

# CARROLLTON EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT CARROLL COUNTY, OHIO

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020



88 East Broad Street Columbus, Ohio 43215 IPAReport@ohioauditor.gov (800) 282-0370

Board of Education Carrollton Exempted Village School District 205 Scio Road SW Carrollton, Ohio 44615

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Carrollton Exempted Village School District, Carroll County, prepared by Rea & Associates, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

January 7, 2021



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December 9, 2020

To the Board of Education Carrollton Exempted Village School District Carroll County, Ohio 205 Scio Road SW Carrollton, OH 44615

#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Carrollton Exempted Village School District, Carroll County, Ohio, (the "School District") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Carrollton Exempted Village School District Independent Auditor's Report Page 2 of 3

#### **Opinions**

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 Carrollton Exempted Village School District, Carroll County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the general fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Emphasis of a Matter

As described in Note 2, the School District restated the net position and fund balance to account for the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

As described in Note 19, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will continue to impact subsequent periods of the School District. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, Schedule of School District Pension Contributions, Schedule of the School District OPEB Contributions as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Information

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

Carrollton Exempted Village School District Independent Auditor's Report Page 3 of 3

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

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 9, 2020 on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Lea + Associates, Inc.

New Philadelphia, Ohio

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

The discussion and analysis of the Carrollton Exempted Village School District's (the "School District") financial performance provides an overall review of the School District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School District's performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School District's financial performance.

#### Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2020 are as follows:

- Net position decreased \$2,679,225 which represents a 10 percent decrease from 2019 restated balances.
- Capital assets increased \$3,447,798 during fiscal year 2020.
- During the fiscal year, outstanding debt decreased from \$22,701,453 to \$22,065,000.

#### Using this Annual Report

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

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

#### Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While the basic financial statements contain the large number of funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities, the view of the School District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2020?" The *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities* answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

In the *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities*, Governmental Activities include the School District's programs and services, including instruction, support services, extracurricular activities, and non-instructional services, (i.e. food service operations.)

#### Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

#### Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions; however, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's major governmental funds are the general and classroom facilities funds.

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

**Proprietary Fund** The School District maintains one type of proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the School District's various functions. The School District uses an internal service fund to account for its health insurance benefits. Because this service predominately benefits governmental functions, it has been included within the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

#### The School District as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for 2020 compared to 2019:

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### Table 1 Net Position

	Governmental Activities							
		Restated						
	2020	2019	Change					
Assets								
Current and Other Assets	\$ 37,022,912	\$ 46,094,974	\$ (9,072,062)					
Capital Assets	50,635,224	47,187,426	3,447,798					
Total Assets	87,658,136	93,282,400	(5,624,264)					
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>								
Pension and OPEB	6,095,737	7,824,789	(1,729,052)					
Liabilities								
Current and Other Liabilities	3,619,393	6,299,977	(2,680,584)					
Long-Term Liabilities:								
Due Within One Year	665,746	730,076	(64,330)					
Due in More Than One Year								
Net Pension Liability	23,415,903	22,998,504	417,399					
Net OPEB Liability	2,055,232	2,287,472	(232,240)					
Other Amounts	23,645,252	24,247,143	(601,891)					
Total Liabilities	53,401,526	56,563,172	(3,161,646)					
Deferred Inflows of Resources								
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	11,796,985	12,662,574	(865,589)					
Pension and OPEB	3,651,334	4,298,190	(646,856)					
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	1,300,375	1,300,375	0					
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	16,748,694	18,261,139	(1,512,445)					
Net Position								
Net Investment in Capital Assets	28,566,058	23,534,755	5,031,303					
Restricted	1,941,213	7,976,496	(6,035,283)					
Unrestricted	(6,903,618)	(5,228,373)	(1,675,245)					
Total Net Position	\$ 23,603,653	\$ 26,282,878	\$ (2,679,225)					

Collectively, the net pension liability (NPL), reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27 and the net OPEB liability, pursuant to GASB Statement 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, are significant liabilities reported by the School District at June 30, 2020. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB asset/liability (NOA/NOL) to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

At year end, capital assets represented 58 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and building improvements, improvements other than buildings, furniture and fixtures, machinery and equipment, and vehicles. The net investment in capital assets was \$28,566,058 at June 30, 2020. These capital assets are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending. Although the School District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the School District's net position, \$1,941,213 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of government-wide unrestricted net position was a deficit balance of \$6,903,618.

Total assets decreased due to a decrease in current assets as a result of significant payments in the fiscal year related to the continued construction of the 6<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> grade school building and decreased intergovernmental receivables for the OFCC project. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in capital assets because of the completion of the aforementioned school building.

Cash and cash equivalents with fiscal agent increased during the fiscal year. This increase can be attributed to an increase in charges for services paired with a decrease in claims.

Cash and investments in segregated accounts decreased as a result of payments for the OFCC project.

Contracts payable decreased significantly due to the timing of when construction projects were completed and paid for. Retainage payable decreased due to the completion of the fieldhouse and school building.

All components of pension and OPEB accruals contribute to the fluctuations in deferred outflows/inflows and NPL/NOL/NOA and are described in more detail in their respective notes.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, the following table gives readers further details regarding the results of activities for 2020 and 2019.

