	\$ 1,092,068

General Fund

The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund during fiscal years 2024 and 2023.

		2024 Amount	2023 Amount	Percentage <u>Change</u>
Revenues		_	 	
Property taxes	\$	28,298,969	\$ 27,971,873	1.17 %
Income taxes		9,533,251	10,364,032	(8.02) %
Investment earnings		1,631,756	441,974	269.20 %
Intergovernmental		7,852,318	7,542,962	4.10 %
Other revenues		321,919	 244,264	31.79 %
Total	<u>\$</u>	47,638,213	\$ 46,565,105	2.30 %

The overall increase in general fund revenues is primarily due to property taxes and investment earnings; see page 9 for a discussion of these revenues.

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

The table that follows assists in illustrating the expenditures of the general fund during fiscal years 2024 and 2023.

		2024		2023	Percenta	ge
	_	Amount	_	Amount	Change	<u> </u>
Expenditures						
Instruction	\$	28,076,820	\$	26,646,583	5.37	%
Support services		16,848,663		16,650,382	1.19	%
Operation of non-instructional services		71,478		6,804	950.53	%
Extracurricular activities		1,169,256		1,105,643	5.75	%
Facilities acquisition and construction		1,375,151		661,048	108.03	%
Debt service		24,640		23,246	6.00	%
Total	\$	47,566,008	\$	45,093,706	5.48	%

The overall increase in general fund expenditures is due in part to normal wages and salary increases, as well as an increase in fringe benefits costs, including employee health insurance premiums and retirement system contributions. In addition, general inflationary increases contributed to higher costs of purchased services and supplies and materials.

Bond Retirement Fund

The bond retirement fund is reported as a major fund, and it is used to account for property taxes and other revenues that are restricted for principal and interest payments on the District's long-term debt obligations. The bond retirement fund had \$1,785,232 in revenues and \$1,708,744 in expenditures. Fund balance for the year increased from \$2,026,807 to \$2,103,295.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The District's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the general fund.

For the general fund, the original budgeted revenues and other financing sources of \$46,433,735 were increased to \$46,654,305 in the final budget. Actual revenues and other financing sources were \$46,470,858, which is \$183,447 (0.39%) less than the final budgeted amounts.

General fund original appropriations (appropriated expenditures plus other financing uses) of \$51,392,289 were increased slightly to \$51,416,740 in the final budget. The actual budget basis expenditures and other financing uses for fiscal year 2024 totaled \$50,250,859, which is \$1,165,881 (2.27%) less than the final budgeted amounts. This variance is a primarily due to the District's conservative "worst case scenario" approach to budgeting. The District over-appropriates in case significant, unexpected expenditures arise during the fiscal year.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2024, the District had \$24,498,189 invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. The following table shows June 30, 2024 balances compared to those at June 30, 2023.

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

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

	Governmental Activities			<u>tivities</u>
		2024		2023
Land	\$	154,150	\$	154,150
Construction in progress		93,451		181,216
Buildings and improvements		22,500,692		22,985,505
Furniture, fixtures and equipment		1,236,110		836,117
Vehicles		465,857		425,360
SBITA assets		47,929	_	103,255
Total	\$	24,498,189	\$	24,685,603

The overall decrease in capital assets is due to depreciation/amortization expense of \$1,766,554 exceeding capital asset additions of \$1,579,140. See Note 8 in the notes to the basic financial statements for additional information on the District's capital assets.

Debt Administration

The following table shows the District's outstanding debt obligations at June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023.

	Governmental Activities			Governmental Activities	
	_	2024	-	2023	
General obligation bonds SBITA Liability	\$	6,365,000 15,855	\$	7,840,000 38,986	
Total	\$	6,380,855	\$	7,878,986	

At June 30, 2024, \$1,527,688 is due within one year and \$4,853,167 is due in more than one year. There was no new debt incurred in fiscal year 2024 and principal payments amounted to \$1,498,131. See Note 9 in the notes to the basic financial statements for more detail on the District's debt obligations.

Current Financial and Economic Conditions

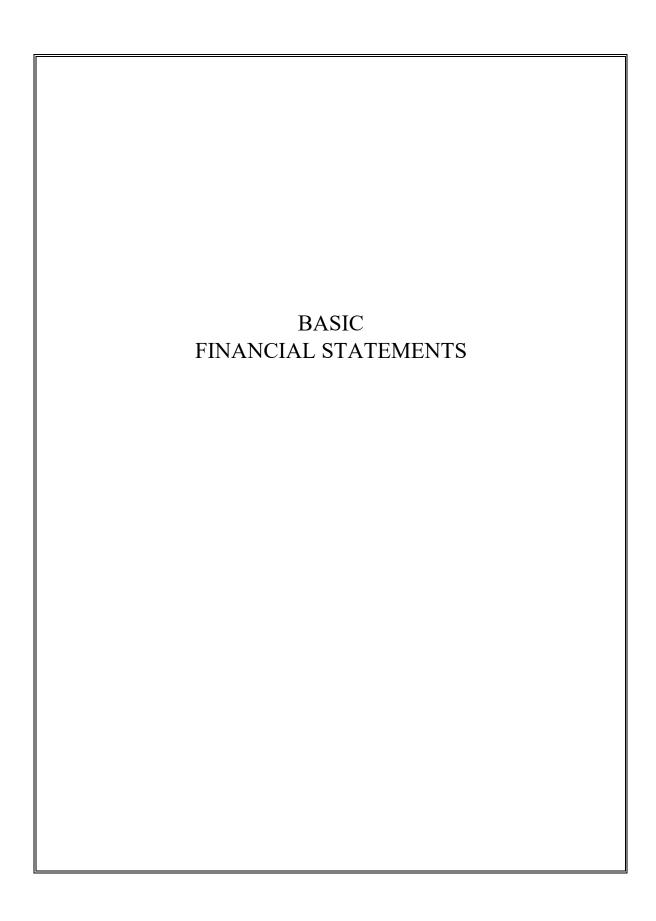
The latest five-year forecast as prepared in May 2024 shows a positive cash balance through fiscal year 2027. However, the future financial stability of the District is not without challenges. The continuing challenge is the delivery of high quality instruction to students post COVID-19 pandemic. The social and emotional challenges of students have never been greater. The second challenge is based in the local/state economy and the performance of the school district income tax coupled with the state's funding of education in Ohio in uncertain financial times. At the beginning of the fiscal year, inflationary increases in expenses were being felt across the district, including personnel.

The property tax laws in Ohio create the need periodically to seek voter approval for additional operating funds. Tax revenues generated from voted tax levies do not increase as a result of inflation or sexennial reappraisal. Often referred to as the House Bill 920 effect. An operating levy is approved for a fixed millage rate, but the rate is reduced for inflation with the effect of providing the District the same amount of tax dollars as originally approved. Therefore, school districts such as ours that are dependent upon property taxes as a primary source of revenue must periodically return to the ballot and ask voters for additional resources to maintain current programs. During the 2023 Franklin County reappraisal, residential properties within the District realized valuation increases of 26% on average. The Ohio Legislature is predicted to make changes on property taxes and that bring uncertainties to future revenues.

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

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning any information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Treasurer of the Bexley City School District, Kyle Smith at 348 South Cassingham Road, Bexley, Ohio 43209.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2024

		overnmental Activities
Assets: Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	34,086,694
Receivables:	Ψ	31,000,071
Property taxes		30,573,274
Income taxes		5,463,257
Accounts		52,102
Accrued interest		143,508
Intergovernmental		304,981
Leases		1,649,569
Prepayments		130,193
Materials and supplies inventory		4,993
Inventory held for resale		15,550
Net OPEB asset		3,086,389
Capital assets:		247.604
Not being depreciated/amortized		247,601
Depreciated/amortized, net		24,250,588
Capital assets, net		24,498,189
Total assets		100,008,699
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Unamortized deferred charges on debt refunding		44,212
Pension		9,313,975
OPEB		1,497,027
Total deferred outflows of resources		10,855,214
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable		339,006
Contracts payable		19,038
Accrued wages and benefits payable		4,026,402
Intergovernmental payable		741,621
Pension obligation payable		665,127
Accrued interest payable		15,864
Unearned revenue		267,375
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year		1,870,237
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability		41,175,590
Net OPEB liability		2,089,344
Other amounts due in more than one year		7,266,229
Total liabilities	-	58,475,833
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		17,586,119
Leases		1,487,880
Pension		2,411,480
OPEB		4,347,904
Total deferred inflows of resources		25,833,383
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets		18,072,813
Restricted for:		-,,
Capital projects		4,250,880
OPEB		3,086,389
Debt service		2,126,606
State funded programs		208,249
Food service operations		182,236
Extracurricular activities		477,578
Other purposes		117,548
Unrestricted (deficit)		(1,967,602)
Total net position	\$	26,554,697

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

				harges for	Oper	ram Revenues rating Grants		tal Grants	R (et (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position overnmental
		Expenses	Servi	ces and Sales	and (<u>Contributions</u>	and Co	ntributions		Activities
Governmental activities:										
Instruction:	Ф	21 212 557	Ф	154 120	Ф	00.115	Ф		Ф	(21.071.204)
Regular	\$	21,313,557	\$	154,138	\$	88,115	\$	-	\$	(21,071,304)
Special		7,472,975		20,791		942,561		-		(6,509,623)
Vocational		427,994		-		8,386		-		(419,608)
Other		863		-		-		-		(863)
Support services:		2 201 010				(51.222				(2 (50 596)
Pupil		3,301,918		-		651,332		-		(2,650,586)
Instructional staff		2,650,706		-		315,480		-		(2,335,226)
Board of education		34,941		-		171 256		-		(34,941)
Administration		3,250,536		-		171,356		-		(3,079,180)
Fiscal		1,207,306		-				-		(1,207,306)
Business		299,368		2 006		5,038		-		(294,330)
Operations and maintenance		4,908,117		2,896		244.047		-		(4,905,221)
Pupil transportation		1,614,467		-		244,947		-		(1,369,520)
Central		626,791		-		-		-		(626,791)
Operation of non-instructional										
services:		1 202 (0)		002.006		272.010				(117 (00)
Food service operations		1,292,686		802,996		372,010		-		(117,680)
Other non-instructional services		540,218		6,783		604,225		20.000		70,790
Extracurricular activities		1,871,029		766,047		82,503		30,000		(992,479)
Interest and fiscal charges		192,126		-		-		-		(192,126)
Unallocated depreciation		1,488,266		-			-			(1,488,266)
Totals	\$	52,493,864	\$	1,753,651	\$	3,485,953	\$	30,000		(47,224,260)
			Prop	eral revenues: erty taxes levie	d for:					
				neral purposes						28,191,950
				bt service						1,571,544
				pital outlay						697,073
				me taxes levied	for:					
				neral purposes						9,922,823
				ts and entitlem		t restricted				
				pecific program						7,245,041
				stment earnings	3					1,880,435
				ellaneous						156,538
			Tota	l general reven	ues					49,665,404
			Chan	nge in net posit	on					2,441,144
			Net _l	position at beg	inning	of year				24,113,553
			Net _l	position at end	of yea	r			\$	26,554,697

