BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Members
Board of Education of Carroll County
Westminster, Maryland

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 Board of Education of Carroll County, Maryland (the Board), a component unit of Carroll County, Maryland, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board'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 Board, as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Emphasis of Matter

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, effective July 1, 2022, the Board adopted new accounting guidance for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITA). The guidance requires SBITAs to recognize a right-to-use software asset and corresponding SBITA liability for all SBITA with terms greater than twelve months. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with 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 Board's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due
 to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such
 procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures
 in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
 procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an
 opinion on the effectiveness of the Board'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 Board'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 on pages 4 through 10 and the required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents on pages 51 through 58, 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 GAAS, 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 14, 2023, on our consideration of the Board'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 Board'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 Board's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Clifton Larson Allen LLP

Baltimore, Maryland September 14, 2023

As management of the Board of Education of Carroll County (the Board), we offer readers of the Board's financial statements this discussion and analysis of the Board's financial performance during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. This section should be read in conjunction with the financial statements, which immediately follow this discussion.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The Board's basic financial statements consist of three sections: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the Board's financial performance. The report also contains required supplementary information.

- The first two statements are *government-wide financial statements* that provide both short-term and long-term information about the Board's overall financial strength.
- The next two statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on individual parts of the Board, and provide more detail on individual areas of revenues and expenditures.
- It also contains required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves, such as a budgetary basis presentation of financial operations for the general fund, measuring regulatory and budgetary compliance.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the statements and, in some cases, provide even greater levels of detail.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Board's Government-Wide Financial Statements provide a broad view of the Board's operations in a manner similar to a private sector business enterprise. The statements provide both short-term and long-term information about the Board's financial position, which assists in assessing the Board's economic condition at year-end. They are prepared using the economic resources focus and full accrual basis of accounting. These are methods similar to those used by most businesses. They take into account all revenues and expenses connected with the fiscal year even if the cash has not been received. The Government-Wide Financial Statements include two statements:

The Statement of Net Position presents all of the Board's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources with the difference between the three reported as "net position." The statement combines and consolidates all of the Board's current financial resources (short-term spendable resources) with capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) and liabilities. The end result is net position segregated into three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Board is improving or deteriorating.

The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the Board's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will not result in cash flows until future fiscal periods (such as earned, but unused, vacation leave). This statement also presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Board. The majority of the Board's revenue is general revenue, grants, and contributions from other governments.

Government-Wide Financial Statements (Continued)

The governmental activities of the Board include Administration, Mid-Level Administration, Regular Education, Special Education, Student Personnel Services, Student Health Services, Student Transportation, Operation of Plant, Maintenance of Plant, Community Services, Student Activities and Food Services. These activities are mostly supported by county and state appropriations mandated in accordance with state law, and state and federal grants.

Typically, the Board's system-wide financial statements can reflect governmental activities and business-type activities. While the Board's food service operation charges fees, the fee structure is not designed to recover costs including depreciation. Therefore, this function is included as a governmental activity and no business-type activities are presented.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements focus on major funds and on individual parts of the Board's operations. All of the funds of the Board can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds, each of which use different accounting approaches and should be interpreted differently. The two categories are as follows:

Governmental Funds Financial Statements – Most of the basic services provided by the Board are accounted for in the governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, the governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources. They also focus on balances of spendable resources at the end of the fiscal year. This approach is known as using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting.

The Board has three governmental funds:

General Fund includes most of the Board's basic functions and generally follows the requirements of the Maryland State Department of Education.

Food Service Fund captures the financial activities of the cafeteria operations.

Capital Project Fund tracks larger construction projects. This fund reports revenue and expenditures on a yearly basis. It should be noted that due to the long-term nature of most projects, the budgetary basis of this fund crosses fiscal years.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in reconciliations found on pages 15 and 17.

Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements – The fiduciary fund is used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside of the Board. The fiduciary fund is not included in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of the fund are not available to support the Board's own programs. Accordingly, there is no analysis of the Board's fiduciary fund included in this Management's Discussion and Analysis. The accounting used for the fiduciary fund is the accrual basis of accounting.

The Board has one fiduciary fund, the *Other Postemployment Benefits* (OPEB) Plan Trust. The OPEB Plan Trust accumulates resources for postemployment health benefits.

Budget and Actual Financial Statements

The Budgetary Comparison Schedule is presented for the General Fund, which has a legally adopted annual budget. This statement shows both original and final adopted budgets, along with actual revenues and expenditures compared to the final budget. In these statements, open encumbrances are treated as expenditures. The Budgetary Comparison Schedule (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) can be found immediately following the basic governmental fund financial statements on page 51.

Financial Analysis of the Board as a Whole

As noted above, all activities are identified as governmental activities. Current assets totaled \$95.8 million, which mostly consists of investments. Noncurrent assets are composed of capital assets and account for approximately 83% of the Board's total assets. Current liabilities total \$56.4 million, of which approximately \$20.6 million is accrued salaries and fringes. It should be noted that this balance reflects payments due to 10-month staff members (such as teachers) who prefer to continue semi-monthly payrolls during July and August. Since these staff members have fulfilled their contractual obligation as of June 30th, the unpaid wages are reflected in this accrual. The accrued fringe portion of this balance is also primarily associated with the payments that will be made for 10-month staff members during July and August. Noncurrent liabilities are \$507.1 million and are predominantly tied to postemployment benefits.

Financial Analysis of the Board as a Whole (Continued)

Condensed Statement of Net Position

	Governmental Activities				
	June 30, 2023 June 30,				
	(In	Millions)			
Current and Other Assets	\$ 95.8	\$ 90.7			
Capital Assets	461.4	421.5			
Total Assets	557.2	512.2			
Deferred Outflows of Resources	157.4	180.8			
Current Liabilities	56.4	52.6			
Noncurrent Liabilities	507.1	651.3			
Total Liabilities	563.5	703.9			
Deferred Inflows of Resources	187.5	26.8			
Net Position:					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	455.3	418.0			
Restricted	1.0	0.9			
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(492.7	(456.6)			
Total Net Position (Deficit)	\$ (36.4) \$ (37.7)			

For budgetary purposes, acquisitions of equipment and capital improvements are considered expenditures. However, in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and subject to the Board's Capitalization Policy, equipment and capital improvements for the current year totaled \$57.4 million, of which a net of \$49.0 million was to construction in progress and \$8.4 million to capital assets subject to depreciation. Of the \$8.4 million subject to depreciation, \$3.0 million was transferred from construction in progress during the year.

The associated debt to finance the increase in capital outlay resides on the County Government and state of Maryland financial statements, as it is not an obligation of the Board.

Financial Analysis of the Board as a Whole (Continued)

Changes in Net Position from Operating Results

	Governmental Activities					
	June	30, 2023	June	June 30, 2022		
		(In Mi	llions)			
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charge for Services	\$	5.2	\$	1.4		
Operating Grants and Contributions		72.6		82.1		
Capital Grants and Contributions		58.0		55.8		
General Revenues:						
County Government		217.1		207.4		
State (Unrestricted)		116.9		104.7		
State Pension Aid		18.6		20.0		
Other		11.1		5.9		
Total Revenues		499.5		477.3		
Expenses						
Instruction (Regular and Special Education)		347.4		349.6		
Administration (Central and School)		50.0		50.4		
Maintenance and Operations		46.7		46.6		
Transportation		27.7		26.8		
Student Personnel, Health, and Community Services		11.3		11.9		
Student Activities		4.4		2.9		
Food Services		10.6		10.8		
Total Expenses		498.1		499.0		
Change in Net Position	\$	1.4	\$	(21.7)		

All costs identified in the Statement of Activities include the cost of salaries, wages, supplies, contracted services, and depreciation by function. In the case of regular education, depreciation expense on the school buildings and equipment in those schools account for \$8.0 million. Fringe benefits and depreciation can be tracked by individual or asset, respectively, and therefore, can be tied to a function. Review of the revenues identifies some fee for services circumstances, including use of facilities and tuition. Operating Grant revenues primarily include State and Federal Grants and reflect restricted sources. As detailed in the Statement of Activities, the general revenues include State and County revenue, as well as interest income, none of which meets the criteria for classification as program revenues.

More specifically:

- The cost of all governmental services this year was \$498.1 million.
- The State and Federal governments subsidized the operations of certain programs with grants and contributions totaling almost \$72.6 million.

Financial Analysis of the Board as a Whole (Continued)

- The majority of the district's costs were financed by Carroll County and the state of Maryland taxpayers. Specifically, \$217.1 million was associated with Carroll County appropriations.
- \$58.0 million of additions to capital projects was financed by capital contributions from the state and county governments.

Financial Analysis of the Board's Funds

In the General Fund, revenues increased by 6.1% to \$430.5 million. The General Fund increase is attributable to a 4.7% increase in the appropriation from the County government, 7.5% increase in State revenue and a \$2.5 million increase in earnings on investments.

The Food Service Operation reflected a net change in fund balance of \$(750,542) for the year ended June 30, 2023 versus a net change in fund balance of \$4,860,382 for the prior year. The decrease in net change in fund balance resulted from the planned purchase of food service equipment.

The Capital Projects Fund reflected a net change in fund balance of \$(1,281,705) for the year ended June 30, 2023, versus a net change in fund balance of \$(163,439) for the prior year. The remaining fund balance at year-end represents amounts of funding for these projects at June 30, 2023.

Limitations affecting the availability of resources in the General Fund include nonspendable resources of \$1,902,883, restricted resources of \$112,679, assigned resources of \$14,873,309, and unassigned resources of \$13,058,051.

Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of each fiscal year, the Board revises the annual current operating budget. Generally, the budgets fluctuate for one of two reasons. First, when grants are awarded during the year, an amendment is made to adjust the budget as a whole. In addition, the system is required by law to maintain budgets by category or function. Therefore, the Board makes transfers between budgeted categorical amounts to more accurately reflect changing conditions. These transfers do not impact the budget total as a whole. As reflected in the Budgetary Comparison Schedule (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis), none of the Board's categories were overspent at year-end.