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities							
		Restated						
	2020	2019	Change					
Revenues								
Program Revenues:								
Charges for Services	\$ 1,243,061	\$ 1,317,554	\$ (74,493)					
Operating Grants	3,535,514	2,268,487	1,267,027					
Capital Grants	0	49,150	(49,150)					
Total Program Revenues	4,778,575	3,635,191	1,143,384					
General Revenues:								
Property Taxes	13,191,753	12,309,983	881,770					
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted	11,236,114	11,714,006	(477,892)					
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	0	1,296,528	(1,296,528)					
Other	1,145,326	1,019,654	125,672					
Total General Revenues	25,573,193	26,340,171	(766,978)					
Total Revenues	30,351,768	29,975,362	376,406					
Program Expenses								
Instruction:								
Regular	13,753,340	9,812,456	3,940,884					
Special	4,057,048	3,754,659	302,389					
Vocational	185,745	158,518	27,227					
Student Intervention Services	55,684	7,789	47,895					
Other	372,161	328,470	43,691					
Support Services:								
Pupils	2,008,769	1,869,170	139,599					
Instructional Staff	577,790	514,343	63,447					
Board of Education	15,060	18,667	(3,607)					
Administration	2,019,607	1,777,166	242,441					
Fiscal	686,219	719,388	(33,169)					
Business	188,775	202,218	(13,443)					
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	3,514,728	2,466,643	1,048,085					
Pupil Transportation	1,852,062	1,896,396	(44,334)					
Central	77,400	80,993	(3,593)					
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:								
Food Service Operations	1,503,334	1,117,625	385,709					
Community Services	12,854	11,735	1,119					
Other	47,495	39,325	8,170					
Extracurricular Activities	1,434,910	880,277	554,633					
Debt Service:								
Interest and Fiscal Charges	668,012	682,682	(14,670)					
Total Expenses	33,030,993	26,338,520	6,692,473					
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	(2,679,225)	3,636,842	(6,316,067)					
Net Position at Beginning of Year	26,282,878	22,579,379	3,703,499					
Restatement - See Note 2	0	66,657	(66,657)					
Net Position at End of Year	\$ 23,603,653	\$ 26,282,878	\$ (2,612,568)					

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

The operating grants increased as a result of increased federal and state grant revenues for the School District's food service program and the new student wellness and success grant.

Payments in lieu of taxes decreased due to a change in timing of receipt from May/June to October/November.

Overall, program expenses increased significantly. The changes in program expenses are primarily associated to changes in the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, net OPEB liability/asset and related accruals. As previously indicated, these items are explained in detail within their respective notes.

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

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost	of Service	Net Cost	of Service	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	
Instruction:					
Regular	\$ 13,753,340	\$ 9,812,456	\$ 13,195,696	\$ 9,049,502	
Special	4,057,048	3,754,659	2,457,191	2,353,461	
Vocational	185,745	158,518	101,461	74,234	
Student Intervention Services	55,684	7,789	(51,372)	7,789	
Other	372,161	328,470	372,161	266,998	
Support Services:					
Pupils	2,008,769	1,869,170	1,592,562	1,869,170	
Instructional Staff	577,790	514,343	455,624	514,343	
Board of Education	15,060	18,667	15,060	18,667	
Administration	2,019,607	1,777,166	1,985,805	1,729,344	
Fiscal	686,219	719,388	686,219	719,388	
Business	188,775	202,218	188,775	202,218	
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	3,514,728	2,466,643	3,505,576	2,442,084	
Pupil Transportation	1,852,062	1,896,396	1,795,054	1,830,713	
Central	77,400	80,993	77,400	80,993	
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:	:				
Food Service Operations	1,503,334	1,117,625	79,404	119,816	
Community Services	12,854	11,735	9,620	11,735	
Other	47,495	39,325	38,652	23,870	
Extracurricular Activities	1,434,910	880,277	1,079,518	706,322	
Debt Service:					
Interest and Fiscal Charges	668,012	682,682	668,012	682,682	
Total Expenses	\$ 33,030,993	\$ 26,338,520	\$ 28,252,418	\$ 22,703,329	

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

The total and net cost of service changes were primarily caused by the pension and OPEB changes in prior year, which were previously discussed, offset by a significant increase in net position of the School District's internal service fund.

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent. Nearly 86 percent of governmental activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues; such revenues are 84 percent of total governmental revenues. The community, as a whole, is by far the primary support for the School District students.

#### Governmental Funds

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

The general fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2020 was a decrease of \$1,098,641 primarily due to increased expenses as a result of remote learning caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in addition to increases in employee benefit costs resulting from fewer premium moratoriums in fiscal year 2020.

The classroom facilities fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2020 was a decrease of \$4,386,838. This was caused by the disbursement of bond proceeds as the School District completed its OFCC Building Project.

#### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The School District's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the general fund. The School District uses site-based budgeting and budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

*Original Budget Compared to Final Budget* During the course of fiscal year 2020, the School District reduced its general fund budget for estimated receipts and other financing sources due to an overestimation of property taxes and state funding cuts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The School District decreased its general fund budget for estimated disbursements as cost savings were recognized throughout the year.

**Final Budget Compared to Actual Results** For fiscal year 2020, there were no significant differences between final budgeted receipts and other financing sources and actual receipts and other financing sources. There were no significant differences in final budgeted disbursements and other financing uses and actual disbursements and other financing uses.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### Capital Assets and Debt Administration

#### **Capital Assets**

Table 4 shows fiscal year 2020 balances compared with 2019.