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2024

		General	R	Bond etirement		Nonmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:								
Equity in pooled cash								
and investments	\$	27,405,332	\$	1,460,344	\$	5,221,018	\$	34,086,694
Receivables:								
Property taxes		28,225,251		1,627,051		720,972		30,573,274
Income taxes		5,463,257		-		-		5,463,257
Accounts		10,663		-		41,439		52,102
Accrued interest		138,732		-		4,776		143,508
Interfund loans		176,308		-		204.567		176,308
Intergovernmental		414		-		304,567		304,981
Leases		127 700		-		1,649,569		1,649,569
Prepayments Materials and supplies inventory		127,709		-		2,484 4,993		130,193 4,993
Inventory held for resale		_		_		15,550		15,550
Total assets	\$	61,547,666	\$	3,087,395	\$	7,965,368	\$	72,600,429
	Ψ	01,017,000	Ψ	3,001,375	Ψ	7,703,500	Ψ	72,000,129
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	324,774	\$	-	\$	14,232	\$	339,006
Contracts payable		19,038		-		222 215		19,038
Accrued wages and benefits payable Compensated absences payable		3,794,087		-		232,315		4,026,402
Intergovernmental payable		45,835 671,030		0.509		61.083		45,835
Pension obligation payable		,		9,508		56,077		741,621 665,127
Interfund loans payable		609,050		-		176,308		176,308
Unearned revenue		_		_		267,375		267,375
Total liabilities		5,463,814		9,508		807,390		6,280,712
		3,103,011		7,500		007,570		0,200,712
Deferred inflows of resources:		16 22 5 500		027.000		414.710		15 506 110
Property taxes levied for the next fiscal year		16,235,508		935,899		414,712		17,586,119
Delinquent property tax revenue not available		671,220		38,693		17,145		727,058
Income tax revenue not available		936,810		-		2 121		936,810
Intergovernmental revenue not available Accrued interest not available		53,954		-		2,121		2,121 53.054
Leases		33,934		-		1,487,880		53,954 1,487,880
Total deferred inflows of resources	_	17,897,492		974,592		1,921,858		20,793,942
		17,057,152		<i>571,552</i>		1,721,000	-	20,793,912
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable:						4.002		4.002
Materials and supplies inventory		127.700		-		4,993		4,993
Prepayments Unclaimed monies		127,709		-		2,484		130,193
Restricted:		14,256		-		-		14,256
Debt service		_		2,103,295		_		2,103,295
Capital improvements		_		2,103,273		4,233,735		4,233,735
Food service operations		_		_		204,975		204,975
Non-public schools		_		_		116,368		116,368
State funded programs		-		-		94,845		94,845
Extracurricular activities		-		-		477,549		477,549
Community activities		-		-		103,292		103,292
Committed:								
Termination benefits		571,303		-		-		571,303
Assigned:								
Student instruction		275,491		-		-		275,491
Student and staff support		792,625		-		-		792,625
Capital improvements		480,986		-		-		480,986
Subsequent year's appropriations		5,834,274		-		<u>-</u>		5,834,274
Unassigned (deficit)		30,089,716				(2,121)		30,087,595
Total fund balances		38,186,360		2,103,295		5,236,120		45,525,775
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	\$	61,547,666	\$	3,087,395	\$	7,965,368	\$	72,600,429

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

Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position are different because: Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable \$727,058 Property taxes receivable \$936,810 Accrued interest receivable \$936,810 Accrued interest receivable \$13,954 Intergovernmental receivable \$13,954 Intergovernmental receivable \$2,121 1,719,943 Intergovernmental receivable \$2,121 Interpolation of the funds \$2,121 Interpolation of governmental activities \$2,121 Interpolation	Total governmental fund balances		\$ 45,525,775
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Accrued interest receivable Total Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds. Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds. Unamortized interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in governmental funds. The net pension/OPEB assets & liabilities are neither available nor are they due and payable in the current period utflows - pension Deferred outflows - pension Deferred outflows - pension Deferred outflows - pension Net pension liability Deferred outflows - OPEB Net OPEB asset Set Set Set Set Set Set Set Set Set S			
period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Accrued interest receivable Total Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds. Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds. Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds. Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in governmental funds. The net pension/OPEB assets & liabilities are neither available nor are they due and payable in the current period inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows - pension Deferred inflows - pension Deferred inflows - pension Deferred outflows - OPEB 1,497,027 Deferred inflows - OPEB 1,497,027 Deferre			24,498,189
Unamortized premiums on bonds issued are not recognized in the funds. Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds. Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds. The net pension/OPEB assets & liabilities are neither available nor are they due and payable in the current period; therefore, the assets, liabilities and related deferred inflows/cutflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows - pension Deferred inflows - pension Net pension liability Deferred outflows - OPEB 1,497,027 Deferred outflows - OPEB (4,347,904) Net OPEB asset Net OPEB liability Total (36,126,927) Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General obligation bonds General obligation bonds SBITA liability (15,855) Compensated absences (2,640,081) Total	period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds. Property taxes receivable Income taxes receivable Accrued interest receivable Intergovernmental receivable	936,810 53,954	1 710 042
recognized in the funds. (69,695) Unamortized amounts on refundings are not recognized in the funds. 44,212 Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds. (15,864) The net pension/OPEB assets & liabilities are neither available nor are they due and payable in the current period; therefore, the assets, liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows - pension 9,313,975 Deferred outflows - pension (2,411,480) Net pension liability (41,175,590) Deferred outflows - OPEB 1,497,027 Deferred oinflows - OPEB 4,347,904) Net OPEB asset 3,086,389 Net OPEB liability (2,089,344) Total (36,126,927) Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General obligation bonds (6,365,000) SBITA liability (15,855) Compensated absences (2,640,081) Total (9,020,936)			1,/19,943
the funds. Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds. (15,864) The net pension/OPEB assets & liabilities are neither available nor are they due and payable in the current period; therefore, the assets, liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows - pension Deferred inflows - pension Net pension liability Deferred outflows - OPEB 1,497,027 Deferred outflows - OPEB 1,497,027 Deferred inflows - OPEB (4,347,904) Net OPEB asset 3,086,389 Net OPEB liability Total (36,126,927) Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General obligation bonds General obligation bonds SBITA liability Compensated absences Total (9,020,936)			(69,695)
current period and therefore is not reported in the funds. The net pension/OPEB assets & liabilities are neither available nor are they due and payable in the current period; therefore, the assets, liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows - pension 9,313,975 Deferred inflows - pension (2,411,480) Net pension liability (41,175,590) Deferred outflows - OPEB 1,497,027 Deferred inflows - OPEB (4,347,904) Net OPEB asset 3,086,389 Net OPEB liability (2,089,344) Total (36,126,927) Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General obligation bonds (6,365,000) SBITA liability (15,855) Compensated absences (2,640,081) Total (9,020,936)			44,212
due and payable in the current period; therefore, the assets, liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows - pension Deferred inflows - pension Q2,411,480 Net pension liability Q41,175,590 Deferred outflows - OPEB Q4,4347,904 Net OPEB asset Q5,843,89 Net OPEB liability Q2,089,344 Total Q6,126,927 Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General obligation bonds G6,365,000 SBITA liability Q1,020,936 Total Q9,020,936			(15,864)
payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General obligation bonds SBITA liability Compensated absences Total (6,365,000) (15,855) (2,640,081) (9,020,936)	due and payable in the current period; therefore, the assets, liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds. Deferred outflows - pension Deferred inflows - pension Net pension liability Deferred outflows - OPEB Deferred inflows - OPEB Net OPEB asset Net OPEB liability	9,313,975 (2,411,480) (41,175,590) 1,497,027 (4,347,904) 3,086,389	(36,126,927)
Net position of governmental activities \$ 26,554,697	payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. General obligation bonds SBITA liability Compensated absences	(15,855)	(9,020,936)
	Net position of governmental activities		\$ 26,554,697

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

	General	Bond Retirement	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 28,298,969	\$ 1,574,826	\$ 700,462	\$ 30,574,257
Income taxes	9,533,251	-	-	9,533,251
Intergovernmental	7,852,318	210,406	2,701,296	10,764,020
Investment earnings	1,631,756	-	252,622	1,884,378
Tuition and fees	174,929	-	-	174,929
Extracurricular	71,993	-	678,394	750,387
Rental income	2,896	-	91,220	94,116
Charges for services	-	-	793,953	793,953
Contributions and donations	17,004	-	191,680	208,684
Miscellaneous	55,097	-	25,438	80,535
Total revenues	47,638,213	1,785,232	5,435,065	54,858,510
Expenditures: Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	20,818,947	-	323,304	21,142,251
Special	6,829,686	-	641,929	7,471,615
Vocational	427,320	-	-	427,320
Other	867	-	-	867
Support services:				
Pupil	2,843,209	-	467,352	3,310,561
Instructional staff	2,371,540	-	275,525	2,647,065
Board of education	35,002	-	-	35,002
Administration	3,137,988	-	158,639	3,296,627
Fiscal	1,166,467	20,669	8,389	1,195,525
Business	331,170	-	3,306	334,476
Operations and maintenance	4,683,272	-	98,373	4,781,645
Pupil transportation	1,650,587	-	11,700	1,662,287
Central	629,428	-	-	629,428
Operation of non-instructional services: Food service operations	_	_	1,293,386	1,293,386
Other non-instructional services	71,478	_	470,928	542,406
Extracurricular activities	1,169,256	_	707,956	1,877,212
Facilities acquisition and construction	1,375,151	_	30,903	1,406,054
Debt service:		_	30,703	1,400,034
Principal retirement	23,131	1,475,000	-	1,498,131
Interest and fiscal charges	1,509	213,075		214,584
Total expenditures	47,566,008	1,708,744	4,491,690	53,766,442
Excess of revenues over expenditures	72,205	76,488	943,375	1,092,068
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	350,000	350,000
Transfers (out)	(350,000)	-	-	(350,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(350,000)		350,000	
Net change in fund balances	(277,795)	76,488	1,293,375	1,092,068
Fund balances at beginning of year	38,464,155	2,026,807	3,942,745	44,433,707
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 38,186,360	\$ 2,103,295	\$ 5,236,120	\$ 45,525,775