The Board ended the fiscal year with an excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) of \$2,744,791. Beginning fiscal year 2008, the Board of Carroll County Commissioners, and the Board agreed to create a fund balance reserve account to guard against unanticipated revenue shortfalls and minimize the impact on operations of the Board when unexpected, one-time expenses occur.

The budgetary process is designed to reflect revenues equal to expenditures. However, actual revenues and expenditures, non-GAAP basis, were lower than budgeted. In fiscal year 2023, current operating fund actual revenues fell short of the final budget by \$5,166,158.

Specific categories of expenditures exceeded the original budget. Budget transfers between categories were approved to more closely align with actual expenditures, so that at year-end all categories were in compliance. In fiscal year 2023, current operating fund actual expenditures were less than the final budget by approximately \$13.2 million. The majority of the decrease was within the instructional salaries and special education categories as fewer expenditures were incurred relating to these categories than originally budgeted.

Capital Asset Administration

By the end of fiscal year 2023, the Board had invested \$461.4 million in capital assets net of depreciation and amortization, predominantly buildings. Total depreciation and amortization expense for the year approximated \$18.6 million, increasing accumulated depreciation and amortization on assets to \$351.1 million. Included in the Construction in Progress balance is the work in progress on the East Middle School Replacement, Spring Gardens Elementary HVAC, and the Career & Technology Center Modernization project. The County government issues the debt associated with these capital projects; therefore, the Board financial statements do not reflect outstanding debt associated with these capital assets.

Factors Bearing on the Board's Future

At the time that these financial statements were prepared and audited, the Board was aware of a few existing circumstances that could affect its financial health in the future:

- In May 2023, the Board adopted the fiscal year 2024 operating budget totaling \$442.6 million, an increase of \$24.5 million, or 5.9% over the final fiscal year 2023 budget. An upcoming "funding cliff" resulting from reliance on Federal pandemic related funding that will expire in FY24.
- State of Maryland legislation created the "Blueprint for Maryland's Future," a transformation of the State's education and early childhood systems with sweeping policy changes and an unprecedented investment of State and local resources. This will require significant increases in spending for staffing and employee compensation, as well as new programs and facility impacts.
- Inflationary pressures are impacting the operating costs of employee compensation, benefits, utilities, transportation, supplies, fuel, etc. Continued increase in costs that outpace increase in revenues would have to be covered by reductions to other mission critical expenditures.
- School systems are required to pay one-half of the normal cost of retirement for teachers and the full cost of retirement for non-teacher employees. Specifically of concern is that future increases in pension costs could outpace future increases in revenues.
- The educational facilities master plan, which assesses the condition of existing facilities and the need for future facility improvements, continues to identify significant future capital projects necessary to maintain the quality of the Board's school facilities.

Contacting the Board's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide the Board's citizens, taxpayers, customers, stakeholders, and creditors with a general overview of the system's finances and to demonstrate the Board's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Chief Financial Officer, Carroll County Public Schools, 125 North Court Street, Westminster, Maryland 21157, or visit www.carrollk12.org.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 4,149,024
Investments	65,000,000
Accounts Receivable	838,766
Due from Primary Government	8,207,481
Due from Other Units of Government	15,457,671
Inventory	1,349,815
Prepaid Items	803,889
Total Current Assets	95,806,646
NONCURRENT ASSETS	
Capital Assets:	
Nondepreciable Assets	119,545,720
Depreciable Assets, Net	341,822,149
Total Noncurrent Assets	461,367,869
Total Assets	557,174,515
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pension	6,354,008
Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to OPEB	151,041,302
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	157,395,310

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (CONTINUED) JUNE 30, 2023

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION	<u> </u>
L. D.L. II. Co., DEL LINED IN LONG OF INCOGNOLO AND HELL CONTON	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
	15,327,113
·	20,633,637
Accrued Health Claims	8,500,000
Accrued Expenses	8,352,039
Due to Other Governments	59,788
Due to Primary Government	23,018
Unearned Revenue	1,507,934
Current Portion of Lease Liability	199,821
Current Portion of SBITA Liability	253,973
Current Portion of Compensated Absences Payable	1,500,000
Total Current Liabilities	56,357,323
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	
	11,205,372
Long-Term Portion of Lease Liability	151,595
Long-Term Portion of SBITA Liability	139,119
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	76,089,000
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	19,467,685
	607,052,771
Total Liabilities	62 440 004
Total Liabilities	663,410,094
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pension	1,603,760
	85,926,774
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources1	87,530,534
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets 4	55,257,898
Restricted for:	
Grants	112,679
Food Services	911,734
Unrestricted (Deficit)(4	92,653,114)
Total Net Position (Deficit) <u>\$ (</u>	(36,370,803)

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

									et (Expenses) Revenue and
									Changes in
		Program Revenues							Net Position
		_			Operating		Capital	,	Total
	- Evnances	C	harges for Service		Grants and		Grants and	Governmenta	
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	Expenses		Service		ontributions		ontributions		Activities
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES INSTRUCTION									
Regular Education	\$ 275,185,787	\$	742,749	\$	42,418,405	\$	58,005,328	\$	(174,019,305)
Special Education	72,172,545				21,345,078				(50,827,467)
Total Instruction	347,358,332		742,749		63,763,483		58,005,328		(224,846,772)
SUPPORT SERVICES									
Administration	9,272,450		-		313,144		-		(8,959,306)
Mid-Level Administration	40,753,761		-		-		-		(40,753,761)
Student Personnel Services	3,034,922		-		18,166		-		(3,016,756)
Student Health Services	6,596,494		-		93,689		-		(6,502,805)
Student Transportation Services	27,698,696		-		617,099		-		(27,081,597)
Operation of Plant	34,488,863		-		215,936		-		(34,272,927)
Maintenance of Plant	12,201,485		-		41,050		-		(12,160,435)
Community Services	1,646,483		153,074		837,625		-		(655,784)
Student Activities	4,413,515		-		-		-		(4,413,515)
Food Services	10,647,579		4,349,075		6,678,833		-		380,329
Total Support Services	150,754,248		4,502,149		8,815,542				(137,436,557)
Total Governmental									
Activities	\$ 498,112,580	\$	5,244,898	\$	72,579,025	\$	58,005,328		(362,283,329)
	GENERAL REVE	NIIFS	:						
	Local Appropria		'						217,076,116
	State Aid	1110110							135,508,647
	Investment Ear	ninas							2,619,548
	Miscellaneous	migo							8,461,704
		neral	Revenues						363,666,015
	CHANGE IN NET	POSI	TION						1,382,686
	Net Position - Beginning of Year								(37,753,489)
	NET POSITION -	END (OF YEAR					\$	(36,370,803)

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2023

		General Fund		Food Services Fund		Capital Projects Fund	G	Total overnmental Funds
ASSETS								
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	4,146,490	\$	2,534	\$	-	\$	4,149,024
Investments		65,000,000		-		-		65,000,000
Accounts Receivable		828,511		10,255		-		838,766
Due from Other Funds		-		9,882,111		1,570,419		11,452,530
Due from Primary Government		1,425		-		8,206,056		8,207,481
Due from Other Units of Government		8,778,633		239,668		6,439,370		15,457,671
Inventory		1,100,448		249,367		- -		1,349,815
Prepaid Items		802,435		1,454				803,889
		_						
Total Assets	\$	80,657,942	\$	10,385,389	\$	16,215,845	\$	107,259,176
LIABILITIES								
Accounts Payable	\$	1,481,809	\$	473,302	\$	13,372,002	\$	15,327,113
Accrued Salaries and Fringes	•	20,257,861	•	375,776	*	-	•	20,633,637
Accrued Health Claims		8,500,000		_		_		8,500,000
Accrued Expenditures		8,352,039		_		_		8,352,039
Due to Other Funds		11,451,410		_		1,120		11,452,530
Due to Other Governments		59,788		_		-,		59,788
Due to Primary Government		23,018		_		_		23,018
Unearned Revenue		585,095		922,839		_		1,507,934
Total Liabilities		50,711,020		1,771,917		13,373,122		65,856,059
FUND BALANCES								
Nonspendable		1,902,883		250,821		-		2,153,704
Restricted		112,679		911,734		-		1,024,413
Committed		-		-		2,842,723		2,842,723
Assigned		14,873,309		7,450,917		-		22,324,226
Unassigned		13,058,051		-				13,058,051
Total Fund Balances		29,946,922		8,613,472		2,842,723		41,403,117
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	80,657,942	\$	10,385,389	\$	16,215,845	\$	107,259,176

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds (Page 14)	\$ 41,403,117
AMOUNTS REPORTED FOR GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION ARE DIFFERENT BECAUSE:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported as assets in governmental funds. The cost of these assets is \$812,462,722, and the accumulated depreciation/amortization is \$351,094,853.	461,367,869
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. Long-term liabilities at year-end consist of compensated absences payable of \$12,705,372, lease liability of \$351,416 and SBITA liability of \$393,092.	(13,449,880)
Net pension obligations are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(19,467,685)
Other postemployment benefit obligations are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(476,089,000)
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB	157,395,310
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB	 (187,530,534)
TOTAL NET POSITION, GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES (Page 12)	\$ (36,370,803)