Table 4 Capital Assets at June 30 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities						
		2020	2019				
Land	\$	359,190	\$	112,325			
Construction in Progress		0		38,887,552			
Land Improvements		5,171,586		582,752			
<b>Buildings and Building Improvements</b>		42,169,609		5,134,105			
Improvements Other Than Buildings		45,804		65,536			
Furniture and Fixtures		317,063		96,145			
Machinery and Equipment		949,186		829,395			
Vehicles		1,622,786		1,479,616			
Totals	\$	50,635,224	\$	47,187,426			

The increase in capital assets was attributable to the completion of the School District's OFCC project and fieldhouse project which exceeded current year depreciation and disposals. See Note 8 for more information about the capital assets of the School District.

#### **Debt**

Table 5 summarizes fiscal year 2020 debt outstanding compared with 2019. See Note 13 for additional details.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year End

	Governmental Activities				
	2020 2019				
General Obligation Bonds	\$	10,910,000	\$ 11,430,000		
Certificates of Participation		11,155,000	11,205,000		
School Energy Conservation Improvement Bond		0	66,453		
Total	\$	22,065,000	\$ 22,701,453		

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### **Current Issues**

The Carrollton Exempted Village School District does not receive strong support from the residents of the District in the form of local taxes. The District currently has an effective millage rate of 20 mills, which is the lowest allowed by law. The last operating levy passed by the residents was in 1977. Numerous tax issues (bond issues, permanent improvement, and emergency) have been attempted from the late 90's to November 2013. All ended in a similar 60 percent margin of defeat.

In 2015, the School District began to receive significant increases in local tax revenue due to the oil and gas production that came with new drilling technology and the discovery of oil and gas reserves in Eastern Ohio that were previously unreachable. Local revenue has soared from \$6.8 million in fiscal year 2014 to over \$13 million in fiscal year 2020. Revenue from oil and gas production is not consistent and will begin to decline over time; it has begun to show signs of waning. However, that reduction has been masked by the addition of pipeline revenue that began in fiscal year 2019. The Burgettstown Lateral section of the Rover pipeline that crosses a portion of the District has been put into service. Midway through fiscal year 2020 however, Rover pipeline petitioned the State to reduce pipeline taxable valuation by over 40 percent. Early July 2020, the Ohio Tax Commission denied the request and Rover has 60 days to file an appeal. It is anyone's guess what oil and gas production will be in the future. Production is subject to market conditions and the oil and gas companies' responses to those conditions. Even if Rover is unsuccessful in its attempt to reduce its tax liability, Pipeline valuation is scheduled to be reduced by 3 percent each year until it bottoms out at 15 percent.

Also in 2015, the School District received its first of 30 "Payment In Lieu of Taxes" from Carroll County Energy, as a result of their natural gas fueled electric generating plant being erected in the District. The remaining 29 payments were dedicated to retiring the debt used to cover the local portion of an OFCC 6-12 building project that was completed July, 2019.

Unrestricted state aid has remained stagnant since 2012. Since that time, with each State budget cycle, the School District has been held harmless against State aid losses due to steadily decreasing enrollment. A new two-year State budget was adopted in July, 2019 for fiscal years 2020 and 2021. The hold harmless provision remained. However, in the last six weeks of fiscal year 2020, the School District lost \$509,000 in State Aid due to cuts resulting from economic challenges brought on by the responses to the COVID-19 pandemic.

School District management must be aware of the complex dynamics regarding all revenue sources and the unknowns of future local tax revenue. Local revenue has been solely responsible for supporting increased operating costs and new project spending over the past three years. In light of the continued stagnant unrestricted State aid (and most recent COVID-19 induced reductions), local tax revenue will also need to cover all increasing operating costs into the future and will dictate the limits of spending.

#### Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Roxanne Mazur, Treasurer of Carrollton Exempted Village School District, 205 Scio Road SW, Carrollton, Ohio 44615 or email <a href="mailto:roxanne.mazur@carrolltonschools.org">roxanne.mazur@carrolltonschools.org</a>.

## Carrollton Exempted Village School District Carroll County, Ohio Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 15,598,841
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	4,646,812
Receivables:	
Accrued Interest	54,777
Intergovernmental	222,650
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	1,300,375
Property Taxes	13,801,872
Net OPEB Asset	1,397,585
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	359,190
Depreciable Capital Assets (Net)	50,276,034
Total Assets	87,658,136
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	5,373,196
OPEB	722,541
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	6,095,737
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	57,869
Accrued Wages and Benefits	2,112,239
Contracts Payable	4,166
Intergovernmental Payable	608,233
Accrued Vacation Leave Payable	62,626
Accrued Interest Payable	56,846
Claims Payable	261,374
Unearned Revenue	456,040
Long Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	665,746
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability (See Note 10)	23,415,903
Net OPEB Liability (See Note 11)	2,055,232
Other Amonts Due in More Than One Year  Total Liabilities	23,645,252
Total Liabilities	53,401,526
Deferred Inflows of Resources	11.706.000
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	11,796,985
Pension	1,279,553
OPEB	2,371,781
Payment in Lieu of Taxes for the Next Year	1,300,375
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	16,748,694
Net Position	20 5 5 5 5 5
Net Investment in Capital Assets	28,566,058
Restricted For:	<b>#</b>
Capital Outlay	763,521
Classroom Facilities	767,810
Other Purposes	409,882
Unrestricted Total Net Position	(6,903,618 \$ 23,603,653