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	1,092,068
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation/amortization expense. Capital asset additions \$ 1,579,1 Current year depreciation/amortization (1,766,5) Total		(187,414)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Property taxes (113,6 Income taxes 389,5 Earnings on investments 17,0 Intergovernmental (217,0 Total	72 61	75,898
Repayment of principal on long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities on the statement of net position.		1,498,131
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in less interest being reported in the statement of activities: Decrease in accrued interest payable Amortization of bond premiums 48,9 Amortization of deferred charges Total	31	22,458
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows. Pension 3,892,9 OPEB 87,0 Total		3,979,980
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability/asset are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities. Pension (4,272,9) OPEB 440,5 Total		(3,832,417)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(207,560)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	2,441,144

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Bexley City School District (the "District") was organized May 1, 1918, and is a fiscally independent political subdivision of the State of Ohio. The District is governed by a five-member board of education (the Board) elected by the citizens of Bexley. The District provides services to approximately 2,534 students and other community members.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

The Bexley Public Library is a school district library created under Chapter 3375 of the Ohio Revised Code and is located in the District. The Board of Trustees of the Library controls and manages the Library and issues its own financial statements. Although the Bexley Board of Education is required to approve appointments to the Board of Trustees and to approve the annual budget, the Board has no authority to reject the Library's recommendations.

The District has no ability to influence the library's operations significantly, no accountability over the fiscal matters of the Library, nor any responsibility for the Library's deficits. Accordingly, the Library's financial statements are not included herein.

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

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

Education support services are provided by the Bexley Education Foundation (the Foundation). The Foundation has a separate nineteen-member Board of Governors. The Board is not appointed by the Bexley Board of Education. The Foundation is a separate entity from the District with no financial interdependency. The Foundation makes cash donations to the District which are approved by the Board of Education. These moneys are accounted for in a nonmajor governmental fund in these financial statements. All other monies of the Bexley Education Foundation are held by the Bexley Foundation at Fifth Third Bank and the Columbus Foundation in the name of the Bexley Education Foundation. The money is invested by the Columbus Foundation. Accordingly, the District has no oversight responsibilities. The Foundation's separate financial statements are not included herein. In addition, the District has no ability to significantly influence operations and no accountability over the fiscal matters of the Foundation.

Within the District boundaries, St. Charles Preparatory School is operated by the Columbus Diocese. Current State legislation provides funding to this parochial school. The monies are received and disbursed on behalf of the parochial school by the Treasurer of the District, as directed by the parochial school. The activity of these State monies by the District is reflected in a nonmajor governmental fund for financial reporting purposes.

B. Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

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

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the governmental activities of the District. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include amounts paid by the recipient of goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the District.

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

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

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

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

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

C. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting.

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 6). Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the fiscal year in which the underlying exchange transaction occurred (See Note 19). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year end: property taxes available as an advance, income taxes, interest, tuition, grants, student fees and rentals.

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> - In addition to assets, the government-wide statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. See Notes 10 and 11 for deferred outflows of resources related to net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. In addition, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on debt refunding. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, leases, and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2024, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2025 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. Unavailable revenue includes, but is not limited to, delinquent property taxes and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The deferred inflow of resources for leases is related to the lease receivable and is being amortized to lease revenue in a systematic and rational manner over the term of the lease.

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

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

See Notes 10 and 11 for deferred inflows of resources related to net pension liability and net OPEB liability/asset, respectively. These deferred inflows of resources are only reported on the government-wide statement of net position.

<u>Expenses/Expenditures</u> - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The entitlement value of donated commodities received during the year is reported in the fund financial statements as an expenditure with a like amount reported as intergovernmental revenue.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

D. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. The District has no proprietary funds or fiduciary funds.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets plus deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The following are the District's major governmental funds:

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

<u>Bond retirement fund</u> - The bond retirement fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

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

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

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

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

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

E. Budgets

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

- (1) A Tax 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 fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The Bexley Board of Education normally adopts the Tax Budget at its December regular meeting or the Organization meeting in early January.
- (2) The County Budget Commission certifies its actions to the District by March 1. As part of this certification, the 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 year.
- (3) An annual appropriation measure must be passed by October 1 of each year for the period July 1 to June 30. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year-end and encumbered appropriations are reported as expenditures in the current year. The Board of Education adopted an appropriation resolution in June of 2023 for fiscal year 2024. Appropriations may be amended or supplemented during the year as new information becomes available. Individual buildings and/or departments may transfer funds within their budgets. Supplemental appropriations are presented during the year and include the transfers requested by staff and any amendments to fund unanticipated expenditures. Appropriations may not exceed estimated resources and expenditures may not exceed appropriations in any fund at the fund level. At year-end, appropriations did not exceed estimated resources and expenditures did not exceed appropriations in any fund at the fund level. Appropriations for advances-in/advances-out, while not required to be budgeted by law, are included in the activity presented in the budgetary schedules.

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the District is pooled in a central bank account. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the District's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and investments" on the basic financial statements.

During fiscal year 2024, investments were limited to Federal Agriculture Mortgage Company (FAMC) securities, Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB) securities, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) securities, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) securities, Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) securities, U.S. Treasury notes, Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) bonds, negotiable certificates of deposit (CDs), commercial paper, U.S. Government money market funds, and the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts, such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, are reported at cost.

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

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

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

For the fiscal year 2024, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, 24 hours notice in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$100 million is encouraged. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$250 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$250 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. The Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2024 amounted to \$1,631,756 which includes \$76,407 in interest assigned from other District funds.

For presentation on the basic financial statements, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the District are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

An analysis of the District's investment account at fiscal year-end is provided in Note 4.

G. Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect the costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of the purchase and the expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed. At fiscal year end, because prepayments are not available to finance future governmental fund expenditures, the fund balance is nonspendable on the fund financial statements by an amount equal to the carrying value of the asset.

H. Inventory

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

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

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

I. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets specifically related to governmental activities. These assets result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position, but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

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

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

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

All reported capital assets except land and construction in progress are depreciated/amortized. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. The intangible right to use assets are related to the District's SBITA software and are amortized over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the subscription term. Depreciation/amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings and improvements	10 - 40 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	5 - 20 years
Intangible right to use - SBITA software	2 - 4 years

J. Bond Issuance Cost/Unamortized Bond Premium and Discount/Unamortized Deferred Charges on Debt Refunding

On fund financial statements and the government-wide financial statements, issuance costs are expensed/expended in the fiscal year they occur.

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

For bond refundings resulting in the defeasance of debt reported in the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter and is presented as a deferred outflow or inflow of resources on the statement of net position.

On the governmental fund financial statements, bond issuance costs and bond premiums are expended in the fiscal year they occur. A reconciliation between the bonds' face value and the amount reported on the statement of net position is presented in Note 9.A.

K. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund loans receivable/payable" or "due to/from other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column on the Statement of Net Position.

L. Compensated Absences

The District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences." Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employee's rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at June 30 by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments and those employees for whom it is probable they will become eligible to receive termination benefits in the future. The criteria for determining the vacation and sick leave liability is derived from Board policy, negotiated agreements, and state laws.

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

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

Administrators and classified staff who work twelve-month contracts are granted vacation leave. The leave amount is based on length of service and position. The District accrues vacation leave benefits as earned. Accrued vacation may be carried forward to the next fiscal year. The maximum amount to be carried at any one time is 1.5 times the annual number of days.

District employees earn sick leave at fifteen days per year which, if not taken, accumulates on an unlimited basis until retirement. All employees may be paid upon retirement: 1.) one-fourth of the accumulated sick leave up to a maximum of 60 days; and 2.) one-tenth of the days over an accumulated balance of 240 days. All staff members who resign after ten years of Bexley service may be paid one-fourth of accumulated sick leave up to a maximum of 25 days.

On the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures only to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

M. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

N. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

O. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. The net position component "net investment in capital assets," consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Amounts restricted for other purposes represents amounts restricted for special trusts, the Bexley Education Foundation, and unclaimed monies.

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

P. Estimates

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

Q. Interfund Activity

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

Interfund activity between governmental funds is eliminated in the statement of activities.

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

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

R. Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

S. Fair Value

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarch established by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

T. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2024.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

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

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

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

GASB Statement No. 100 is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 100 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the District.

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

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

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE – (Continued)

B. Deficit Fund Balance

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

Nonmajor governmental fund Deficit
Student Support and Academic Enrichment \$ 2,121

The general fund is liable for any deficit in this fund and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balance resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities and unavailable revenue reported as deferred inflows of resources.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities:
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool, the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio); and,
- 8. Certain banker's acceptances (for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

Protection of the deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. Except as noted above, an investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the District, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

A. Cash on Hand

At June 30, 2024, the District had \$500 in undeposited cash on hand, which is included as part of "equity in pooled cash and investments".

B. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At June 30, 2024, the carrying amount of all District deposits was \$1,124,741 and the bank balance of all District deposits was \$1,296,222. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by the FDIC, \$796,384 was covered by OPCS, and \$249,838 was exposed to custodial credit risk.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a reduced rate set by the Treasurer of State. As of June 30, 2024, the District's financial institution was approved for a reduced collateral rate of 60 percent through the OPCS but had 76.12 percent collateralized. Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

C. Investments

As of June 30, 2024, the District had the following investments and maturities:

			Investment Maturities									
Measurement/	N	l easurement	6	months or		7 to 12		13 to 18		19 to 24	G	reater than
Investment type	_	Value	_	less	_	months	_	months	months		24 months	
Fair Value:												
FAMC	\$	1,926,498	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	247,690	\$	1,678,808
FFCB		5,464,299		249,120		533,715		720,137		1,370,674		2,590,653
FHLB		3,482,979		-		-		47,613		1,670,147		1,765,219
FHLMC		189,024		-		-		189,024		-		-
FNMA		967,588		-		-		967,588		-		-
U.S. Treasury notes		6,610,987		796,329		293,400		-		326,403		5,194,855
TVA bonds		744,324		-		481,025		-		-		263,299
Negotiable CDs		3,659,932		1,056,466		1,413,557		480,719		-		709,190
Commercial paper		978,880		978,880		-		-		-		-
U.S. Government												
money market		659,662		659,662		-		-		-		-
Amortized Cost:												
STAR Ohio		8,277,280		8,277,280								
Total	\$	32,961,453	\$	12,017,737	\$	2,721,697	\$	2,405,081	\$	3,614,914	\$	12,202,024

The weighted average of maturity of investments is 1.52 years.

Aside from U.S. Government money market investments being valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value (Level 1 inputs), the District's investments measured at fair value are valued using quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk: As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to State law, the District's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less. Investments in commercial paper are limited to two hundred seventy days.

Credit Risk: The District's investments in commercial paper were rated A-1 by Standard & Poor's and P-1 by Moody's Investor Services. The District's investments in federal agency securities (FAMC, FFCB, FHLB, FHLMC, and FNMA), U.S. Treasury notes, and TVA bonds were rated AA+ and AAA by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's Investor Services, respectively. The negotiable CDs are not rated but are fully insured by the FDIC. Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio and the U.S. Government money market an AAAm money market rating. Ohio Law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The 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 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 and the negotiable CDs 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 District's name. The District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

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

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer, however State statute limits investments in commercial paper to 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the District at June 30, 2024:

Measurement/	Measurement	
Investment type	Value	% of Total
Fair Value:		
FAMC	\$ 1,926,498	5.84
FFCB	5,464,299	16.58
FHLB	3,482,979	10.57
FHLMC	189,024	0.57
FNMA	967,588	2.94
U.S. Treasury notes	6,610,987	20.06
TVA bonds	744,324	2.26
Negotiable CDs	3,659,932	11.10
Commercial paper	978,880	2.97
U.S. Government		
money market	659,662	2.00
Amortized Cost:		
STAR Ohio	8,277,280	25.11
Total	\$ 32,961,453	100.00

D. Reconciliation of Cash and Investments to the Financial Statements

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the note above to cash and investments as reported on the financial statements as of June 30, 2024:

Cach	and	investments per note	
Casii	anu	mvesiments per note	

Carrying amount of deposits	\$	1,124,741
Investments		32,961,453
Cash on hand	_	500
Total	\$	34,086,694
Cash and investments per financial statements		

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Governmental activities

A. Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2024, as reported on the fund statements, consisted of \$350,000 transferred from the general fund to various nonmajor governmental funds. 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 for reporting in the statement of activities.

\$ 34,086,694

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

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS - (Continued)

B. Interfund balances at June 30, 2024, as reported on the fund statements, consisted of \$176,308 payable to the general fund from various nonmajor governmental funds. The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund balances will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. Interfund balances between governmental funds are eliminated on the government-wide statement of net position.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property and public utility property. Real property tax revenues received in calendar year 2024 represent the collection of calendar year 2023 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2024 were levied after April 1, 2023, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2023, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established. Public utility property tax revenues received in calendar year 2024 represent the collection of calendar year 2023 taxes. Public utility real and personal property taxes received in calendar year 2024 became a lien on December 31, 2022, were levied after April 1, 2023, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The District receives property taxes from Franklin County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2024, are available to finance fiscal year 2024 operations and the amounts are recorded as revenue. The amount available as an advance at June 30, 2024 and 2023 were:

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Major governmental funds:		
General fund	\$ 11,318,523	\$ 10,726,035
Bond retirement fund	652,459	578,525
Nonmajor governmental funds:		
Permanent improvement fund	289,115	283,004

The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2024 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year-end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows.

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

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES - (Continued)

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2024 taxes were collected are:

	2023 Seco Half Collect		2024 First Half Collections			
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Agricultural/residential	\$ 660,215,650	98.89	\$ 835,080,650	99.07		
Public utility personal	7,400,240	1.11	7,804,670	0.93		
Total	\$ 667,615,890	100.00	\$ 842,885,320	100.00		
Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$120.73		\$120.43			

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2024 consisted of property taxes, income taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services and student fees), accrued interest, intergovernmental grants and entitlements, and leases. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current year guarantee of federal funds. Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the basic financial statements. All receivables except for leases are expected to be collected within the subsequent year.

The District has entered into lease agreements for cell towers with multiple companies at varying years and terms as follows:

	Lease		Lease	
	Commencement		End	Payment
Company	Fiscal Year	Years	Fiscal Year	Method
AT&T	2009	30	2040	Monthly
STC Two LLC	2000	45	2046	Monthly

The District is reporting leases receivable of \$1,649,569 in the permanent improvement fund (a nonmajor governmental fund). For fiscal year 2024, the District recognized lease revenue of \$82,469, which is reported in rental income, and interest revenue of \$57,966. The following is a schedule of future lease payments under the agreements:

Fiscal Year	_	Principal	Interest		Interest		_	Total
2025	\$	41,423	\$	56,724	\$	98,147		
2026		41,852		55,314		97,166		
2027		46,910		53,725		100,635		
2028		52,284		51,947		104,231		
2029		57,991		49,966		107,957		
2030 - 2034		388,481		212,141		600,622		
2035 - 2039		592,210		124,240		716,450		
2040 - 2044		326,782		39,244		366,026		
2045 - 2046		101,636		2,315		103,951		
Total	\$	1,649,569	\$	645,616	\$	2,295,185		

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

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

Governmental activities:		ance 30/23	_Add	<u>itions</u>	Deduction	<u>18</u>	Balance 06/30/24	
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized: Land	\$	154,150	\$	_	\$	_	\$ 154,150)
Construction in progress		181,216	6	04,275	(692,04	0)	93,451	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized		335,366	6	04,275	(692,04	0)	247,601	_
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:								
Buildings and building improvements	55,0	094,706	9	88,615		-	56,083,321	
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	4,	309,672	5	47,158	(2,52	4)	4,854,306)
Vehicles	1,	196,259	1	31,132		-	1,327,391	
Intangible right to use - SBITA assets	·	158,580				_	158,580	<u> </u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	60,	759,217	1,6	66,905	(2,52	<u>(4</u>)	62,423,598	<u> </u>
Less: accumulated depreciation/amortization:								
Buildings and building improvements	(32,	109,201)	(1,4	73,428)		_	(33,582,629	(י
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(3,	473,555)	(1	47,165)	2,52	4	(3,618,196)
Vehicles	(770,899)	(90,635)		_	(861,534	.)
Intangible right to use - SBITA assets		(55,325)	((55,326)		_	(110,651)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(36,	408,980)	(1,7	66,554)	2,52	4	(38,173,010)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 24,	685,603	\$ 5	04,626	\$ (692,04	0)	\$ 24,498,189	<i>;</i>

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

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 93,860
Special	5,597
Support services:	
Instructional staff	4,518
Administration	192
Business	16,283
Operations and maintenance	46,745
Pupil Transportation	83,312
Central	8,179
Food service operations	10,332
Other non-instructional services	2,851
Extracurricular activities	6,419
Unallocated	 1,488,266
Total	\$ 1,766,554

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

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

Governmental Activities:	Balance 06/30/23	Increase	Decrease	Balance 06/30/24	Amount Due in One Year
General Obligation Bonds					
Series 2015 Refunding	\$ 7,840,000	\$ -	\$ (1,475,000)	\$ 6,365,000	\$1,520,000
Total General Obligation Bonds	7,840,000		(1,475,000)	6,365,000	1,520,000
SBITA Liability	38,986	_	(23,131)	15,855	7,688
Compensated Absences	2,573,340	567,966	(455,390)	2,685,916	342,549
Net Pension Liability	41,613,826	136,235	(574,471)	41,175,590	-
Net OPEB Liability	1,815,991	273,353		2,089,344	
Total Governmental Activities					
Long-Term Obligations	\$ 53,882,143	\$ 977,554	\$ (2,527,992)	\$ 52,331,705	\$1,870,237
		Add: Unamo	ortized Premium	69,695	
	Tota	al on Statement	\$ 52,401,400		

B. Detail on the net pension liability and OPEB liability can be found in Notes 10 and 11, respectively. The District pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their services.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid, primarily the general fund and food service fund (a nonmajor governmental fund).

The general obligation bonds are a direct obligation of the District for which its full faith, credit and resources are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable property in the District from the bond retirement fund.

In the opinion of management, the District has complied with all bond covenants.

In September 2015, the District sold \$8,105,000 of refunding bonds with final maturity on December 1, 2027. These bonds refunded \$8,380,000 of the District's 2005 Refunding Bonds, dated December 7, 2005. The final maturity of the 2005 Bonds had been December 1, 2027. The refunding resulted in a premium of \$466,562. The transaction resulted in an economic gain of \$1,190,182 (present value) and a reduction of \$1,390,571 in future debt service payments.

As discussed above, the District in prior years defeased certain bonds by placing the proceeds of the new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the District's financial statements. As of June 30, 2024, \$5,045,000 of bonds that the District defeased in previous years are still outstanding with the escrow agent.