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	General Fund	Food Services Fund	Capital Projects Fund	G	Total overnmental Funds
REVENUES	Fullu	 Fullu	 Fullu		Fullus
Local Sources	\$ 217,054,664	\$ _	\$ 20,936,083	\$	237,990,747
State Sources	176,658,257	214,200	35,538,510		212,410,967
Federal Sources	20,291,289	5,853,859	1,530,735		27,675,883
Earnings on Investments	2,619,548	-	-		2,619,548
Charges for Services	895,823	4,349,075	-		5,244,898
Student Activities	4,480,746	-	-		4,480,746
Miscellaneous Revenues	8,461,703	 610,774			9,072,477
Total Revenues	430,462,030	11,027,908	58,005,328		499,495,266
EXPENDITURES					
Administration	6,427,423	-	-		6,427,423
Instruction	170,225,571	-	-		170,225,571
Student Personnel Services	2,233,828	-	-		2,233,828
Student Health Services	4,537,152	-	-		4,537,152
Student Transportation Services	27,186,501	-	-		27,186,501
Operation of Plant	24,719,000	-	-		24,719,000
Maintenance of Plant	7,420,032	-	-		7,420,032
Fixed Charges	96,696,795	-	-		96,696,795
Mid-Level Administration	27,810,655	-	-		27,810,655
Community Services	1,375,220	-	-		1,375,220
Special Education	51,954,704	-	-		51,954,704
Costs of Operation - Food Services	-	11,778,450	-		11,778,450
Student Activities	4,413,515	-	-		4,413,515
Capital Outlay	1,624,493	-	59,287,033		60,911,526
Debt Service:					
Principal	759,087	-	-		759,087
Interest	21,662	 <u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		21,662
Total Expenditures	427,405,638	 11,778,450	59,287,033		498,471,121
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES					
OVER (UNDER) EXPEDITURES	3,056,392	(750,542)	(1,281,705)		1,024,145
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES					
Lease & SBITA Proceeds	528,755	 -	-		528,755
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	3,585,147	(750,542)	(1,281,705)		1,552,900
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	26,361,775	 9,364,014	 4,124,428		39,850,217
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR	\$ 29,946,922	\$ 8,613,472	\$ 2,842,723	\$	41,403,117

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Total Net Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds (Page 16)	\$ 1,552,900
AMOUNTS REPORTED FOR GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES ARE DIFFERENT BECAUSE:	
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay, which is capitalized \$58,421,218, exceed depreciation and amortization expenses of \$18,580,821, in the period.	39,840,397
In the Statement of Activities, compensated absences are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, expenditures for compensated absences are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially, the amounts actually paid or expected to be paid within one year). This is the amount that vacation and sick leave used exceeded the amounts earned.	722,107
The execution of a lease/SBITA agreement provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the lease/SBITA principal consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. This is the net effect of proceeds and principal payments on the lease/SBITA liability for this year.	(233,219)
In the Statement of Activities, only the gain or loss on sale of the capital assets is reported. In the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of the capital assets disposed.	(10,470)
OPEB costs reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	(40,878,098)
Governmental funds report Board pension contributions as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of pension benefits earned net of employer contributions is reported as pension expense.	389,069
CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES (Page 13)	\$ 1,382,686

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

	OPEB Plan Trust
ASSETS	
Investments	\$ 35,376,788
Total Assets	35,376,788
FIDUCIARY NET POSITION	
Fiduciary Net Position Restricted for OPEB	\$ 35,376,788

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	C	PEB Plan Trust
ADDITIONS		
Contributions:		
Employer	\$	7,650,680
Total Contributions		7,650,680
Investment Earnings: Net Appreciation in Fair Value of Investments Total Additions		3,420,507 11,071,187
DEDUCTIONS		
Benefits Paid to Plan Members		7,150,680
CHANGE IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION		3,920,507
Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning of Year		31,456,281
		· · · · ·
FIDUCIARY NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$	35,376,788

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Reporting Entity

The Board of Education of Carroll County (the Board) as currently constituted was established under Title 3, Subtitle 103, Education, of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The Board is a five-member elected body responsible for the operation of Carroll County Public Schools.

The Board of Education of Carroll County is a component unit of Carroll County, Maryland by virtue of the County's responsibility for levying taxes and its budgetary control over the Board of Education. The Board does not have any component units, as it does not have any entities that it is considered to be financially accountable for in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, as amended.

The financial statements of the Board are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) applicable to governments in the United States of America.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The Board follows GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*, as amended. The statement makes annual reports easier to understand and more useful to those who use governmental financial information to make decisions and includes:

Management's Discussion and Analysis

GASB Statement No. 34, as amended, requires that financial statements be accompanied by a narrative introduction and analytical overview of the government's financial activities in the form of "management's discussion and analysis" (MD&A). This analysis is similar to the analysis many private sector entities provide in their annual reports.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The reporting model includes financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the government's activities. This approach includes not just current assets and liabilities (such as cash and accounts payable), but also capital assets and long-term liabilities. Accrual accounting also reports all of the revenues and cost of providing services each year, not just those received or paid in the current year or soon thereafter. Fiduciary funds are not included in government-wide financial statements.

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the Board as a whole) and fund financial statements. The Board does not engage in business-type activities and, as such, issues single column government-wide financial statements. In the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position, both the governmental activities' assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources (a) are presented on a consolidated basis and (b) are reflected on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which incorporates noncurrent assets and receivables as well as long-term obligations.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position is designed to display the financial position of the primary government. The Board reports all capital assets in the government-wide Statement of Net Position and reports depreciation expense – the cost of "using up" capital assets – in the Statement of Activities. The Net Position of the Board is broken down into three categories – 1) net investment in capital assets, 2) restricted; and 3) unrestricted.

Statement of Activities

The Government-Wide Statement of Activities reports expenses and revenues in a format that focuses on the cost of each Board function. The expenses of individual functions are compared to the revenues generated directly by the function (for instance, through user charges or intergovernmental grants). These directly matched revenues are called program revenues. This format enables the Government-Wide Statement of Activities to reflect both the gross and net cost per functional category (regular instruction, special instruction, pupil transportation, etc.) that are otherwise being supported by general government revenues.

Program revenues must be directly associated with a function and are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or activity. Multipurpose grants and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported as general revenues. The operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants.

Direct expenses are considered those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. The Board does not allocate indirect expenses.

Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

In the fund financial statements, financial transactions and accounts of the Board are organized on the basis of funds. The operation of each fund is considered to be an independent fiscal and separate accounting entity, with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and/or other financial resources together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations. The fund statements are presented on a current financial resource and modified accrual basis of accounting. Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements' governmental activities column, a reconciliation is presented which briefly explains the adjustments necessary to reconcile the fund financial statements to the governmental activities column of the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Budgetary Comparison Schedules

Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in the process of establishing the annual operating budgets of state and local governments and have a keen interest in following the financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. The Board and many other governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons. A budgetary comparison schedule of the Board's original budget to the final budget and actual results is presented as required supplementary information.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide and certain fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Employee and employer contributions to the other post-employment benefit trust fund are recognized as revenue in the period the contributions are due.

Nonexchange transactions are where the Board either gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange including, for example, grants and contributions. Revenues from grants and contributions are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. This focus is on the determination of, and changes in financial position, and generally only current assets, current liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources are included on the Balance Sheet. Revenues are recorded as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within a current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Board considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. The major revenue sources subject to the availability criterion are the local, state, and federal revenues, except CIP revenues, which are recorded when the expenditures are recognized. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures are recorded only when payment is due. Expenditures related to compensated absences are recorded when payment is due or when payable resulting from resignations or retirements.

Program revenues include several types of transactions. Tuition paid directly by students and parents and sales associated with the Food Service Operation are identified as charges for services. State and federal support for Food Service Operation is identified as operating grants and contributions. Grant-related revenue that is specifically restricted for use by a particular function is separated in the Statement of Activities.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

<u>Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation</u> (Continued)

The Board reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund

The General Fund is the operating fund of the Board and is used to account for the revenues and expenditures necessary for the day-to-day operation of the Board. This fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Food Service Fund

The Food Service Fund is used to account for the operations of the cafeteria program throughout the Board.

Capital Project Fund

The Capital Project Fund is used to account for the financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of the Board's major capital facilities.

Additionally, the Board reports the following fiduciary fund:

OPEB Plan Trust

The OPEB Plan Trust is used to account for the collection of medical premiums and the payments of medical claims for the Board's retirees.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund and internal activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements including the Statement of Activities. Interfund balances are not included in the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position. The Board distinguishes overhead costs, which are eliminated in the preparation of the Statement of Activities from interfund services provided and used between functions, which are not eliminated in the Statement of Activities in the financial statement closing process. The Board does not allocate indirect costs to functions in the fund financial statements.

<u>Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity</u>

Investments

Investments, including OPEB Plan Trust investments consisting of money market, mutual funds are stated at fair value. The OPEB Plan Trust investments also consist of private equity and real estate funds, valued at net asset value.

Receivables and Payables

All interfund receivables and payables are displayed in the fund statements as "due to/due from other funds." These amounts offset each other and are eliminated from the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position, so as to not overstate the Board's assets and liabilities. All trade receivables are deemed fully collectible by management.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

<u>Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity (Continued)</u>

Inventory

Inventory consists of expendable supplies and food held for consumption and is valued at cost (first-in, first-out). Inventory is reflected in the financial statements by the consumption method. Under this method, the expenditure is recognized when inventory is used. In the fund financial statements, these inventories are considered nonspendable which indicates that they do not constitute available expendable resources, even though they are a component of assets.

Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. Prepaid items are considered nonspendable in the fund financial statements since they do not constitute available expendable resources.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land and improvements, buildings and improvements, and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of the donation.

Right-to-use lease assets are initially measured at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

SBITA assets are initially measured as the sum of the present value of payments expected to be made during the subscription term, payments associated with the SBITA contract made to the SBITA vendor at the commencement of the subscription term, when applicable, and capitalizable implementation costs, less any SBITA vendor incentives received form the SBITA vendor at the commencement of the SBITA term. SBITA assets are amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the subscription term or the useful life of the underlying IT assets.

There is no depreciation recorded for land. Construction in progress is depreciated when it is placed into service.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

<u>Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity (Continued)</u>

Capital Assets, (Continued)

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings 50 Years Improvements 20 Years Equipment 3 to 10 Years

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>

A deferred outflow of resources represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditure) until the future period.

<u>Unearned Revenues</u>

Unearned revenues represent amounts received from grantors in advance of incurrence of eligible expenditures for grants and unused commodities at June 30, 2023, since title does not pass to the Board until the commodities are used.

Compensated Absences Payable

Compensated absences consist primarily of sick and vacation time earned but not taken. Employees hired prior to July 1, 1997, meeting specified service requirements are eligible to accumulate sick time and upon retirement, are entitled to payment for unused sick time at 50% of their accrued sick leave balance at their previous three-year average daily rate. Employees hired prior to July 1, 1997, may accumulate unused sick time and will be paid for a maximum of 250 days or their accumulated balance at June 30, 2003, whichever is greater. Employees hired July 1, 1997, and later are eligible for accumulated unlimited sick time but are not entitled to payment for unused sick time upon retirement. The Board pays out accumulated sick time over a five-year period upon retirement. There is a maximum accrual of 40 paid vacation days for those employees eligible to earn and accumulate vacation time, which is paid out immediately upon retirement or resignation. Vested absences are accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements.