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

								Net (Expense) Revenue and
				Program	Revenu	ies	Chan	ges in Net Position
	Expenses		Charges for Gr Services Contr			Operating Grants, ontributions and Interest		Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities								
Instruction:								
Regular	\$	13,753,340	\$	534,304	\$	23,340	\$	(13,195,696)
Special	Ψ	4,057,048	Ψ	150,491	Ψ	1,449,366	Ψ	(2,457,191)
Vocational		185,745		0		84,284		(101,461)
Student Intervention Services		55,684		0		107,056		51,372
Other		372,161		0		0		(372,161)
Support Services:		372,101		U		Ü		(372,101)
Pupils		2,008,769		0		416,207		(1,592,562)
Instructional Staff		577,790		0		122,166		(455,624)
Board of Education		15,060		0		0		(15,060)
Administration		2,019,607		0		33,802		(1,985,805)
Fiscal		686,219		0		0		(686,219)
Business		188,775		0		0		(188,775)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		3,514,728		0		9,152		(3,505,576)
Pupil Transportation		1,852,062		0		57,008		(1,795,054)
Central		77,400		0		0		(77,400)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:		77,400		U		Ü		(77,400)
Food Service Operations		1,503,334		308,305		1,115,625		(79,404)
Community Services		12,854		0		3,234		(9,620)
Other		47,495		8,843		0		(38,652)
Extracurricular Activities		1,434,910		241,118		114,274		(1,079,518)
Debt Service:		1, 13 1,510		211,110		111,271		(1,077,510,
Interest and Fiscal Charges		668,012		0		0		(668,012)
Total	\$	33,030,993	\$	1,243,061	\$	3,535,514	-	(28,252,418)
	·		•	, -,	•	- / /-		X - 1, - 1, - 1,
		eral Revenues	£					
		erty Taxes Levied	101					13,191,753
		eneral Purposes	te Not I	Destricted to Con	oific D-	ograme		13,191,733
		ts and Entitlemen	is moi i	xesurcieu to spe	CHIC PI	ograms		
		rance Recoveries stment Earnings						36,000 765,857
		ellaneous						765,857 343,469
		l General Revenu	es					25,573,193
	Char	ige in Net Positio	n					(2,679,225)
	Net I	Position Beginnin	g of Yea	ır (Restated, See	Note 2	?)		26,282,878
	Net 1	Position End of Yo	ear				\$	23,603,653

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2020

		General	Class Faci		Ge	Other Governmental Funds		Total vernmental Funds	
Assets									
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$	12,855,590	\$	0	\$	2,743,251	\$	15,598,841	
Receivables:									
Accrued Interest		54,777		0		0		54,777	
Interfund		402,688		0		0		402,688	
Intergovernmental		2,714		0		219,936		222,650	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes		0		0		1,300,375		1,300,375	
Property Taxes		13,801,872		0		0		13,801,872	
Total Assets	\$	27,117,641	\$	0	\$	4,263,562	\$	31,381,203	
Liabilities									
Accounts Payable	\$	14,894	\$	0	\$	42,975	\$	57,869	
Accrued Wages and Benefits	Ψ	1,936,005	Ψ	0	Ψ	176,234	Ψ	2,112,239	
Contracts Payable		0		0		4,166		4,166	
Intergovernmental Payable		587,041		0		21,192		608,233	
Interfund Payable		0		0		402,688		402,688	
Total Liabilities		2,537,940		0		647,255		3,185,195	
Deferred Inflows of Resources									
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year		11,796,985		0		0		11,796,985	
Unavailable Revenue		509,787		0		75,309		585,096	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes for the Next Year		0		0		1,300,375		1,300,375	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		12,306,772		0		1,375,684		13,682,456	
Fund Balances									
Restricted		0		0		1,905,678		1,905,678	
Committed		0		0		52,880		52,880	
Assigned		573,056		0		697,525		1,270,581	
Unassigned		11,699,873		0		(415,460)		11,284,413	
Total Fund Balances		12,272,929		0		2,240,623		14,513,552	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of									
Resources and Fund Balances	\$	27,117,641	\$	0	\$	4,263,562	\$	31,381,203	

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities June 30, 2020

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 14,513,552
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		50,635,224
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. Intergovernmental Property Taxes	\$ 75,309 509,787	585,096
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		3,929,398
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in the governmental funds, an interest expenditure is not reported.		(56,846)
The net pension and OPEB assets/liabilities are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the assets/liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the funds.  Deferred Outflows - Pension Deferred Outflows - OPEB Deferred Inflows - Pension Deferred Inflows - OPEB Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability Net OPEB Asset	5,373,196 722,541 (1,279,553) (2,371,781) (23,415,903) (2,055,232) 1,397,585	(21,629,147)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.  General Obligation Bonds General Obligation Bond Premium Certificates of Participation Certificate of Participation Discount Vacations Payable Compensated Absences	(10,910,000) (1,059,346) (11,155,000) 282,102 (62,626) (1,468,754)	(24,373,624)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 23,603,653