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

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

The following is a summary of the future debt service requirements to maturity for the District's general obligation bonds:

Fiscal Year	Interest					
Ending June 30,	Rate (%)	 Principal	_	Interest	_	Total
2025	3	\$ 1,520,000	\$	168,150	\$	1,688,150
2026	3	1,565,000		121,875		1,686,875
2027	3	1,615,000		74,175		1,689,175
2028	3	1,665,000		24,975	_	1,689,975
Total		\$ 6,365,000	\$	389,175	\$	6,754,175

C. SBITA Liability

The District has entered into agreements for the right to use software. The District reports an intangible capital asset and corresponding liability for the future scheduled payments under the agreements. The subscription payments are paid from the general fund.

The following is a summary of the future payments under the agreements:

Fiscal Year		SBITA Liability							
Ending June 30,	P	rincipal	<u>In</u>	terest	<u>Total</u>				
2025	\$	7,688	\$	482	\$	8,170			
2026		8,167		249		8,416			
Total	\$	15,855	\$	731	\$	16,586			

D. Legal Debt Margin

The Ohio Revised Code provides that voted net general obligation debt of the District shall never exceed 9% of the total assessed valuation of the District. The code further provides that unvoted indebtedness shall not exceed 1/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The code additionally states that unvoted indebtedness related to energy conservation debt shall not exceed 9/10 of 1% of the property valuation of the District. The assessed valuation used in determining the District's legal debt margin has been modified by House Bill 530 which became effective March 30, 2006. In accordance with House Bill 530, the assessed valuation used in the District's legal debt margin calculation excluded tangible personal property used in business, telephone or telegraph property, interexchange telecommunications company property, and personal property owned or leased by a railroad company and used in railroad operations. The effects of these debt limitations at June 30, 2024, are a voted debt margin of \$71,597,974 (including available funds of \$2,103,295) and an unvoted debt margin of \$842,885.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. Beginning April 1, 2018, new benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. A three-year COLA suspension was in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. Upon resumption of the COLA, it will be indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5% and with a floor of 0%. In 2023, the Board of Trustees approved a 2.5% cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for eligible retirees and beneficiaries in 2024.

Funding Policy - Plan members are required to contribute 10.00% of their annual covered salary and the District is required to contribute 14.00% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10.00% for plan members and 14.00% for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.00%. For fiscal year 2024, the Retirement Board did not allocate any employer contribution to the Health Care Fund.

The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$754,755 for fiscal year 2024. Of this amount, \$22,306 is reported as a pension obligation payable.

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.20% of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2023, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

Funding Policy - Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The fiscal year 2024 employer and employee contribution rate of 14% was equal to the statutory maximum rates. For fiscal year 2024, the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$3,138,187 for fiscal year 2024. Of this amount, \$543,314 is reported as a pension obligation payable.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

		SERS		STRS	Total
Proportion of the net pension					
liability prior measurement date	0.	126915700%	0	.156315970%	
Proportion of the net pension					
liability current measurement date	0.126699900%		0.158694520%		
Change in proportionate share	-0.000215800%		0.002378550%		
Proportionate share of the net					
pension liability	\$	7,000,823	\$	34,174,767	\$ 41,175,590
Pension expense	\$	779,478	\$	3,493,500	\$ 4,272,978

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

At June 30, 2024, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS		 Total
Deferred outflows of resources			<u>.</u>	
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$ 300,911	\$	1,245,939	\$ 1,546,850
Changes of assumptions	49,591		2,814,476	2,864,067
Difference between employer contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions/				
change in proportionate share	82,036		928,080	1,010,116
Contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date	 754,755	_	3,138,187	 3,892,942
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 1,187,293	\$	8,126,682	\$ 9,313,975
	 			 _
	SERS		STRS	Total
Deferred inflows of resources				
Differences between expected and				
actual experience	\$ -	\$	75,837	\$ 75,837
Net difference between projected and				
actual earnings on pension plan investments	98,403		102,420	200,823
Changes of assumptions	-		2,118,492	2,118,492
Difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions/				
change in proportionate share	 16,328			 16,328
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 114,731	\$	2,296,749	\$ 2,411,480

\$3,892,942 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025.

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

	 SERS	STRS		 Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:				
2025	\$ 131,645	\$	130,192	\$ 261,837
2026	(268,913)		(803,886)	(1,072,799)
2027	449,858		3,471,599	3,921,457
2028	 5,217		(106,159)	 (100,942)
Total	\$ 317,807	\$	2,691,746	\$ 3,009,553

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations. Future benefits for all current plan members were projected through 2137.

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022, are presented below:

Wage inflation:

Current measurement date 2.40% Prior measurement date 2.40%

Future salary increases, including inflation:

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

COLA or ad hoc COLA:

Current measurement date 2.00% Prior measurement date 2.00%

Investment rate of return:

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

Discount rate:

Current measurement date 7.00% Prior measurement date 7.00%

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

In 2023, mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20% for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35% for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3% for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8% for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' Statement of Investment Policy. Ohio Revised Code Section 3309.15 and the Board-adopted Investment Policy govern investment activity at SERS. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes.

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

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash	2.00 %	0.75 %
US Equity	24.75	4.82
Non-US Equity Developed	13.50	5.19
Non-US Equity Emerging	6.75	5.98
Fixed Income/Global Bonds	19.00	2.24
Private Equity	12.00	7.49
Real Estate/Real Assets	17.00	3.70
Private Debt/Private Credit	5.00	5.64
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate - Total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%. The discount rate determination did not use a municipal bond rate. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 21-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The actuarially determined contribution rate of fiscal year 2023 was 14%. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return, 7.00%. Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability. The annual money weighted rate of return, calculated as the internal rate of return on pension plan investments, for fiscal year 2023 was 6.90%.

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

		Current							
	19	1% Decrease		count Rate	1% Increase				
District's proportionate share									
of the net pension liability	\$	10,332,856	\$	7,000,823	\$	4,194,218			

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%
Projected salary increases	Varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50%	Varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50%
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of investment	7.00%, net of investment
	expenses, including inflation	expenses, including inflation
Discount rate of return	7.00%	7.00%
Payroll increases	3.00%	3.00%
Cost-of-living adjustments	0.00%	0.00%
(COLA)		

For the June 30, 2023 actuarial valuation, post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110% for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95% for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Disabled Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

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

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

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

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00% as of June 30, 2023. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with the rates described previously. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2023. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2023.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table represents the net pension liability as of June 30, 2023, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current assumption:

		Current							
	19	% Decrease	Di	scount Rate	1% Increase				
District's proportionate share									
of the net pension liability	\$	52,553,226	\$	34,174,767	\$	18,631,618			

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

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

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

NOTE 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 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% of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2024, this amount was \$30,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2024, the District's surcharge obligation was \$87,038.

The surcharge added to the allocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$87,038 for fiscal year 2024. Of this amount, \$87,038 is reported as a pension obligation payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Funding Policy - Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14% of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB liability/asset was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total OPEB liability/asset used to calculate the net OPEB liability/asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/asset was based on the District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

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

	SERS		STRS		Total
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset prior measurement date	0.	.129343100%	0	.156315970%	
Proportion of the net OPEB					
liability/asset current measurement date	0.	.126823300%	0	.158694520%	
Change in proportionate share	- <u>0.002519800</u> %		0.002378550%		
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB liability	\$	2,089,344	\$	=	\$ 2,089,344
Proportionate share of the net					
OPEB asset	\$	-	\$	(3,086,389)	\$ (3,086,389)
OPEB expense	\$	(271,094)	\$	(169,467)	\$ (440,561)

At June 30, 2024, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	SERS		STRS		Total
Deferred outflows of resources					
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	4,353	\$	4,814	\$ 9,167
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		16,195		5,509	21,704
Changes of assumptions		706,468		454,669	1,161,137
Difference between employer contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions/					
change in proportionate share		184,685		33,296	217,981
Contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date		87,038		<u>-</u>	 87,038
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	998,739	\$	498,288	\$ 1,497,027

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

	SERS		 STRS		Total	
Deferred inflows of resources			_		_	
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	1,077,550	\$ 470,759	\$	1,548,309	
Changes of assumptions		593,395	2,036,357		2,629,752	
Difference between employer contributions						
and proportionate share of contributions/						
change in proportionate share		160,946	 8,897		169,843	
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	1,831,891	\$ 2,516,013	\$	4,347,904	

\$87,038 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/asset in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025.

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

	 SERS STRS		Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			_		
2025	\$ (327,272)	\$	(880,254)	\$	(1,207,526)
2026	(274,713)		(411,085)		(685,798)
2027	(157,092)		(158,794)		(315,886)
2028	(84,766)		(216,010)		(300,776)
2029	(65,063)		(198,335)		(263,398)
Thereafter	 (11,284)		(153,247)		(164,531)
Total	\$ (920,190)	\$	(2,017,725)	\$	(2,937,915)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022 are presented below:

W/age	inflation:	•
w azc	mmation.	

Current measurement date	2.40%
Prior measurement date	2.40%

Future salary increases, including inflation:

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

Investment rate of return:

Current measurement date 7.00% net of investment

expense, including inflation 7.00% net of investment expense, including inflation

Municipal bond index rate:

Prior measurement date

Current measurement date 3.86%
Prior measurement date 3.69%

Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense,

including price inflation:

Current measurement date 4.27%
Prior measurement date 4.08%

Medical trend assumption:

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

In 2023, the following mortality assumptions were used:

Healthy Retirees - PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20% for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35% for females

Disabled Retirees - PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3% for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8% for females.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

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

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

The long-term expected rate of return is reviewed as part of the regular experience studies prepared every five years for SERS. The most recent five-year experience study was performed for the period covering fiscal years 2016 through 2020, and was adopted by the Board on April 15, 2021. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a long-normal distribution analysis in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return, 7.00%, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes.

The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash	2.00 %	0.75 %
US Equity	24.75	4.82
Non-US Equity Developed	13.50	5.19
Non-US Equity Emerging	6.75	5.98
Fixed Income/Global Bonds	19.00	2.24
Private Equity	12.00	7.49
Real Estate/Real Assets	17.00	3.70
Private Debt/Private Credit	5.00	5.64
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2023, was 4.27%. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2023, was 4.08%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the contribution rate of 1.50% of projected covered payroll each year, which includes a 1.50% payroll surcharge and no contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be depleted in 2048 by SERS' actuaries. The Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index Rate was used in the determination of the single equivalent interest rate for both the June 30, 2022 and the June 30, 2023 total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index Rate is the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion. The Municipal Bond Index Rate was 3.86% at June 30, 2023 and 3.69% at June 30, 2022.