School Construction Debt

The Board is not obligated to repay principal or interest on any debt incurred for school construction. Such bonds and loans are obligations of the County government. Accordingly, the Board does not record school construction debt service revenues, expenditures, or outstanding school construction debt. The authorization for annual expenditures related to debt service emanate from the Carroll County Operating Budget Ordinance.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

A deferred inflow of resources represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until the future period.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

<u>Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity (Continued)</u>

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about fiduciary net position of the Maryland State Retirement and Pension System (System) and additions to/deductions from the System's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the System. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Carroll County Public Schools Retiree Health Plan (Plan) and additions to/deductions from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plan. For this purpose, the Plan recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value or net asset value, except for money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts that have a maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less, which are reported at cost.

Net Position/Fund Equity

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

Net Investment in Capital Assets – This category groups all capital assets including infrastructure into one component of net position. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction or improvement of these assets reduce the balance in this category.

Restricted Net Position – This category presents net position with external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws and regulations of other governments.

Unrestricted Net Position – This category presents the net position of the Board, not restricted for any purpose.

Fund balance amounts are reported within one of the fund balance categories listed below.

Nonspendable – Amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

<u>Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity (Continued)</u>

Net Position/Fund Equity (Continued)

Restricted – Amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed – Amounts that can be used only for specific purposes as determined by a formal action of the Board of Education, which is the highest level of decision-making authority for the Board. Commitments may be established, modified, or rescinded only through ordinances or resolutions approved by the Board.

Assigned – Amounts that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed but that are intended to be used for specific purposes. Under the Board's adopted policy, the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, or Supervisor of Purchasing may assign amounts for specific purposes.

Unassigned – Unassigned fund balance represents all other spendable amounts not included in the other categories. The General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance. A negative unassigned fund balance may be reported in other governmental funds, if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceed the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purpose.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the Board considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the Board considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless the Board has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

In-Kind Contributions

In-kind contributions represent noncash transactions for costs of services provided by Carroll County, Maryland, which are primarily for personnel costs related to the School Resource Officer program and use of facilities (including rent, utilities, insurance, and maintenance costs). The fair value of these services was \$2,053,716 for the year ended June 30, 2023. These services are included as in-kind contributions in county revenue and a corresponding amount in the operating expenses of the Board.

Adoption of New Accounting Standard

In May 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. This standard defines a subscription-based information technology arrangement (SBITA); establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset (an intangible asset) and a corresponding subscription liability; provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA.

NOTE 2 BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Legal budgetary control is employed for the General Fund only. Capital Projects are budgeted on a project basis only. Management employs budgetary control over the Food Service Fund for operational purposes only.

The Board follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in these financial statements:

- 1. Prior to December, the staff accumulates and summarizes data for a proposed operating budget (General Fund).
- 2. During January, the Superintendent of Schools submits a proposed operating budget to the Board.
- 3. Public hearings are held to obtain citizens' comments.
- 4. During February, the Board adopts the proposed budget.
- 5. On March 1, the budget is submitted to the Carroll County Commissioners for approval.
- 6. During May, the County Commissioners hold final hearings and adopt the budget which becomes effective July 1.
- 7. The General Fund budget is adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP except for the inclusion of encumbrances as expenditures and the exclusion of pension payments made by the State on behalf of the Board. Budget comparisons presented in this report are on a non-GAAP budgetary basis. The required supplementary information budgetary comparison schedule reflects the budget as amended.
- 8. Request for adjustments to major categories must be submitted to the County Commissioners for approval or denial. No action within 30 days of submission constitutes approval.
- 9. Requests for transfers between major categories must be submitted to the County Commissioners for approval or denial. No action within 30 days of submission constitutes approval.
- 10. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the major category level. In addition, all appropriations lapse at year-end.

During the year, the Board of Education required one supplemental appropriation. The original operating budget approved by the County Commissioners is presented below:

Original Operating Budget Approved by the County
Commissioners \$416,265,556
Approved Supplemental Appropriations 1,817,345
Amended Operating Budget for Fiscal Year 2023 \$418,082,901

NOTE 3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Board of Education maintains pooled and various separate cash accounts for its funds. The cash balances of the schools' activity consist of individual demand accounts maintained by the schools. The Board considers any instrument with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be a cash equivalent.

NOTE 3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

Deposits

At year-end, the carrying value of the Board's combined deposits was \$4,146,234 and cash on hand was \$2,790. The bank balance of deposits was \$5,562,806. The bank balance was covered either by federal depository insurance or collateral held by a third-party financial institution in the Board's name. Statutes authorize secured time deposits in Maryland banks and requires uninsured deposits to be fully collateralized. Therefore, under the reporting requirements of GASB Statement No. 40, the Board's deposits are not subject to custodial or credit risk at year-end.

Investments

Statutes authorize the Board to invest in obligations of the U.S. Government, federal government agency obligations, and repurchase agreements secured by direct government or agency obligations.

At June 30, 2023, the Board had investments totaling \$65,000,000 in the Maryland Local Government Investment Pool (MLGIP), which is under the administration of the State Treasurer. The MLGIP was established under the Annotated Code of Maryland and is rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's, their highest rating for money market funds. MLGIP is a 2a7 like pool, which is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, but generally operates in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (Rule 2a7). Unit value is computed using the amortized cost method and maintains a \$1 per share value.

OPEB Plan Trust (the Trust) investments of \$35,376,788 are invested in the Carroll County Master Retiree Benefit Trust, which consists of money market and mutual funds, reported at fair value. The Trust investments also consist of private equity and real estate funds, valued at net asset value. The Trust categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as follows:

- Level 1 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Trust has the ability to access.
- Level 2 Inputs to the valuation methodology include: quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation of other means. If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
- Level 3 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The assets or liabilities fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

NOTE 3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

Investments (Continued)

The following is a description of the valuation methodology used for assets measured at fair value:

Carroll County Master Retiree Benefit Trust (Trust): The underlying investments of the Trust are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The Trust is valued using Level 3 measurements at June 30, 2023.

The Carroll County Master Retiree Benefit Trust is not rated by the rating agencies.

Interest Rate Risk

Fair value fluctuates with interest rates and increasing rates could cause fair value to decline below original cost. To limit the Board's exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates, the Board's investment policy limits the term of investment maturities other than the Fiduciary Funds to overnight repurchase agreements and requires that collateral securities underlying the repurchase agreements have a market value equal to the cost of the agreement.

Custodial Credit Risk

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of failure of the counter party, the Board will not be able to recover all or a portion of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. In this regard, the Board limits its investments, other than investments in the OPEB Plan Trust to overnight deposits that are insured or collateralized with securities held by a custodian in the Board's name. Statutes require that deposits be in Maryland banks and that uninsured deposits be fully collateralized and authorize the Board to invest in obligations of the United States government, federal agency obligations and repurchase agreements secured by direct government or agency obligations.

NOTE 4 INVENTORY

Inventory consists of the following for the General Fund and Food Services Funds:

General Fund:	
Custodial Supplies	\$ 918,022
Equipment, Repair, and Maintenance Supplies	182,426
Total General Fund	1,100,448
Food Services Fund:	
Supplies	47,226
Food	 202,141
Total Food Services Fund	249,367
Total Inventories	\$ 1,349,815

NOTE 5 CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 was as follows:

Governmental Activities Capital Assets not Being Depreciated	Balance at June 30, 2022	Implementation of GASB 96	Increases	Decreases	Balance at June 30, 2023
Land and Improvements Construction in Progress	\$ 14,144,528 56,363,360	\$ -	\$ - 52,053,219	\$ - 3,015,387	\$ 14,144,528 105,401,192
Total Capital Assets, not Being Depreciated	70,507,888	-	52,053,219	3,015,387	119,545,720
Capital Assets Being Depreciated					
Equipment	52,331,178	-	4,904,307	694,972	56,540,513
Building and Improvements Total Capital Assets,	631,012,096		3,486,803		634,498,899
Being Depreciated	683,343,274	-	8,391,110	694,972	691,039,412
Lease Assets Being Amortized					
Equipment	885,314	-	237,863	-	1,123,177
Software		463,521	290,892		754,413
Total Capital Assets, Being Amortized	885,314	463,521	528,755	-	1,877,590
Less: Accumulated Depreciation					
Equipment	40,518,787	-	2,549,327	684,502	42,383,612
Building and Improvements	292,299,110		15,333,268		307,632,378
Total Accumulated Depreciation	332,817,897		17,882,595	684,502	350,015,990
Less: Accumulated Amortization					
Equipment	380,637	_	396,233	_	776,870
Software			301,993		301,993
Total Accumulated Amortization	380,637		698,226		1,078,863
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	351,030,054	463,521	(9,660,956)	10,470	341,822,149
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 421,537,942	\$ 463,521	\$ 42,392,263	\$ 3,025,857	\$ 461,367,869

NOTE 5 CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Depreciation expense for the year was charged to functions as follows:

Regular Education	\$ 16,368,279
Special Education	76,942
Mid Level Administration	21,047
Student Personnel Services	7,552
Student Transportation Services	42,170
Operation of Plant	587,353
Maintenance of Plant	1,292,949
Food Services	182,462
Community Services	2,067
Total Depreciation and Amortization Expense -	
Governmental Activities	\$ 18,580,821

At June 30, 2023, the Board has construction commitments consisting of the following:

	Future Amounts	Future Funding	
	to be Expended	to be Provided	
Career and Technology Center	\$ 14,835,161	\$ 14,835,161	
East Middle School Replacement	14,785,227	14,785,227	
North West Middle HVAC Replacement	5,807,000	5,807,000	
Carrolltowne Elementary HVAC Replacement	4,890,000	4,890,000	
Oklahoma Road Middle HVAC	4,288,000	4,288,000	
Mt. Airy Elementary HVAC Replacement	4,047,000	4,047,000	
Spring Garden Elementary HVAC	3,202,184	3,202,184	
South Carroll High School Window Replacement	2,300,000	2,300,000	
Carroll Springs HVAC Replacement	2,294,000	2,294,000	
North Carroll Middle School Roof Replacement	1,388,000	1,388,000	
Westminster High School Window Replacement	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Technology Improvements	365,654	365,654	
Friendship Valley Elementary Kindergarten/Pre K Addition	364,000	364,000	
Taneytown Elementary Kindergarten/Pre K Addition	288,000	288,000	
General Paving	272,625	272,625	
Relocatables	265,500	265,500	
Sandymount Elementary Kindergarten/Pre K Addition	245,000	245,000	
Cranberry Station Elementary Kindergarten/Pre K Addition	245,000	245,000	
Aging Schools Project	220,964	220,964	
School Safety Grant	200,352	200,352	
Prekindergarten Additions	200,000	200,000	
Westminster Elementary Playground Replacement	125,000	125,000	
Infrastructure Renewal	76,159	76,159	
Carrolltowne Elementary Playground Replacement	75,000	75,000	
Piney Ridge Elementary Playground Replacement	75,000	75,000	
Runnymede Elementary Playground Replacement	75,000 75,000	75,000	
Spring Garden Elementary Playground Replacement	75,000	75,000	
Total	\$ 62,004,827	\$ 62,004,827	

NOTE 6 INTERFUND BALANCES

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2023 is as follows:

Due From		Due To		
General Fund:				
Food Service	\$	-	\$	9,880,991
Capital Projects		-		1,570,419
Total General Fund		-		11,451,410
Food Service Fund:				
General		9,880,991		-
Capital Projects		1,120		-
Total Food Service Fund		9,882,111		-
Capital Projects Fund:				
General		1,570,419		-
Food Service				1,120
Total Capital Projects Fund		1,570,419		1,120
Total Interfund Balances	\$	11,452,530	\$	11,452,530

The interfund balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that payments of expenses and cash collections by one fund on behalf of another are made.

There were no interfund transfers noted during 2023.

NOTE 7 COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Long-term debt at June 30, 2023 included compensated absences payable as further discussed in Note 1.

Changes in compensated absences payable for the year ended June 30, 2023 were as follows:

Balance - June 30, 2022	\$ 13,427,479
Additions	1,245,097
Reductions	(1,967,204)
Balance - June 30, 2023	12,705,372
Amounts Due Within One Year	(1,500,000)
Compensated Absence Noncurrent Portion	\$ 11,205,372

Compensated absence liabilities are generally liquidated by the General Fund.

NOTE 8 PENSION PLANS

General Information about the Plan

Plan Description. The employees of the Board are covered by the Maryland State Retirement and Pension System (the System), which is a cost sharing defined benefit public employee retirement system. While there are five retirement and pension systems under the System, employees of the Board are a member of either the Teachers' Retirement and Pension Systems or the Employees' Retirement and Pension Systems. The System was established by the State Personnel and Pensions Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland to provide retirement allowances and other benefits to state employees, teachers, police, judges, legislators, and employees of participating governmental units. The plans are administered by the State Retirement Agency. Responsibility for the System's administration and operation is vested in a 15-member Board of Trustees. The System issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained at http://www.sra.maryland.gov.

Benefits Provided. The System provides retirement allowances and other benefits to state teachers and employees of participating governmental units, among others. For individuals who become members of the Teachers' Retirement and Pension Systems and the Employees' Retirement and Pension Systems on or before June 30, 2011, retirement/pension allowances are computed using both the highest three years Average Final Compensation (AFC) and the actual number of years of accumulated creditable service. For individuals who become members of the Teachers' Pension System and Employees' Pension System on or after July 1, 2011, pension allowances are computed using both the highest five years AFC and the actual number of years of accumulated creditable service. Various retirement options are available under each system which ultimately determines how a retirees' benefits allowance will be computed. Some of these options require actuarial reductions based on the retirees' and/or designated beneficiary's attained age and similar actuarial factors.

A member of either the Teachers' or Employees' Retirement System is generally eligible for full retirement benefits upon the earlier of attaining age 60 or accumulating 30 years of creditable service regardless of age. The annual retirement allowance equals 1/55 (1.81%) of the member's average final compensation (AFC) multiplied by the number of years of accumulated creditable service.

A member of either the Teachers' or Employees' Pension System on or before June 30, 2011, is eligible for full retirement benefits upon the earlier of attaining age 62, with specified years of eligibility service, or accumulating 30 years of eligibility service regardless of age. An individual who becomes a member of either the Teachers' or Employees' Pension System on or after July 1, 2011, is eligible for full retirement benefits if the members' combined age and eligibility service equals at least 90 years or if the member is at least age 65 and has accrued at least 10 years of eligibility service.

NOTE 8 PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

General Information about the Plan (Continued)

Benefits Provided. (Continued) For most individuals who retired from either the Teachers' or Employees' Pension System on or before June 30, 2006, the annual pension allowance equals 1.2% of the members AFC, multiplied by the number of years of credible service accumulated prior to July 1, 1998, plus 1.4% of the members AFC, multiplied by the number of years of credible service accumulated subsequent to June 30, 1998. With certain exceptions, for individuals who are members of the Teachers' or Employees' Pension System on or after July 1, 2006, the annual pension allowance equals 1.2% of the member's AFC, multiplied by the number of years of credible service accumulated prior to July 1, 1998, plus 1.8% of the members AFC, multiplied by the number of years of credible service accumulated subsequent to June 30, 1998. Beginning in July 1, 2011, any new member of the Teachers' or Employees' Pension System shall earn an annual pension allowance equal to 1.5% of the member's AFC multiplied by the number of years of creditable service accumulated as a member of the Teachers' or Employees' Pension System.

Contributions. The Board and covered members are required by state statute to contribute to the System. Members of the Teachers' Pension System and Employees' Pension System are required to contribute 7% annually. Members of the Teachers' Retirement System and Employees' Retirement System are required to contribute 5-7 % annually, depending on the retirement option selected. The contribution requirements of the System members, as well as the State and participating governmental employers are established and may be amended by the Board of Trustees for the System.

Beginning in FY2017, the Board pays 100% of the normal cost for their teachers in the Teachers' Retirement and Pension System while the State contributes on behalf of the Board, the unfunded liability portion of the Board's annual required contribution to the Teachers' Retirement and Pension System. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the Board's contribution was \$9,599,604. The state's contributions on behalf of the Board for the year ended June 30, 2023, was \$18,580,332. The fiscal 2023 contribution made by the state on behalf of the Board have been included as both revenues and expenditures in the general fund in the accompanying Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances and are also included as revenues and expenses in the Statement of Activities.

The Board's contractually required contribution rate for the Employees' Retirement and Pension Systems for the year ended June 30, 2023, was 6.75% of annual payroll, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The Board made its share of the required contributions during the year ended June 30, 2023 of \$2,318,314.

NOTE 8 PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u>

Employees' Retirement and Pension Systems

At June 30, 2023, the Board reported a liability of \$19,467,685 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of the System. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Board's proportion of the net pension liability was based on actual employer contributions billed to participating government units for the year ending June 30, 2022. The contributions were increased to adjust for differences between actuarially determined contributions and actual contributions by the state of Maryland. As of June 30, 2022, the Board's proportionate share was 0.0972969%, which is an increase of 0.0023634% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2021.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the Board recognized pension expense of \$1,929,245. At June 30, 2023, the Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred	
	Outflows	Deferred Inflows
	of Resources	of Resources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ -	\$ 1,355,793
Changes in Assumptions	2,115,378	173,711
Change in Proportion	1,916,800	73,932
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings		
Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	3,516	-
Difference Between Board Contributions and		
Proportionate Share of Contributions	-	324
Board Contributions Subsequent to the		
Measurement Date	2,318,314	
Total	\$ 6,354,008	\$ 1,603,760

\$2,318,314 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction in net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	_	Amount		
2024	_	\$	619,880	
2025			357,610	
2026			(34,777)	
2027			1,538,363	
2028	_		(49,142)	
Total	_	\$	2,431,934	

NOTE 8 PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)</u>

Teachers' Retirement and Pension Systems

At June 30, 2023, the Board did not report a liability related to the Teachers' Retirement and Pension Systems due to a special funding situation. The state of Maryland pays the unfunded liability for the Board and the Board pays the normal cost related to the Board's members in the Teachers' Retirement and Pension Systems; therefore, the Board is not required to record its share of the unfunded pension liability but instead, that liability is recorded by the state of Maryland. The amount recognized by the Board as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related state support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the Board were as follows:

State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Board's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Total

\$ 175,747,524

\$ 175,747,524

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the Board recognized pension expense of \$28,179,936 and revenue of \$18,580,332 in the General Fund for support provided by the state. In the Statement of Activities, the Board recognized pension expense of \$34,734,538 and revenue of \$25,134,934 for support provided by the State. Due to the special funding situation noted above related to the Teachers' Retirement and Pension Systems, the Board did not report deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Teachers' Retirement and Pension Systems.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.25% General, 2.75% Wage

Salary Increases 2.75% to 11.25%. Including Inflation

Investment Rate of Return 6.80%

Mortality rates were based on Pub-2010 Mortality Tables with projected generational mortality improvements based on the MP-2018 fully generational mortality improvement scale.

The economic and demographic actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, valuation were adopted by the System's Board of Trustees based upon review of the System's experience study for the period 2014-2018, after completion of the June 30, 2018, valuations. Assumptions from the experience study including investment return, inflation, COLA increases, mortality rates, retirement rates, withdrawal rates, disability rates and rates of salary increase were adopted by the Board for the first use in the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019. As a result, an investment return assumption of 6.80% and an inflation assumption of 2.25% were used in the June 30, 2022, valuation.