#### Carroll County Obio

Carroll County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	General	Classroom Facilities	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues	¢ 12.060.450	\$ 0	¢ 0	\$ 12,960,450
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$ 12,960,450		\$ 0	
Intergovernmental	11,710,966	241,348	2,805,404	14,757,718
Investment Income	621,070	33,926	0	654,996
Tuition and Fees	684,640	0	241,118	684,640
Extracurricular Activities	8,843	0		249,961
Charges for Services	155	0	308,305	308,460
Contributions and Donations Miscellaneous	34,857	0	145,092	179,949
Total Revenues	241,044 26,262,025	275,274	3,602,344	343,469 30,139,643
Total Revenues	20,202,023	213,214	3,002,344	30,139,043
Expenditures Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	11,685,374	0	25,539	11,710,913
Special	3,031,278	0	994,012	4,025,290
Vocational	182,956	0	0	182,956
Student Intervention Services	8,154	0	47,530	55,684
Other	361,333	0	0	361,333
Support Services:				
Pupils	1,839,107	3,415	186,722	2,029,244
Instructional Staff	445,511	0	112,402	557,913
Board of Education	15,060	0	0	15,060
Administration	1,883,954	0	32,980	1,916,934
Fiscal	676,555	434	0	676,989
Business	117,674	0	0	117,674
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,418,259	24,765	19,456	2,462,480
Pupil Transportation	1,838,088	0	57,223	1,895,311
Central	74,100	0	0	74,100
Extracurricular Activities	735,483	0	434,155	1,169,638
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	0	0	1,457,935	1,457,935
Community Services	7,623	0	3,098	10,721
Other	47,495	0	0	47,495
Capital Outlay	1,581,631	4,633,498	642,808	6,857,937
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	66,453	0	570,000	636,453
Interest and Fiscal Charges	356	0	723,339	723,695
Total Expenditures	27,016,444	4,662,112	5,307,199	36,985,755
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(754,419)	(4,386,838)	(1,704,855)	(6,846,112)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	10,778	0	0	10,778
Insurance Recoveries	36,000	0	0	36,000
Transfers In	0	0	391,000	391,000
Transfers Out	(391,000)	0	0	(391,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(344,222)	0	391,000	46,778
Net Change in Fund Balance (Restated, see Note 2)	(1,098,641)	(4,386,838)	(1,313,855)	(6,799,334)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	13,371,570	4,386,838	3,554,478	21,312,886
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 12,272,929	\$ 0	\$ 2,240,623	\$ 14,513,552

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ (6,799,334)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the		
statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their		
estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		
Capital Asset Additions Current Year Depreciation	\$ 5,483,397 (1,406,793)	4,076,604
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent		
proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.		(628,806)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial		
resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property Taxes	231,303	
Intergovernmental	(166,039)	65,264
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but		
the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.  General Obligation Bond	520,000	
School Energy Conservation Improvement Bond	66,453	
Certificate of Participation	50,000	636,453
Contractually required pension contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension	1,860,720	
OPEB	42,750	1,903,470
Except for amount reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension and OPEB assets/liabilities are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension	(3,501,043)	
OPEB	387,334	(3,113,709)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when bonds are issued.		
Accrued Interest Payable	758	
Amortization of Premium on Bonds	66,209	55.602
Amortization of Discount	(11,284)	55,683
The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities.		
Governmental expenditures and related internal service fund revenues are		
eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.		1,181,259
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of the current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences	(25,157)	
Vacations Payable	(30,952)	(56,109)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ (2,679,225)

### Carrollton Exempted Village School District

Carroll County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual General Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgete	d Amounts		Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Over (Under)
Revenues				
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$ 13,300,000	\$ 11,932,100	\$ 11,932,100	\$ 0
Intergovernmental	12,209,000	11,723,982	11,713,869	(10,113)
Investment Income	120,000	337,419	355,111	17,692
Tuition and Fees	715,000	715,000	684,640	(30,360)
Charges for Services	0	0	155	155
Contributions and Donations	39,000	0	8,865	8,865
Miscellaneous	15,000	15,000	59,926	44,926
Total Revenues	26,398,000	24,723,501	24,754,666	31,165
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	11,673,796	11,533,220	11,715,445	(182,225)
Special	3,506,299	3,321,299	3,361,870	(40,571)
Vocational	188,551	188,551	173,002	15,549
Student Intervention Services	8,601	8,601	8,154	447
Other	370,938	370,938	357,326	13,612
Support Services:	2 200 702	2 102 702	2.010.264	172 220
Pupils	2,299,702	2,192,702	2,019,364	173,338
Instructional Staff	620,809	530,550	592,937	(62,387)
Board of Education	19,531	19,531	15,045	4,486
Administration	2,022,339	1,951,338	1,885,223	66,115
Fiscal	735,851	735,851	679,930	55,921
Business	192,863	192,863	172,368	20,495
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,156,651	2,156,651	2,448,042	(291,391)
Pupil Transportation	2,097,902	2,027,902	1,893,534	134,368
Central	116,721	116,721	74,100	42,621
Extracurricular Activities	765,916	765,916	734,258	31,658
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:	10 170	10 170	7 722	4.420
Community Services	12,172	12,172	7,733	4,439
Capital Outlay	3,078,430	2,028,430	1,936,658	91,772
Debt Service:	(7.265	(7.265	66 152	012
Principal Retirement	67,365	67,365	66,453	912
Interest and Fiscal Charges	29,934,810	28,220,974	28,141,798	79,176
Total Expenditures	29,934,810	28,220,974	28,141,798	/9,176
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(3,536,810)	(3,497,473)	(3,387,132)	110,341
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	0	0	10,778	10,778
Refund of Prior Year Expenditures	79,000	79,000	156,816	77,816
Insurance Recoveries	0	0	36,000	36,000
Advances In	1,000,000	698,092	698,092	0
Transfers In	0	64,550	0	(64,550)
Advances Out	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,082,063)	(82,063)
Transfers Out	(441,000)	(441,000)	(391,000)	50,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(362,000)	(599,358)	(571,377)	27,981
Net Change in Fund Balance	(3,898,810)	(4,096,831)	(3,958,509)	138,322
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	13,210,015	13,210,015	13,210,015	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	2,435,794	2,435,794	2,435,794	0
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 11,746,999	\$ 11,548,978	\$ 11,687,300	\$ 138,322