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability, what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (3.27%) and higher (5.27%) than the current discount rate (4.27%). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (5.75% decreasing to 3.40%) and higher (7.75% decreasing to 5.40%) than the current rate (6.75% decreasing to 4.40%).

	Current							
	19⁄	6 Decrease	Dis	count Rate	1% Increase			
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	2,670,780	\$	2,089,344	\$	1,630,859		
	19/	6 Decrease	T	Current rend Rate	19	√₀ Increase		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	1,534,969	\$	2,089,344	\$	2,823,967		

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

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

	June 3	0, 2023	June 30, 2022				
Inflation	2.50%		2.50%				
Projected salary increases	Varies by servic to 8.50%	e from 2.50%	Varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50%				
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of invexpenses, inclu-		7.00%, net of investment expenses, including inflation				
Payroll increases	3.00%		3.00%				
Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)	0.00%		0.00%				
Discount rate of return	7.00%		7.00%				
Blended discount rate of return	N/A		N/A				
Health care cost trends							
	Initial	Ultimate	Initial	Ultimate			
Medical							
Pre-Medicare	7.50%	4.14%	7.50%	3.94%			
Medicare	-10.94%	4.14%	-68.78%	3.94%			
Prescription Drug							
Pre-Medicare	-11.95%	4.14%	9.00%	3.94%			
Medicare	1.33%	4.14%	-5.47%	3.94%			

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

For the June 30, 2023 actuarial valuation, for healthy retirees the post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110% for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020; pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95% for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. For disabled retirees, mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Disabled Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

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

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

Assumption Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date - The discount rate remained unchanged at 7.00% for the June 30, 2023 valuation.

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

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

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

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.00% as of June 30, 2023. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed STRS continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2023. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care fund investments of 7.00% was applied to all periods of projected health care costs to determine the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2023.

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

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

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS - (Continued)

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate - The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2023, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00%, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

				Current			
	19	1% Decrease		count Rate	1% Increase		
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	2,612,224	\$	3,086,389	\$	3,499,336	
	19⁄	% Decrease	T	Current rend Rate	19	% Increase	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	3,518,499	\$	3,086,389	\$	2,565,921	

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss from personnel actions, injuries to employees, cyber threats, theft or destruction of assets, and legal challenges to fiduciary decisions. To cover these risks, the District maintains property and casualty insurance through commercial insurance providers. There has been no significant reduction in coverage and no claims exceeded insurance coverage for the past three years. The District is registered and insured through the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation for injuries to employees.

NOTE 13 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION

The District participates in the Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META), a jointly governed organization created as a regional council of governments pursuant to Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code. META operates as, and has all the powers of, a data acquisition site/information technology center pursuant to applicable provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. The organization was formed for the purpose of identifying, developing, and providing to members and non-members innovative educational and technological services and products, as well as expanded opportunities for cooperative purchasing. The General Assembly of META consists of one delegate from every member school district. The delegate is the superintendent of school district or the superintendent's designee. The degree of control exercised by any participating school district is limited to its representation on the General Assembly. The General Assembly exercises total control over the operation of META including budgeting, appropriating, contracting, and designating management. Financial information can be obtained from Ashley Widby, CFO, 100 Executive Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302.

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

NOTE 14 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

The District is not involved in any litigation that, in the opinion of management, would have a material effect on the financial statements.

NOTE 15 - STATUTORY RESERVES

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

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>Im</u>	Capital nprovements		
Set-aside balance June 30, 2023	\$	-		
Current year set-aside requirement		551,268		
Current year offsets		(973,272)		
Total	\$	(422,004)		
Balance carried forward to fiscal year 2025	\$			
Set-aside balance June 30, 2024	\$			

Although the District had offsets during the year that reduced the set-aside amount below zero, this extra amount may not be used to reduce the set-aside requirement for future years. The negative amount is therefore not presented as being carried forward to the next fiscal year.

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

NOTE 16 - OTHER COMMITMENTS

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

	,	Year-End
<u>Fund</u>	Enc	<u>cumbrances</u>
General Nonmajor governmental	\$	1,371,178 403,789
Total	\$	1,774,967

NOTE 17 - TAX ABATEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

The City of Bexley provides tax abatements through Community Reinvestment Area agreements. Under the agreements, various businesses receive the abatement of property taxes for a period of 10-15 years in exchange for bringing jobs and economic development to the City. The agreements affect the property tax receipts collected and distributed to the District. Under the agreements, the District's property taxes were reduced by \$87,601 during fiscal year 2024.

NOTE 18 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Board of Education authorized a land purchase of \$6.03 million. The purchase agreement was signed on September 13, 2024, and finalized December 12, 2024.

On November 5, 2024, the residents of the District passed an incremental property tax levy by a margin of 57% to 43%; however, final results have not been certified. The total 15 mills of the incremental levy would be assessed as follows:

Incremental Levy Collection Years:

2025: 5 mills

2026: 2.5 mills

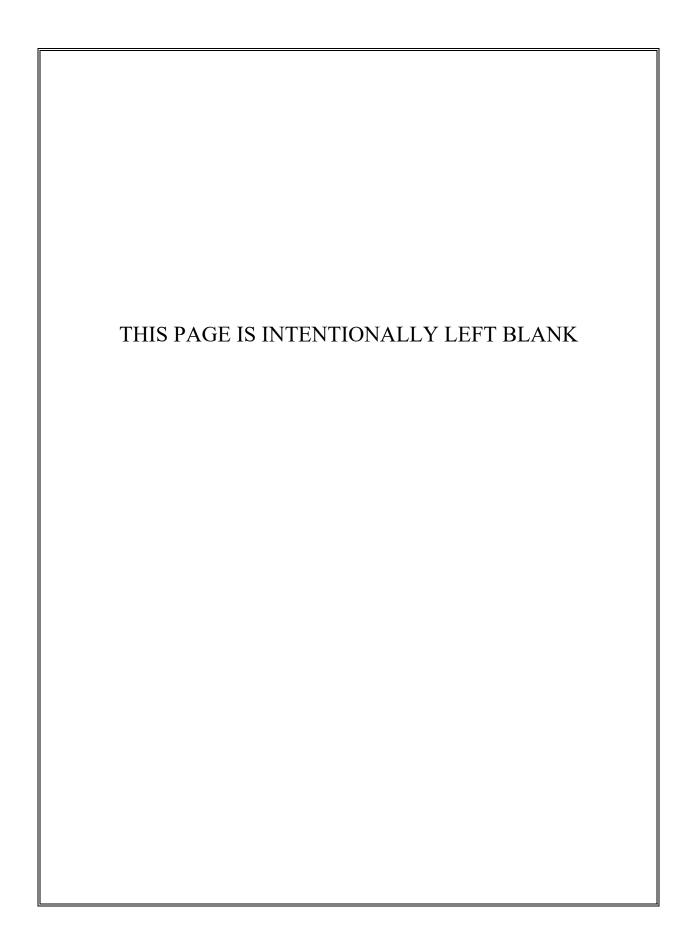
2027: 2.5 mills

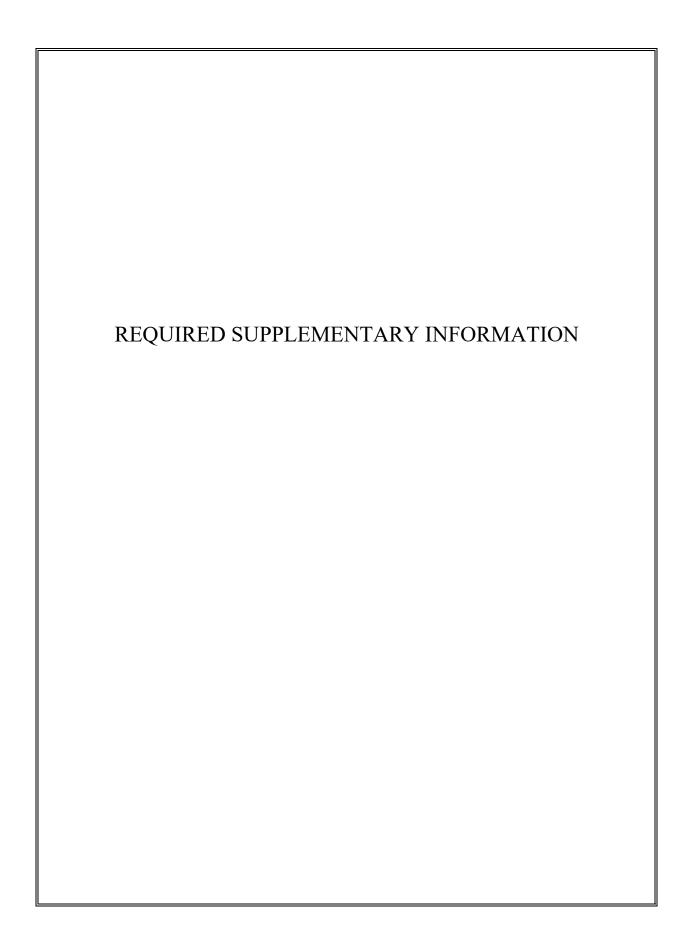
2028: 2.5 mills

2029: 2.5 mills

NOTE 19 - SCHOOL DISTRICT INCOME TAX

The District currently benefits from a 0.75% income tax, which is assessed on all residents of the District. In 2024, the District income tax generated \$9,533,251 in revenue on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The District apportions all the proceeds to the general fund.