NOTE 8 PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-range expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of geometric real rates of return were adopted by the Board after considering input from the System's investment consultant(s) and actuary(s). For each major asset class that is included in the System's target asset allocation, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected
	Allocation	Rate of Return
Asset Class:		
Public Equity	34 %	6.0 %
Private Equity	16	8.4
Rate Sensitive	21	1.2
Credit Opportunity	8	4.9
Real Assets	15	5.2
Absolute Return	6	3.5
Total	100 %	

The above was the System's Board of Trustees adopted asset allocation policy and best estimate of geometric real rates for each major asset class as of June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of the pension plan expense was -2.97%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Discount Rate

The single discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.80%. This single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 6.80%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected 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 benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

NOTE 8 PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability

Regarding the sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the single discount rate, the following presents the Board's net pension liability, calculated using a single discount rate of 6.80%, as well as what the Board's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a single discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher for the Employees' Retirement and Pension Systems:

	C	ne Percent		Current	0	ne Percent
		Decrease	Di	iscount Rate		Increase
		5.80%		6.80%		7.80%
Board's Proportionate Share of the						
Net Pension Liability	\$	29,869,617	\$	19,467,685	\$	10,836,485

Due to the special funding situation noted above related to the Teachers' Retirement and Pension Systems, the Board did not record a net pension liability related to the Teachers Retirement and Pension Systems.

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued System's financial report.

NOTE 9 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Plan Description

Plan Administration. The Board administers the Carroll County Public Schools Retiree Health Plan (the Plan), a single employer defined benefit plan that is used to provide postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) to eligible employees who retire from employment with the Carroll County Public School System. The Board does not issue separate audited financial statement for the Plan.

Management of the Plan is vested in the Board of Education of Carroll County.

Benefits Provided. The Board provides medical and prescription drug benefits to retirees pursuant to two medical plans for retired employees based on negotiated agreements with various bargaining groups. Benefits are provided by a third-party insurer.

Contributions. For retirees over the age of 65 who retired prior to September 1, 1988, the percentage of the stipend paid by the Board was dependent upon the retiree's years of service and ranged from 10% to 100%. For retirees who retired after September 1, 1988, the percentage of the stipend paid by the Board is dependent upon the retiree's years of service and ranges from 0% to 100%. These percentages are applied to stipends established annually by the Board for individual, husband/wife, parent/child, and family coverages. Only Carroll County Board of Education years of service are considered. Additional employer contributions to the Plan may be budgeted if funding is available. The Board does not have an actuarially determined contribution, or a statutory or contractual required contribution to the Plan.

NOTE 9 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS (CONTINUED)

GASB 74 - Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions

Plan Membership. At March 1, 2023, Plan membership consisted of the following:

Inactive Plan Members or Beneficiaries Currently	
Receiving Benefit Payments	1,385
Inactive Plan Members Entitled to but not Yet	
Receiving Benefit Payments	-
Active Plan Members	3,228
Total Plan Members	4,613

Investments

Investment Policy. The following was the Board's adopted asset allocation policy as of June 30, 2023:

	Target
	Allocation
Asset Class:	
U.S. Equities	40 %
Foreign Equities	20
Global Low Volatility Equities	5
Real Estate (REITs)	7
Infrastructure	4
Core Fixed Income	22
Cash	2
Total	100 %

Rate of Return. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 10.79%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Net OPEB Liability of the Board

The components of the net OPEB liability of the Board at June 30, 2023 were as follows:

Total OPEB Liability	\$ 586,201,000
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	35,377,000
Board's Net OPEB Liability	\$ 550,824,000
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the	
Total OPEB Liability	6.03%

NOTE 9 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS (CONTINUED)

GASB 74 – Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions (Continued)

Net OPEB Liability of the Board (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.00%
Investment Rate of Return	6.00%

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates 7.5% Initial / 3.94% Ultimate

Mortality rates were based on the Pub T.H-2010 Mortality Table (teachers, headcount-weighted), Fully Generational, projected using Scale MP-2020 and base year 2010.

The actuarial assumptions used to measure the total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2023, valuation was based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period 2010-2014 after completion of the June 30, 2014, valuations.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major class included in the target asset allocation as of June 30, 2023, are summarized in the following table:

	Long-Term
	Expected Real
	Rate of Return
Asset Class:	' <u> </u>
U.S. Equities	7.7%
Foreign Equities	8.1%
Global Low Volatility Equities	7.6%
Real Estate (REITs)	7.4%
Infrastructure	7.6%
Core Fixed Income	4.1%
Cash	0.0%
Inflation	2.5%

NOTE 9 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS (CONTINUED)

GASB 74 – Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions (Continued)

Net OPEB Liability of the Board (Continued)

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 3.87% at the end of the measurement period as of June 30, 2023, which was an increase of 0.14% from the discount rate used as of June 30, 2022. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that the Board's contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, the fiduciary net position was projected not to be available to make all projected benefit payments of current members for more than 10 years after June 30, 2022. Future benefits payments were discounted using the fidelity municipal general obligation bonds rated AA or better rate at June 30, 2023, of 3.86% for years 2031 and after and 6.00% for years prior to 2031. Those factors were used to arrive at a discount rate of 3.87% used to determine the total OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Board, as well as what the Board's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (2.87%) or 1-percentage point higher (4.87%) than the current discount rate:

	One Percent		One Percent
	Decrease	Discount Rate	Increase
	2.87%	3.87%	4.87%
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 668,122,000	\$ 550,824,000	\$ 458,482,000

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Board, as well as what the Board's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	One Percent	Healthcare Cost	One Percent
	Decrease	Trend Rate	Increase
	2.94%	3.94%	4.94%
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 445,496,000	\$ 550,824,000	\$ 690,447,000

GASB 75 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions Plans

The Board's net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

NOTE 9 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS (CONTINUED)

GASB 75 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pension Plans (Continued)

Net OPEB Liability of the Board

Actuarial assumptions. The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.00%
Investment Rate of Return	7.00%

Health Care Cost Trend Rates: 4.90% Initial / 4.00% Ultimate

Mortality rates were based on the Pub T.H-2010 Mortality Table (teachers, headcount-weighted)., Fully Generational, projected using Scale MP-2020 and base year 2010.

The actuarial assumptions used to measure the total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2022, valuation was based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period 2010-2014 after completion of the June 30, 2014, valuation.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Asset Class:		
U.S. Equities	40 %	7.7 %
Foreign Equities	20	8.1
Global Low Volatility Equities	5	7.6
Real Estate (REITs)	7	7.4
Infrastructure	4	7.6
Core Fixed Income	22	4.1
Cash	2	-
Total	100 %	

NOTE 9 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS (CONTINUED)

GASB 75 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pension Plans (Continued)

Net OPEB Liability of the Board (Continued)

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 3.73% at the end of the measurement period as of June 30, 2022, which was an increase of 1.74% from the discount rate used as of June 30, 2021. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that the Board's contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, the fiduciary net position was projected not to be available to make all projected benefit payments of current members for more than 10 years after June 30, 2022.

Future benefits payments beyond 10 years were discounted using the fidelity municipal general obligation bonds rated AA or better rate at June 30, 2022, of 3.69%. The long-term expected rate of return on investment at 6.00% was blended with the index rate of 3.69% for tax exempt general obligation municipal bonds rated AA or better in the Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index as published by the Bond Buyer at June 30, 2022, to arrive at a discount rate of 3.73% used to determine the total OPEB liability.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

	Increase (Decrease)				
	Total OPEB	Plan Fiduciary	Net OPEB		
	Liability	Net Position	Liability		
Balance - June 30, 2022	\$ 659,510,000	\$ 34,522,000	\$ 624,988,000		
Changes for the Year:					
Service Cost	36,382,000	-	36,382,000		
Interest	13,029,000	-	13,029,000		
Differences Between Expected					
and Actual Experience	(2,876,000)	-	(2,876,000)		
Contributions - Employer	-	7,404,000	(7,404,000)		
Net Investment Income	-	(3,766,000)	3,766,000		
Change in Assumptions	(191,796,000)	-	(191,796,000)		
Benefit Payments	(6,704,000)	(6,704,000)	<u> </u>		
Net Changes	(151,965,000)	(3,066,000)	(148,899,000)		
Balance - June 30, 2023	\$ 507,545,000	\$ 31,456,000	\$ 476,089,000		

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Board, as well as what the Board's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.73 %) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.73%) than the current discount rate:

	One Percent	One Percent		
	Decrease	Discount Rate	Increase	
	2.73%	3.73%	4.73%	
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 576,394,000	\$ 476,089,000	\$ 396,741,000	

NOTE 9 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS (CONTINUED)

GASB 75 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pension Plans (Continued)

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Board, as well as what the Board's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower (3.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (5.00%) than the current health care cost trend rates:

	One Percent	Healthcare Cost	One Percent
	Decrease	Trend Rates	Increase
	3.00%	4.00%	5.00%
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 379,874,000	\$ 476,089,000	\$ 604,747,000

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the Board recognized OPEB expense of \$48,529,473. At June 30, 2023, the Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred	Deferred
	Outflows of	Inflows of
	Resources	Resources
Differences Between Projected and Actual Earnings	\$ 5,700,459	\$ 15,441,196
Change in Assumptions	135,493,377	170,485,578
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings		
on OPEB Plan Investments	2,196,786	-
Employer Contributions Subsequent to the		
Measurement Date	7,650,680	
Total	\$ 151,041,302	\$ 185,926,774

Employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement date totaling \$7,650,680 will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2024	\$ 1,616,257
2025	1,668,386
2026	1,424,717
2027	2,492,878
2028	69,362
Thereafter	(49,807,752)
Total	\$ (42,536,152)

NOTE 10 FUND BALANCE

Fund balance at June 30, 2023 consists of the following:

	General Fund	Food Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund
Nonspendable for:	Contrain and	COLVIDO I GIIG	1 Tojooto 1 ana
Inventory	\$ 1,100,448	\$ 249,367	\$ -
Prepaid Expenditures	802,435	1,454	-
Total Nonspendable	1,902,883	250,821	-
Restricted for:			
Regular Instruction	37,516	-	-
Maintenance of Plant	5,683	-	-
Cost of Operation - Food Service	-	911,734	-
Community Services	6,983	-	-
Special Education	62,497		
Total Restricted	112,679	911,734	
Committed for:			
Capital Outlay	-		2,842,723
Total Committed	-	-	2,842,723
Assigned to:			
Subsequent Year's Budget	7,196,893	-	-
Student Activities	3,214,436	-	-
Cost of Operation - Food Service	-	7,450,917	-
Encumbrances:			
Administration	114,814	-	-
Regular Instruction	2,682,649	-	-
Student Health Services	136,963	-	-
Student Transportation Services	304	-	-
Operation of Plant	98,009	-	-
Maintenance of Plant	626,043	-	-
Fixed Charges	9,500	-	-
Mid-Level Administration	335,671	-	-
Community Service	2,050	-	-
Special Education	417,135	-	-
Capital Outlay	38,842		<u>-</u>
Total Assigned	14,873,309	7,450,917	
Unassigned	13,058,051		
Total Fund Balance	\$ 29,946,922	\$ 8,613,472	\$ 2,842,723

NOTE 11 ENCUMBRANCES

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of budgetary integration in the General Fund and Food Service Fund, and encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as commitments or assignments of fund balances since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities.