Statement of Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund June 30, 2020

	A	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund	
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	\$	4,646,812	
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Claims Payable		261,374	
Unearned Revenue		456,040	
Total Current Liabilities		717,414	
Net Position			
Unrestricted	\$	3,929,398	

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund	
Operating Revenues		
Charges for Services	\$	5,104,309
Other		348,077
Total Operating Revenues		5,452,386
Operating Expenses		004.056
Purchased Services		894,956
Claims		3,487,032
Total Operating Expenses		4,381,988
Operating Income (Loss)		1,070,398
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		
Interest		110,861
Change in Net Position		1,181,259
Net Position Beginning of Year		2,748,139
Net Position End of Year	\$	3,929,398

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Cook Flows From Operating Activities	A	overnmental activities - Internal ervice Fund
Cash Flows From Operating Activities Cash Received from Customers	\$	5,143,381
Other Cash Receipts	Ф	348,077
Cash Paid for Goods and Services		(894,956)
Cash Paid for Claims		(3,646,700)
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities		949,802
Their Cash Troviaca By (Osca Tor) Operating Nettvities		747,002
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Interest on Investments		110,861
		110,001
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,060,663
		, ,
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year		3,586,149
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$	4,646,812
•		
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities		
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	1,070,398
Increase in Liabilities/Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Claims Payable		(159,668)
Unearned Revenue		39,072
Total Adjustments		(120,596)
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	\$	949,802
/ - I		,

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### Note 1 - Description of the School District and Reporting Entity

Carrollton Exempted Village School District (the "School District") is organized under Article VI, Section 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. The School District operates under a locally-elected Board form of government consisting of five-members elected at-large for staggered four-year terms. The School District provides educational services as authorized by State statute and/or federal guidelines.

The School District was established in 1867 with the construction of a six-room school house. The School District serves an area of approximately 289 square miles. It is located in Carroll County and includes all of the Village of Carrollton. The School District currently operates two instructional buildings, one administrative building, and one bus garage.

#### Reporting Entity

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

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable for an organization if the School District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the School District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the School District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the School District is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the School District in that the School District approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. The School District does not have any component units.

The School District is associated with the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA) and the Buckeye Career Center which are defined as jointly governed organizations. These organizations are presented in Note 16. The School District also participates in the Jefferson Health Plan, a public entity risk management, insurance and claims servicing pool. This organization is presented in Note 9.

#### Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

#### A. Basis of Presentation

The School District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities, and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

*Government-wide Financial Statements* The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government. The activity of the internal service fund is also eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses.

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

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

#### B. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

*Classroom Facilities Fund* The classroom facilities fund accounts for monies received and expended in connection with contracts entered into by the School District and the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission for the building and equipping of classroom facilities.

The other governmental funds of the School District account for grants and other resources to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

**Proprietary Funds** Proprietary funds focus on the determination of changes in net position, financial position and cash flows and are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The School District's only proprietary fund is an internal service fund.

*Internal Service Fund* The internal service fund accounts for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the School District on a cost reimbursement basis. The School District's only internal service fund accounts for a self-insurance program for employee medical and prescription benefits.

#### C. Measurement Focus

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

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

Like the government-wide statements, the internal service fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the fund are included on the Statement of Fund Net Position. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net position. The Statement of Cash Flows provides information about how the School District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its internal service fund activity.

#### D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements and the statements for the proprietary funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

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

**Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources** In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 10 and 11.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2020, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2021 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue may include delinquent property taxes, grants and entitlements and intergovernmental revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 10 and 11).

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### E. Budgetary Process

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

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

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

#### F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, all cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through School District records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments" on the financial statements. The School District participates in the Jefferson Health Plan insurance consortium for self-insurance. These monies are held separate from the School District's central bank account and are reflected in the financial statement as "Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent."

During fiscal year 2020, investments were limited to STAR Ohio, (the State Treasurer's Investment Pool), negotiable certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury notes and federal agency securities. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, such as repurchase agreements, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices.

During fiscal year 2020, the School District invested in STAR Ohio. STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants. The School District measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For the fiscal year 2020, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

Following Ohio statutes, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2020 amounted to \$621,070, which includes \$182,787 assigned from other School District funds.

#### G. Capital Assets

All capital assets of the School District are classified as general capital assets. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

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

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	15 - 50 Years
<b>Buildings and Building Improvements</b>	10 - 45 Years
Improvements Other Than Buildings	5 - 50 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 Years
Machinery and Equipment	5 - 20 Years
Vehicles	5 - 10 Years

#### H. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the School District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### I. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

#### J. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

#### K. Interfund Balances

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

#### L. Fund Balance

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, the School District classifies its fund balance based on the purpose for which the resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable – The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable, as well as property acquired for resale, unless the use of the proceeds from the collection of those receivables or from the sale of those properties is restricted, committed or assigned.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Assigned – Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the School District Board of Education. The Board of Education has by resolution authorized the Treasurer to assign fund balance. The Board of Education may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

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

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

#### M. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the School District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. At June 30, 2020, there was no net position restricted by enabling legislation.

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

### N. Interfund Activity

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

#### O. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the School District, these revenues are charges for services for self-insurance programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as non-operating.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### P. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during fiscal year 2020.