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

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual Amounts		Variance with Final Budget -		
		Original	<u>Final</u>		Budgetary Basis		over (under) Actual Amounts	
Budgetary revenues and other financing sources	\$	46,433,735	\$	46,654,305	\$	46,470,858	\$	(183,447)
Budgetary expenditures and other financing uses		51,392,289		51,416,740		50,250,859		(1,165,881)
Net change in fund balance		(4,958,554)		(4,762,435)		(3,780,001)		982,434
Budgetary fund balance at beginning of year Prior year encumbrances appropriated Budgetary fund balance at end of year	<u> </u>	26,998,816 1,607,993 23,648,255	<u> </u>	26,998,816 1,607,993 23,844,374	<u> </u>	26,998,816 1,607,993 24,826,808		982,434

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year (1)			District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability			District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2024	(0.12669990%	\$	7,000,823	\$	4,960,586		141.13%	76.06%
2023	(0.12691570%		6,864,588		4,711,386		145.70%	75.82%
2022	(0.12233130%		4,513,670	4,309,907			104.73%	82.86%
2021	(0.11976060%		7,921,218		4,219,343		187.74%	68.55%
2020	(0.12409990%		7,425,115	4,247,319			174.82%	70.85%
2019	(0.11832130%		6,776,480		3,899,279		173.79%	71.36%
2018	(0.12814950%		7,656,650		4,125,571		185.59%	69.50%
2017	(0.12335970%		9,028,792		4,018,536		224.68%	62.98%
2016	(0.12416000%		7,084,661		3,737,845		189.54%	69.16%
2015	(0.12457800%		6,304,822		3,620,000		174.17%	71.70%
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions		Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions		Contribution Deficiency (Excess)		District's Covered Payroll		Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2024	\$	754,755	\$	(754,755)	\$	-	\$	5,391,107	14.00%
2023		694,482		(694,482)		_		4,960,586	14.00%
2022		659,594		(659,594)		_		4,711,386	14.00%
2021		603,387		(603,387)		_		4,309,907	14.00%
2020		590,708		(590,708)		_		4,219,343	14.00%
2019		573,388		(573,388)		_		4,247,319	13.50%
2018		545,899		(545,899)		-		3,899,279	13.50%
2017		577,580		(577,580)		-		4,125,571	14.00%
2016		562,595		(562,595)		-		4,018,536	14.00%
2015		492,648		(492,648)		-		3,737,845	13.18%

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

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year (1)	District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability		District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability			District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2024		0.15869452%	\$	34,174,767	\$	21,699,407		157.49%	80.02%
2023		0.15631597%		34,749,238		20,303,400		171.15%	78.88%
2022		0.15436523%		19,736,982		19,459,993		101.42%	87.78%
2021		0.14918967%		36,098,592	18,207,857			198.26%	75.48%
2020		0.14681776%		32,467,865		17,791,614		182.49%	77.40%
2019		0.14153248%		31,119,815	16,085,593			193.46%	77.31%
2018		0.13820600%		32,831,208	19,779,107			165.99%	75.30%
2017		0.14206800%		47,554,365		17,190,021		276.64%	66.80%
2016		0.14380600%		39,743,761		15,003,743		264.89%	72.10%
2015		0.14787800%		35,969,059		15,109,054		238.06%	74.70%
Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions		Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions		Contribution Deficiency (Excess)		District's Covered Payroll		Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2024	\$	3,138,187	\$	(3,138,187)	\$	-	\$	22,415,621	14.00%
2023		3,037,917		(3,037,917)		-		21,699,407	14.00%
2022		2,842,476		(2,842,476)		-		20,303,400	14.00%
2021		2,724,399		(2,724,399)		-		19,459,993	14.00%
2020		2,549,100		(2,549,100)		-		18,207,857	14.00%
2019		2,490,826		(2,490,826)		-		17,791,614	14.00%
2018		2,251,983		(2,251,983)		-		16,085,593	14.00%
2017		2,769,075		(2,769,075)		-		19,779,107	14.00%
2016		2,406,603		(2,406,603)		-		17,190,021	14.00%
2015		2,100,524		(2,100,524)		-		15,003,743	14.00%

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

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST EIGHT AND TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year (1) (2)			District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability			District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
2024		0.12682330%	\$	2,089,344	\$	4,960,586		42.12%	30.02%
2023		0.12934310%	Ψ	1,815,991	Ψ	4,711,386		38.54%	30.34%
2022		0.12455120%		2,357,234		4,309,907		54.69%	24.08%
2021		0.11882280%		2,582,408		4,219,343		61.20%	18.17%
2020		0.12446970%		3,130,151		4,247,319		73.70%	15.57%
2019		0.11990500%		3,326,489		3,899,279		85.31%	13.57%
2018		0.12919400%		3,647,228		4,125,571		88.41%	12.46%
2017		0.13029160%		3,713,792		4,018,536		92.42%	11.49%
			Rel	tributions in ation to the					Contributions
	Contractually		Contractually		Contribution		District's		as a Percentage
Fiscal Year	Required Contributions		Required Contributions		Deficiency (Excess)		Covered Payroll		of Covered Payroll
						<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		<u> </u>	
2024	\$	87,038	\$	(87,038)	\$	-	\$	5,391,107	1.61%
2023		73,551		(73,551)		-		4,960,586	1.48%
2022		82,272		(82,272)		-		4,711,386	1.75%
2021		72,678		(72,678)		-		4,309,907	1.69%
2020		50,545		(50,545)		-		4,219,343	1.20%
2019		84,495		(84,495)		-		4,247,319	1.99%
2018		84,518		(84,518)		-		3,899,279	2.17%
2017		68,897		(68,897)		-		4,125,571	1.67%
2016		29,737		(29,737)		-		4,018,536	0.74%
2015		27,660		(27,660)		-		3,737,845	0.74%

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

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

SCHEDULES OF THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

LAST EIGHT AND TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year (1) (2)	Distri Propor of the Net Liability/	rtion t OPEB	Pr Sha	District's oportionate are of the Net OPEB bility/(Asset)		District's Covered Payroll		Sha Liab a Pe	District's coportionate are of the Net OPEB collisty/(Asset) as reentage of its vered Payroll	Plan Fidu Net Positio Percentage Total OP Liability/(A	n as a of the EB
2024	0.15	869452%	\$	(3,086,389)	\$	21,699,40	7		14.22%	1	68.52%
2023	0.15	631597%		(4,047,540)		20,303,400	0		19.94%	2	30.73%
2022	0.15	436523%		(3,254,665)		19,459,993	3		16.72%	1	74.73%
2021	0.149	918967%		(2,622,007)		18,207,85	7		14.40%	1	82.10%
2020	0.14	681776%		(2,431,654)		17,791,61	4		13.67%	1	74.70%
2019	0.14	153248%		(2,274,282)		16,085,593	3		14.14%	1	76.00%
2018	0.13	820600%		5,392,301		19,779,10	7		27.26%		47.10%
2017	0.142	206800%		7,597,834		17,190,02	1		44.20%		37.30%
Fiscal	Contractually Fiscal Required		Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required		Contribution Deficiency			District's Covered		Contributions as a Percentage of Covered	
Year	Contrib	utions	C	ontributions		(Excess)			Payroll	Payro	<u> </u>
2024	\$	-	\$	-	\$		-	\$	22,415,621		0.00%
2023		-		-			-		21,699,407		0.00%
2022		-		-			-		20,303,400		0.00%
2021		-		-			-		19,459,993		0.00%
2020		-		-			-		18,207,857		0.00%
2019		-		-			-		17,791,614		0.00%
2018		-		-			-		16,085,593		0.00%
2017		-		-			-		19,779,107		0.00%
2016		-		-			-		17,190,021		0.00%
2015		-		-			-		15,003,743		0.00%

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

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

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

NOTE 1 - BUDGETARY PROCESS

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts and disbursements.

The schedule of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance - budget and actual (non-GAAP budgetary basis) presented for the general fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

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

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

Net Change in Fund Balance

Can anal fan d

	Ge	enerai iuna
Budget basis	\$	(3,780,001)
Net adjustment for revenue and other financing sources accruals		1,020,518
Net adjustment for expenditure and other financing uses accruals		47,238
Funds budgeted elsewhere		461,815
Adjustments for encumbrances		1,972,635
GAAP Basis	\$	(277,795)

As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, "<u>Fund Balance Reporting</u>", certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund. This includes the unclaimed monies fund, the public school support fund, the district agency fund, the employee benefits agency fund, and the termination benefits fund.

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

NOTE 2 - PENSIONS & OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

PENSION

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Change in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2015.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2016.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2017.
- For fiscal year 2018, SERS changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) based on the changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%.
- For fiscal year 2019, with the authority granted the Board under Senate Bill 8, the Board has enacted a three year COLA delay for future benefit recipients commencing benefits on or after April 1, 2018.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2020.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2021.
- For fiscal year 2022, SERS changed from a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) of 2.5% to 2.0%.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2023.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2024.

Change in assumptions:

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2015.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2016.
- For fiscal year 2017, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement and (h) the discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2018.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2020.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2021.
- For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation decreased from 3.00% to 2.40%, (b) future salary increases changed from 3.50%-18.20% to 3.25%-13.58%, (c) investment rate of return decreased from 7.50% to 7.00%, (d) discount rate decreased from 7.50% to 7.00% and (e) mortality tables changed from the RP-2014 Blue Collar mortality table to the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table.

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

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

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

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Change in benefit terms:

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

Changes in assumptions:

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2015.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2016.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017.
- For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (b) the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%, (c) the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%, (d) total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25% due to lower inflation, (e) the healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016 and (f) rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2020.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2021.
- For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00% and (b) the discount rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00%.
- For fiscal year 2023, the following changes of assumption affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date: the projected salary increases went from 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65 to varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50%.
- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2024.

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

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SERS) OF OHIO

Change in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2017.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2018.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2019.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2020.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2021.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2022.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2023.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2024.

Change in assumptions:

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017.
- For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%, (b) payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%, (c) assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%, (d) rates of withdrawal, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, (e) mortality among active members was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five-year age set-back for both males and females, (f) mortality among service retired members and beneficiaries was updated to the following: RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, (g) mortality among disabled members was updated to the following: RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement, (h) the municipal bond index rate increased from 2.92% to 3.56% and (i) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 2.98% to 3.63%.
- For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate increased from 3.63% to 3.70%, (b) the health care cost trend rates for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.50%-5.00% to a range of 5.375%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.50%-5.00% to a range of 7.25%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate increased from 3.56% to 3.62% and (d) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation increased from 3.63% to 3.70%.
- For fiscal year 2020, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate decreased from 3.70% to 3.22%, (b) the health care cost trend rates for Medicare were changed from a range of 5.375%-4.75% to a range of 5.25%-4.75% and Pre-Medicare were changed from a range of 7.25%-4.75% to a range of 7.00%-4.75%, (c) the municipal bond index rate decreased from 3.62% to 3.13% and (d) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation decreased from 3.70% to 3.22%.
- For fiscal year 2021, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate decreased from 3.22% to 2.63% and (b) the municipal bond index rate decreased from 3.13% to 2.45%, and (c) the single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation decreased from 3.22% to 2.63%.