Encumbrances at June 30, 2023 are for the following uses:

				Food	
	Ge	neral Fund	Se	rvice Fund	
Administration	\$	114,814	\$	-	
Regular Instruction		2,720,165		-	
Student Health Services		136,963		-	
Student Transportation Services		304		-	
Operation of Plant		98,009		-	
Maintenance of Plant		631,726		-	
Fixed Charges		9,500		-	
Mid-Level Administration		335,671		-	
Community Services		9,033		-	
Special Education		479,632		-	
Cost of Operation - Food Service		-		911,734	
Capital Outlay		38,842		-	
Total Encumbrances	\$	4,574,659	\$	911,734	

NOTE 12 LITIGATION AND CONTINGENCIES

Several lawsuits have been filed arising from personnel grievances, personal injury, and other matters. It is anticipated by the Board that an adverse decision in excess of insurance coverage on any or all of these lawsuits would not have a material adverse effect on these financial statements.

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. Amounts, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by grantors cannot be determined at this time, although the Board expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

NOTE 13 LEASES

The Board leases equipment for various terms under long-term, non-cancelable lease agreements. The leases expire at various dates through 2029 and provide for renewal options.

Total future minimum lease payments under lease agreements are as follows:

	Governmental Activities					
Year Ending June 30,	F	Principal		nterest		Total
2024	\$	199,821	\$	10,517	\$	210,338
2025		93,039		4,848		97,887
2026		30,037		1,771		31,808
2027		13,353		1,023		14,376
2028		13,974		402		14,376
2029		1,192		4		1,196
Total	\$	351,416	\$	18,565	\$	369,981

Changes in lease liability for the year ended June 30, 2023 were as follows:

Balance - June 30, 2022	\$ 511,289
Additions	237,863
Reductions	(397,736)
Balance - June 30, 2023	351,416
Amounts Due Within One Year	(199,821)
Lease Liability Noncurrent Portion	\$ 151,595

Right-to-use assets acquired through outstanding leases are shown below, by underlying asset class.

	Government	Governmental Activities			
	Lease	Lease Accumulate			
Asset Class	_ Asset Value	Amortization			
Equipment	\$ 1,123,177	\$	776,870		
Total	\$ 1,123,177	\$	776,870		

NOTE 14 SUBSCRIPTION-BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS

The Board has entered into subscription based-information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for various education learning software and financial software. The SBITA arrangements expire at various dates through 2026 and provide for renewal options.

As of June 30, 2023, SBITA assets and the related accumulated amortization totaled \$754,413 and \$301,993, respectively.

The future subscription payments under SBITA agreements are as follows:

		Governmental Activities						
Year Ending June 30,	ding June 30, Principal Interest Total			Principal Interest				
2024	\$	253,973	\$	17,708	\$	271,681		
2025		76,330		6,671		83,001		
2026		62,789		3,011		65,800		
Total	\$	393,092	\$	27,390	\$	420,482		

NOTE 15 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the Board participates in the Maryland Association of Boards of Education Group Insurance Pool (MABE). MABE is a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for fourteen member counties to reduce the amount of claims expenditures incurred. The Board pays an annual premium to MABE for its general insurance coverage. The Formation Agreement of MABE provides that MABE will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of established loss limits, which range from \$2,500 to \$5 million for each insured event depending on the type of loss. Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three years.

Commercial insurance policies are purchased to provide coverage including workers' compensation coverage. Settled claims did not exceed coverage in any of the past three years.

The Board has also established limited risk management programs for health care insurance. The Board, with Aetna U.S. Healthcare, has an arrangement for providing coverage for future medical claims. Employees contribute 15% towards this coverage. Deposits are made by the Board into a bank account used only for payments resulting from health insurance claims.

NOTE 15 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. At June 30, 2023, liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). Claim liabilities are calculated by an actuary based on the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends including frequency and amount of payouts and other economic and social factors. The estimate of the claims liability also includes amounts for non-incremental claim adjustment expenses related to specific claims and other claim adjustment expenses regardless of whether allocated to specific claims. Estimated recoveries, for example, from salvage or subrogation are another component of the claim's liability estimate.

The liability for claims and judgments are reported in the General Fund. Changes in the balances of claims liabilities are as follows:

	June 30, 2023_	June 30, 2022
Accrued Health Claims:		
Unpaid Claims - Beginning of Year	\$ 7,200,000	\$ 8,575,000
Incurred Claims (Including IBNR)	67,416,652	58,507,868
Claim Payments	(66,116,652)	(59,882,868)
Unpaid Claims - End of Year	\$ 8,500,000	\$ 7,200,000

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Non-GAAP Actual	F	Variances Positive (Negative) Final Budget to Actual
REVENUES					
Local Sources	\$ 215,772,400	\$ 217,147,405	\$ 217,076,116	\$	(71,289)
State Sources	154,882,935	154,882,935	158,528,930		3,645,995
Federal Sources	34,923,404	34,923,404	20,045,603		(14,877,801)
Other Revenues	5,397,797	5,840,137	11,977,074		6,136,937
Total Revenues	410,976,536	412,793,881	407,627,723		(5,166,158)
EXPENDITURES					
Administration	6,207,757	6,207,757	5,935,932		271,825
Instructional Salaries	151,162,780	150,556,060	146,446,373		4,109,687
Student Personnel Services	2,494,812	2,404,013	1,970,504		433,509
Student Health Services	4,689,274	4,599,274	4,246,549		352,725
Student Transportation Services	27,375,466	26,973,466	26,944,785		28,681
Operation of Plant	23,833,868	25,680,368	25,324,633		355,735
Maintenance of Plant	6,840,161	7,382,887	7,362,574		20,313
Fixed Charges	96,526,722	98,324,618	96,703,795		1,620,823
Community Services	1,710,630	1,655,630	1,381,608		274,022
Capital Outlay	2,980,065	1,151,218	1,026,716		124,502
Mid-Level Administration	27,349,326	26,600,120	25,869,643		730,477
Special Education	52,700,700	52,700,700	49,029,229		3,671,471
Instructional Textbooks/Supplies	9,267,219	9,842,014	8,681,441		1,160,573
Other Instructional Costs	3,126,776	4,004,776	3,959,150		45,626
Total Expenditures	416,265,556	418,082,901	404,882,932		13,199,969
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES					
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(5,289,020)	(5,289,020)	2,744,791		8,033,811
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES					
Use of Prior Year Fund Balance	5,289,020	5,289,020	-		(5,289,020)
Total Other Financing Sources	 5,289,020	 5,289,020	 -		(5,289,020)
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES OVER					
EXPENDITURES	\$ 	\$ 	2,744,791	\$	2,744,791
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year			 19,280,251		
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR			\$ 22,025,042		

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY RECONCILIATION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BUDGETARY INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS AND GAAP BASIS REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Under the budgetary basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when cash is received, and expenditures are recognized upon the commitment of an encumbrance. Pension payments made by the state on behalf of the Board are not considered revenues and expenditures on the budgetary basis of accounting.

A reconciliation of the revenues and expenditures for the funds which are affected by the adjustments necessary to present the statement of revenues and expenditures and changes in fund balance on a GAAP basis follows:

Revenues (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)	\$ 407,627,723
Decrease in Fiscal Year Revenues Generated by Fiscal Year	
Changes in Encumbrances of Expenditure Driven Grants	226,771
Student Activities Adjustment	4,027,204
State Pension Payments	18,580,332_
Total Revenues (GAAP Basis)	\$ 430,462,030
Expenditures (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)	\$ 404,882,932
Encumbrance Adjustment, Net	999,885
Student Activities Adjustment	4,413,515
Lease/SBITA Adjustment	(1,471,026)
State Pension Payments	18,580,332_
Total Expenditures (GAAP Basis)	\$ 427,405,638

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY MARYLAND STATE RETIREMENT AND PENSION SYSTEM LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Measurement Date

		2022		2021		2020		2019		June 30, 2018		2017		2016	_	2015		2014
Employees' Retirement and Pension System: Board's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability Board's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Board's Covered Payroll Board's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ \$	0.09729690% 19,467,685 21,065,801	\$ \$	0.09493350% 14,242,217 20,865,321	\$ \$	0.08863500% 20,032,714 20,529,041	0 \$ \$.0861412000% 17,767,148 20,592,566	\$ \$	0.0826669000% 17,344,838 19,224,863	\$ \$	0.0728809000% 15,759,548 18,066,196	\$ \$	0.0810533000% 19,123,733 18,450,534	0 \$ \$	1.0860101000% 17,874,364 18,578,684	0 \$ \$.0810239000% 14,379,091 18,923,349
as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the		92.41%		68.26%		97.58%		86.28%		90.22%		87.23%		103.65%		96.21%		75.99%
Total Pension Liability		71.75%		76.76%		66.29%		67.98%		68.36%		66.71%		62.97%		66.26%		69.53%
Teachers' Retirement and Pension System: Board's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability Board's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension	\$	0.0%	\$	0.0%	\$	0.0%	\$	0.0%	\$	0.0%	\$	0.0%	\$	0.0%	\$	0.0%	\$	0.0%
Liability of the Board		175,747,524		133,456,287		211,123,094		192,168,576		199,179,050		222,226,515		241,411,271	_	273,808,237		201,622,624
Total Board's Covered Payroll Board's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ \$	175,747,524 188,623,191	\$	133,456,287 182,474,520	\$ \$	211,123,094 177,415,307	\$	192,168,576 172,411,108	\$	199,179,050 167,638,683	\$ \$	222,226,515 162,004,457	\$ \$	241,411,271 157,648,906	\$	273,808,237 158,300,988	\$ \$	201,622,624 161,727,709
as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		0.00% 79.47%		0.00% 85.40%		0.00% 73.84%		0.00% 75.43%		0.00% 73.35%		0.00% 71.41%		0.00% 67.95%		0.00% 70.76%		0.00% 69.53%