#### Q. Estimates

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

#### R. Implementation of New Accounting Principles

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the School District implemented GASB Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*. GASB Statement No. 95 postpones the effective dates of certain provisions in the statements that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

The following statements are postponed by one year:

- Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities
- Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period
- Statement No. 90, Majority Equity Interests
- Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations

Certain provisions in the following statements are postponed by one year:

- Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020
- Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates

The following statement is postponed by 18 months:

• Statement No. 87, Leases

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the School District also implemented paragraphs 4 and 5 of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 97, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans. Paragraph 4 increases consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a government board typically would perform and paragraph 5 mitigates costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements. The implementation of paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Statement did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the School District has early implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*, and GASB Statement No. 92 *Omnibus* 2020.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

GASB Statement No. 84 establishes specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as fiduciary activities and clarifies whether and how business type activities should report their fiduciary activities. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the School District will no longer be reporting agency funds. The School District reviewed its funds for proper classification, and any fund reclassifications resulted in the restatement of the School District's financial statements (see below).

GASB Statement No. 89 requires that interest costs incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 89 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

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

#### Restatement of Net Position/Fund Balances

The implementation of GASB 84 had the following effect on net position as reported June 30, 2019:

	Governmental			
	Activities			
Net Position, June 30, 2019	\$	26,216,221		
GASB Statement No. 84		66,657		
Restated Net Position, June 30, 2019	\$	26,282,878		

The implementation of GASB 84 had the following effect on fund balance as reported June 30, 2019:

	Other		
	Governmental		
	Funds		
Fund Balance, June 30, 2019	\$	3,487,821	
GASB Statement No. 84		66,657	
Restated Fund Balance, June 30, 2019	\$	3,554,478	

The implementation of GASB 84 had the following effect on fiduciary net position as reported June 30, 2019:

	Fiduciary Funds					
	Priva	ite Purpose				
	Trust			Agency		
Net Position, June 30, 2019	\$	20,380	\$	0		
Adjustments: Assets		0		(46,277)		
Liabilities		0		46,277		
GASB Statement No. 84		(20,380)		0		
Restated Net Position, June 30, 2019	\$	0	\$	0		

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### Note 3 – Accountability

Fund balances at June 30, 2020 included the following individual fund deficits:

Non-Major	Governmental	Funds:
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Debt Service	\$349,039
Food Service	20,540
IDEA-B	11,715
Title I	26,909
Preschool	2,337
Title II A	4,920

The deficit balances resulted from adjustments for accrued liabilities. The general fund is liable for any deficit in these funds and will provide transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

#### Note 4 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as an assignment or commitment of fund balance (GAAP).
- 4. Some funds are included in the general fund (GAAP), but have separate legally adopted budgets.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statement to the budgetary basis statement on a fund type basis for the general fund:

GAAP Basis	\$ (1,098,641)
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	(593,314)
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	(1,440,031)
Funds Budgeted Elsewhere	(11,642)
Adjustment for Encumbrances	(814,881)
Budget Basis	\$ (3,958,509)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

\*\* As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Type Fund Definitions*, certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes the public school support fund.

#### **Note 5 - Deposits and Investments**

State statute classifies monies held by the School District into three categories.

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

- 7. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty and two hundred and seventy days, respectively, in an amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim moneys available for investment at any on time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

**Deposits** - At year-end, \$2,525,028 of the School District's bank balance of \$2,775,028 was exposed to custodial credit risk. Although the securities were held by the pledging financial institutions' trust department in the School District's name and all statutory requirements for the investment of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the School District to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Custodial Credit Risk Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School District will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party.

The School District has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by:

- Eligible securities pledged to the School District and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or
- Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities
  deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all
  public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS required the total market value of the
  securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of
  State.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### Investments

As of June 30, 2020, the School District had the following investments and maturities:

		Measurement			Measurement Investment Maturities								Percent
Rating	Investment Type	Amount		Amount		Less	s than 1 Year	1	to 3 Years	O,	ver 3 Years	of Total	
	Net Asset Value (NAV):												
AAAm	STAR Ohio	\$	49,278	\$	49,278	\$	0	\$	0	0.38%			
AAAm	First American Government Obligations Fund		803,113		803,113		0		0	6.24%			
	Fair Value:												
A-1	Commercial Paper		1,048,422		1,048,422		0		0	8.14%			
AA+	Federal Farm Credit Bank		985,609		0		258,620		726,989	7.65%			
AA+	Federal Home Loan Banks		530,145		0		0		530,145	4.12%			
AA+	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp		508,915		0		0		508,915	3.95%			
AA+	Federal National Mortgage		869,668		0		0		869,668	6.75%			
N/A	Negotiable Certificates of Deposit		6,981,926		1,498,907		4,271,280		1,211,739	54.22%			
AA+	US Treasury Note		1,099,868		1,099,868		0		0	8.55%			
	Total Investments	\$	12,876,944	\$	4,499,588	\$	4,529,900	\$	3,847,456	100.00%			

The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above table identifies the School District's recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2020. The School District's investments measured at fair value are valued using methodologies that incorporate market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data including market research publications. Market indicators and industry and economic events are also monitored which could require the need to acquire further market data (Level 2 inputs).

Interest Rate Risk. The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of the settlement date. The School District's policy indicates that the investments must mature within five years, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District. STAR Ohio is an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer. It is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Ohio law requires STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of June 30, 2020, is 42 days.