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

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

- For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) wage inflation decreased from 3.00% to 2.40%, (b) future salary increases changed from 3.50%-18.20% to 3.25%-13.58%, (c) investment rate of return decreased from 7.50% to 7.00%, (d) discount rate decreased from 7.50% to 7.00% and (e) mortality tables changed from the RP-2014 Blue Collar mortality table to the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table.
- For fiscal year 2023, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) municipal bond index rate went from 1.92% to 3.69%, (b) single equivalent interest rate when from 2.27% to 4.08% and (c) medical trend assumptions went from 5.125% to 4.40% Medicare and 6.75% to 4.40% Pre-Medicare to 7.00% to 4.40%.
- For fiscal year 2024, the following changes of assumptions affect the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) municipal bond index rate went from 3.69% to 3.86%, (b) single equivalent interest rate when from 4.08% to 4.27% and (c) medical trend assumptions went from 7.00% to 4.40% to 6.75% to 4.40%.

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) OF OHIO

Change in benefit terms:

- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2017.
- For fiscal year 2018, STRS reduced the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 2.1% to 1.9% per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019.
- For fiscal year 2019, STRS increased the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients from 1.9% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.
- For fiscal year 2020, STRS increased the subsidy percentage from 1.944% to 1.984% effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.
- For fiscal year 2021, the non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2021 from 1.984% to 2.055% per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2021. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the AMA Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.
- For fiscal year 2022, the non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2022 from 2.055% to 2.100%. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2022. The Medicare Part D subsidy was updated to reflect it is expected to be negative in CY2022. The Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2023.
- There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts previously reported for fiscal year 2024.

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

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

Change in assumptions:

- There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2017.
- For fiscal year 2018, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from 3.26% to 4.13% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB), (b) the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%, (c) valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified, (d) the percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased and (e) the assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.
- For fiscal year 2019, the following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability/asset since the prior measurement date: (a) the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB) and (b) decrease in health care cost trend rates from 6.00%-11.00% initial; 4.50% ultimate down to Medical Pre-Medicare 6.00% and Medicare 5.00% initial; 4.00% ultimate and Prescription Drug Pre-Medicare 8.00% and Medicare (5.23%) initial; 4.00% ultimate.
- For fiscal year 2020, health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical pre-Medicare from 6.00% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 5.87% initial 4.00% ultimate; medical Medicare from 5.00% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 4.93% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug pre-Medicare from 8.00% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 7.73% initial 4.00% ultimate and (5.23%) initial 4.00% ultimate up to 9.62% initial 4.00% ultimate.
- For fiscal year 2021, health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical pre-Medicare from 5.87% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 5.00% initial 4.00% ultimate; medical Medicare from 4.93% initial 4.00% ultimate down to -6.69% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug pre-Medicare from 7.73% initial 4.00% ultimate down to 6.50% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug Medicare from 9.62% initial 4.00% ultimate up to 11.87% initial 4.00% ultimate.
- For fiscal year 2022, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) the long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00%, (b) the discount rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00% and (c) health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical Medicare from -6.69% initial 4.00% ultimate down to -16.18% initial 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug Medicare from 11.87% initial 4.00% ultimate up to 29.98% initial 4.00% ultimate.
- For fiscal year 2023, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) projected salary increase went from 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65 to varies by services from 2.50% to 8.50% and (b) health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: Pre-Medicare from 5.00% initial 4.00% ultimate to 7.50% initial 3.94% ultimate; medical Medicare from -16.18% initial 4.00% ultimate to -68.78% initial 3.94% ultimate; prescription drug Pre-Medicare from 6.50% initial 4.00% ultimate to 9.00% initial 3.94% ultimate; Medicare from 29.98% initial 4.00% ultimate to -5.47% initial 3.94% ultimate.
- For fiscal year 2024, the following changes of assumption affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date: (a) health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: Pre-Medicare from 7.50% initial 3.94% ultimate to 7.50% initial 4.14% ultimate; medical Medicare from -68.78% initial 3.94% ultimate to -10.94% initial 4.14% ultimate; prescription drug Pre-Medicare from 9.00% initial 3.94% ultimate to -11.95% initial 4.14% ultimate; Medicare from -5.47% initial 3.94% ultimate to 1.33% initial 4.14% ultimate.



BEXLEY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT FRANKLIN COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL GRANTOR/ PASS THROUGH GRANTOR/ PROGRAM/CLUSTER TITLE	ASSISTANCE LISTING NUMBER	PASS-THROUGH ENTITY IDENTIFYING NUMBER / ADDITIONAL AWARD IDENTIFICATION	TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Passed Through the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce				
Child Nutrition Cluster:			_	
School Breakfast Program	10.553	2024	\$	47,587
National School Lunch Program	10.555	2024		163,356
COVID-19 - National School Lunch Program	10.555	COVID-19, 2024		69,944
National School Lunch Program - Food Donation	10.555	2024		67,782
Total National School Lunch Program				301,082
Total Child Nutrition Cluster				348,669
Passed Through Actions for Healthy Kids				
Child Nutrition Discretionary Grants Limited Availability	10.579	N/A		10,089
TANKS DAVING THE STATE OF THE S				250.750
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture				358,758
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY				
Passed Through the Ohio Office of Budget and Management	21.025	GOVED 10		
COVID-19 - Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds - School Safety Round #5	21.027	COVID-19		74,414
Total U.S. Department of the Treasury				74,414
H.C. DEDARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Passed Through the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce				
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010A	84.010A, 2024		93,242
Special Education Cluster (IDEA): Special Education Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027A	84.027A, 2023		1,298
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) - Parent Mentor Project	84.027A	84.027A, 2023		2,346
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027A	84.027A, 2024		582,051
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) - Parent Mentor Project	84.027A	84.027A, 2024		21,000
COVID-19 - Special Education_Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) - ARP	84.027X	COVID-19, 84.027X, 2023		30,798
Total Special Education _Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)				637,493
Special Education_Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool)	84.173A	84.173A, 2024		13,233
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)				650,726
Consortium Amount Passed/Transferred to the Educational Service Center of Central Ohio				
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365A	84.365A, 2024		4,085
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367A 84.367A	84.367A, 2023 84.367A, 2024		2,740 28,375
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants Total Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	04.30/A	84.307A, 2024	-	31,115
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424A	84.424A, 2023		754
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program Total Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424A	84.424A, 2024		4,390 5,144
Total Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program				3,144
COVID-19 - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER II) Fund	84.425D	COVID-19, 84.425D, 2023		37,810
COVID-19 - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund - ARP ESSER	84.425U	COVID-19, 84.425U, 2023		138,867
COVID-19 - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund - ARP ESSER	84.425U	COVID-19, 84.425U, 2024		298,562
COVID-19 - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund - ARP ESSER - State Activity Supplement COVID-19 - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund - ARP ESSER - State Activity Supplement	84.425U 84.425U	COVID-19, 84.425U, 2023 COVID-19, 84.425U, 2024		10,490 451,284
COVID-19 - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund - ARP Homeless Targeted Support Grant	84.425W	COVID-19, 84.425W, 2024		11,700
Total Education Stabilization Fund			-	948,713
Total U.S. Department of Education				1,733,025
Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$	2,166,197

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

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

NOTE 1 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION & SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the Bexley City School District under programs of the federal government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 and is prepared in accordance with the cash basis of accounting. 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 Bexley City School District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in net position of the Bexley City School District. Such expenditures are recognized following cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be limited to as to reimbursement.

NOTE 2 – DE MINIMIS COST RATE

CFR Section 200.414 of the Uniform Guidance allows a non-federal entity that has never received a negotiated indirect cost rate to charge a de minimis rate of 10% of modified total direct costs to indirect costs. The Bexley City School District has not elected to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE 3 - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE 4 – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

NOTE 5 – PASS THROUGH GRANTS

The Bexley City School District was awarded federal program allocations to be administered on their behalf by the Educational Service Center of Central Ohio. For fiscal year 2024, the Bexley City School District's allocation was as follows: English Language Acquisition State Grants (ALN 84.365A) \$4,085.



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Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

Bexley City School District Franklin County 348 South Cassingham Road Bexley, OH 43209

To the Members of the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Bexley City School District, Franklin County, Ohio, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Bexley City School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 27, 2025.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Bexley City 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 Bexley City School District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bexley City 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 Bexley City 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.

Bexley City School District Franklin County

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Bexley City 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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bexley City 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 Bexley City School District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Julian & Grube, Inc. January 27, 2025

Julian & Sube, Elne.



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Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Bexley City School District Franklin County 348 South Cassingham Road Bexley, OH 43209

To the Members of the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Bexley City School District's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Bexley City School District's major federal programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The Bexley City School District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings.

In our opinion, the Bexley City School District complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

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; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; 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 Bexley City 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 Bexley City School District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Bexley City School District
Franklin County
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program
and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

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 Bexley City 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 generally accepted auditing standards, *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 Bexley City School District's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *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 Bexley City 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 Bexley City 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 Bexley City School District's internal control over
 compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

Bexley City School District
Franklin County
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program
and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

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

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

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Krube, Elne.

January 27, 2025

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 JUNE 30, 2024

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS				
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion Unmodified			
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No		
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	None reported		
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No		
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No		
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	None reported		
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified		
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR §.516(a)?	No		
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Program(s) (listed):	Education Stabilization Fund (ALN 84.425)		
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A:>\$750,000 Type B: all others		
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	Yes		

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None



BEXLEY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

FRANKLIN COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 3/18/2025

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