The Board implemented GASB 68 during fiscal year 2015. As such, only nine years of information is available.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS MARYLAND STATE RETIREMENT AND PENSION SYSTEM LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Employees' Retirement and Pension System										
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 2,318,314	\$ 2,220,611	\$ 2,091,881	\$ 1,900,389	\$ 1,768,908	\$ 1,648,441	\$ 1,483,375	\$ 1,578,985	\$ 1,812,859	\$ 1,888,149
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually										
Required Contribution	(2,318,314)	(2,220,611)	(2,091,881)	(1,900,389)	(1,768,908)	(1,648,441)	(1,483,375)	(1,578,985)	(1,812,859)	(1,888,149)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Board's Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 21,454,050	\$ 21,065,801	\$ 20,865,321	\$ 20,529,041	\$ 20,592,566	\$ 19,224,863	\$ 18,066,196	\$ 18,450,534	\$ 18,578,684	\$ 18,923,349
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	10.8%	10.5%	10.0%	9.3%	8.6%	8.6%	8.2%	8.6%	9.8%	10.0%
Contributions as a resonage of Covered rayion	10.070	10.070	10.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.270	0.070	0.070	10.070
Teachers' Retirement and Pension System										
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 9,599,604	\$ 7,651,611	\$ 7,700,871	\$ 7,556,167	\$ 7,364,920	\$ 7,260,805	\$ 6,934,964	\$ 7,468,196	\$ 6,495,621	\$ 5,077,441
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually										
Required Contribution	(9,599,604)	(7,651,611)	(7,700,871)	(7,556,167)	(7,364,920)	(7,260,805)	(6,934,964)	(7,468,196)	(6,495,621)	(5,077,441)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	<u>\$</u> -	\$ -
Board's Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 195,672,783	\$ 188,623,191	\$ 182.474.520	\$ 177.415.307	\$ 172.411.108	\$ 167.638.683	\$ 162.004.457	\$ 157.648.906	\$ 158,300,988	\$ 161,727,709
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	4.9%	4.1%	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	4.7%	4.1%	3.1%

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION MARYLAND STATE RETIREMENT AND PENSION SYSTEM JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 1 CHANGES IN BENEFIT TERMS

There were no benefit changes during the years 2016 through 2023.

NOTE 2 CHANGES IN ASSUMPTIONS

Adjustments to the roll-forward liabilities were made to reflect the following assumptions in the 2022 valuation:

- Inflation assumption changed as follows:
 - o 6/30/2022 2.25%
 - o 6/30/2021 2.25%
 - o 6/30/2020 2.60%
 - o 6/30/2019 2.60%
 - o 6/30/2018 2.60%
 - o 6/30/2017 2.65%
 - o 6/30/2016 2.70%
 - o 6/30/2015 2.70%
- Investment return assumption changed as follows:
 - o 6/30/2022 6.80%
 - o 6/30/2021 6.80%
 - o 6/30/2020 7.40%
 - 0 6/30/2019 7.40%
 - o 6/30/2018 7.50%
 - o 6/30/2017 7.50%
 - o 6/30/2016 7.55%
 - o 6/30/2015 7.65%

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY SCHEDULE OF NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS – GASB 74 LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB Liability:							
Service Cost	\$ 22,518,000	\$ 36,382,000	\$ 28,737,000	\$ 21,813,000	\$ 14,859,000	\$ 13,764,000	\$ 13,259,000
Interest Cost	18,740,000	13,029,000	14,819,000	15,678,000	13,717,000	12,981,000	12,317,000
Experience Losses/(Gains)	62,213,000	(2,876,000)	(14,757,000)	(2,111,000)	8,656,000	2,006,000	-
Changes in Assumptions	(17,664,000)	(191,796,000)	44,659,000	78,053,000	80,796,000	8,632,000	-
Benefit Payments	(7,151,000)	(6,704,000)	(6,366,000)	(5,978,000)	(5,588,000)	(9,153,000)	(9,150,000)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	78,656,000	(151,965,000)	67,092,000	107,455,000	112,440,000	28,230,000	16,426,000
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning of							
the Year	507,545,000	659,510,000	592,418,000	484,963,000	372,523,000	344,293,000	327,867,000
Total OPEB Liability - End of							
the Year	\$ 586,201,000	\$ 507,545,000	\$ 659,510,000	\$ 592,418,000	\$ 484,963,000	\$ 372,523,000	\$ 344,293,000
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:							
Contributions - Employer	\$ 7,651,000	\$ 7,404,000	\$ 6,865,000	\$ 6,378,000	\$ 6,838,000	\$ 9,903,000	\$ 11,400,000
Net investment Income	3,421,000	(3,766,000)	7,233,000	601,000	1,890,000	1,724,000	1,790,000
Benefit Payments	(7,151,000)	(6,704,000)	(6,366,000)	(5,978,000)	(5,588,000)	(9,153,000)	(9,150,000)
Net Change in Fiduciary Net Position	3,921,000	(3,066,000)	7,732,000	1,001,000	3,140,000	2,474,000	4,040,000
Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning							
of the Year	31,456,000	34,522,000	26,790,000	25,789,000	22,649,000	20,175,000	16,135,000
Fiduciary Net Position - End of							
the Year	\$ 35,377,000	\$ 31,456,000	\$ 34,522,000	\$ 26,790,000	\$ 25,789,000	\$ 22,649,000	\$ 20,175,000
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 550,824,000	\$ 476,089,000	\$ 624,988,000	\$ 565,628,000	\$ 459,174,000	\$ 349,874,000	\$ 324,118,000
Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage							
of the Total OPEB Liability	6.03%	6.20%	5.23%	4.52%	5.32%	6.08%	5.86%
Covered Employee Payroll*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of							
Covered Employee Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
*Contributions to the OPEB Plan are not based on a me	easure of pay, therefo	re, covered employ	ee payroll Is not ap	oplicable.			
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Average Money-Weighted Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expense	10.79%	-9.90%	24.03%	2.31%	8.12%	8.40%	11.10%

The Board implemented GASB 74 during fiscal year 2017. As such, only seven years of information is available.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS – GASB 74 JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 1 CHANGES IN BENEFIT TERMS

There were no benefit changes during the year.

NOTE 2 CHANGES IN ASSUMPTIONS

Discount Rate:

June 30, 2018 – 3.72% June 30, 2019 – 3.26% June 30, 2020 – 2.52% June 30, 2021 – 1.99% June 30, 2022 – 3.73% June 30, 2023 – 3.87%

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS – GASB 75 LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Measurement Date - June 30 2022		Measurement Date - June 30 2021		Measurement Date - June 30 2020		Measurement Date - June 30 2019	Measurement Date - June 30 2018	Measurement Date - June 30 2017		
Total OPEB Liability: Service Cost Interest Changes of Benefit Terms	\$	36,382,000 13,029,000	\$	28,737,000 14,819,000	\$	21,813,000 15,678,000	\$ 14,859,000 13,717,000	\$ 13,764,000 12,981,000	\$	13,259,000 12,317,000	
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience Changes of Assumptions Benefit Payments		(2,876,000) (191,796,000) (6,704,000)		(14,757,000) 44,659,000 (6,366,000)		(2,111,000) 78,053,000 (5,978,000)	8,656,000 80,796,000 (5,588,000)	2,006,000 8,632,000 (9,153,000)		- - (9.150,000)	
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability Total OPEB Liability - Beginning Total OPEB Liability - Ending (a)	\$	(151,965,000) 659,510,000 507,545,000	\$	67,092,000 592,418,000 659.510.000	\$	107,455,000 484,963,000 592,418,000	\$ 112,440,000 372,523,000 484.963.000	\$ 28,230,000 344,293,000 372,523,000	\$	16,426,000 327,867,000 344,293,000	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position: Contributions - Employer	\$	7,404,000	\$	6,865,000	\$	6,378,000	\$ 6,838,000	\$ 9,903,000	\$	7,363,000	
Net Investment Income Benefit Payments Administrative Expense		(3,766,000) (6,704,000)		7,234,000 (6,366,000)		601,000 (5,978,000)	 1,890,000 (5,588,000)	1,724,000 (9,153,000)		1,790,000 (5,113,000)	
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position Total Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning Total Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	\$	(3,066,000) 34,522,000 31,456,000	\$	7,733,000 26,789,000 34,522,000	\$	1,001,000 25,788,000 26,789,000	\$ 3,140,000 22,649,000 25,789,000	\$ 2,474,000 20,175,000 22,649,000	\$	4,040,000 16,135,000 20,175,000	
Board's Net OPEB Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	\$	476,089,000	\$	624,988,000	\$	565,629,000	\$ 459,174,000	\$ 349,874,000	\$	324,118,000	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		6.20%		5.23%		4.52%	5.32%	6.08%		5.86%	
Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	243,999,742	\$	240,160,085	\$	223,605,389	\$ 214,130,851	\$ 208,486,138	\$	202,552,220	
Board's Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll		195%		260%		253%	214%	168%		160%	
Notes to Schedule: Benefit Changes: None Changes of Assumptions: The discount rate was changed as follow The discount rate changes year-to-year The FYE 2022 trend assumptions was updated to 2021 S The FYE 2022 mortality assumption was updated from the	OA Lon					2.52%	3.26%	3.72%		3.81%	

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, the Board implemented GASB 75 in fiscal year 2018. As such, only six years of information is available.