*Credit Risk* Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The School District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Concentration of Credit Risk. The School District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. Investments of the School District are diversified to eliminate the risk of loss resulting from over concentration of assets in a specific maturity; a specific issue or a specific class of securities, strategies to achieve this are determined and revised periodically.

#### Funds Held by Fiscal Agent

The School District participates in the Jefferson Health Plan for employee benefits. The amount held at fiscal year end for the employee benefit self-insurance fund was \$4,646,812. All benefit deposits are made to the consortium's depository account. Collateral is held by a qualified third-party trustee in the name of the consortium.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### **Note 6 - Property Taxes**

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

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar year 2020 represents collections of calendar year 2019 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2020 were levied after April 1, 2019, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2019, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenue received in calendar year 2020 represents collections of calendar year 2019 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2020 became a lien December 31, 2018, were levied after April 1, 2019 and are collected in 2020 with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The School District receives property taxes from Carroll County. The County Auditor periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2020, are available to finance fiscal year 2020 operations. The amount of second-half real property taxes available for advance at fiscal year-end can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property, public utility property and delinquent tangible personal property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2020, and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year-end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred inflows of resources.

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

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2020 taxes were collected are:

	2019 Seco Half Collect		2020 First- Half Collections			
	Amount Percent		Amount	Percent		
Real Estate Public Utility Personal Property	\$ 451,810,590 167,489,640	72.96% 27.04%	\$ 463,552,820 167,981,530	73.40% 26.60%		
Total Assessed Values	\$ 619,300,230	100.00%	\$ 631,534,350	100.00%		
Full Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation	\$ 29.40		\$ 29.40			

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### Note 7 - Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2020 consisted of property taxes, accrued interest, interfund, payments in lieu of taxes, and intergovernmental. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs and the current fiscal year guarantee of Federal Funds. All receivables are expected to be collected within one year.

In fiscal year 2015, an enterprise zone agreement was entered into between Carroll County Energy, LLC, Carroll County, Washington Township, and the School District to provide Carroll County Energy with a 15-year, 100 percent property tax exemption for the increase in the assessed value of real property and for new personal property created due to the construction of a new electric generating facility. In return for real property and personal property tax exemptions provided under the agreement, Carroll County Energy will provide annual compensation to the School District in the amount of \$1,300,375. The receivable has been recorded in the bond retirement fund for the amount the School District will receive in the subsequent fiscal year.

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**Note 8 - Capital Assets** 

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
	06/30/2019	Additions	Deletions	06/30/2020
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 112,325	\$ 290,334	\$ (43,469)	\$ 359,190
Construction in Progress	38,887,552	4,110,893	(42,998,445)	0
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	38,999,877	4,401,227	(43,041,914)	359,190
Capital Assets being depreciated				
Land Improvements	1,779,484	4,718,589	(16,400)	6,481,673
<b>Buildings and Building Improvements</b>	9,679,700	38,433,039	(2,072,534)	46,040,205
Improvements Other Than Buildings	171,056	0	(73,240)	97,816
Furniture and Fixtures	275,351	246,382	(37,697)	484,036
Machinery and Equipment	2,258,165	335,069	(516,547)	2,076,687
Vehicles	3,269,950	347,536	(166,891)	3,450,595
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	17,433,706	44,080,615	(2,883,309)	58,631,012
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	(1,196,732)	(160,544)	47,189	(1,310,087)
Buildings and Building Improvements	(4,545,595)	(881,638)	1,556,637	(3,870,596)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(105,520)	(3,715)	57,223	(52,012)
Furniture and Fixtures	(179,206)	(20,071)	32,304	(166,973)
Machinery and Equipment	(1,428,770)	(142,459)	443,728	(1,127,501)
Vehicles	(1,790,334)	(198,366)	160,891	(1,827,809)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(9,246,157)	(1,406,793) *	2,297,972	(8,354,978)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	8,187,549	42,673,822	(585,337)	50,276,034
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 47,187,426	\$ 47,075,049	\$ (43,627,251)	\$ 50,635,224

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

<sup>\*</sup> Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 853,291
Special	21,776
Vocational	619
Support Services:	
Pupils	3,442
Instructional Staff	3,842
Administration	1,496
Fiscal	
Business	36,270
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	105,768
Pupil Transportation	210,160
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:	
Food Service Operations	17,973
Community Services	1,088
Other	1,500
Extracurricular Activities	149,568
Total Depreciation	\$ 1,406,793

#### **Note 9 - Risk Management**

## A. Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2020, the School District contracted with the Schools of Ohio Risk Sharing Authority for property and liability insurance coverage as follows:

Coverage	Amount	
General Liability:		
Occurrence	\$	15,000,000
Aggregate		17,000,000
Buildings and Contents		51,398,532
Equipment		51,398,532
Automobile Liability		15,000,000

Settlements have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three fiscal years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### B. Employee Medical Benefits

Medical, surgical, dental, and vision insurance is offered to all employees through a self-insurance internal service fund. The School District is a member of the Jefferson Health Plan, a public entity risk management, insurance, and claims servicing pool, consisting of school districts and other public entities across the state, in which monthly premiums are paid to the fiscal agent who in turn pays the claims on the School District's behalf. The claims liability of \$261,374 reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2020, is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 30 which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. The estimate was not affected by incremental claim adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses.

	Balance		Current			Claims	Balance		
	Beginning of Year		Year Claims		I	Payments	End of Year		
2019	\$	247,677	\$	4,079,685	\$	3,906,320	\$	421,042	
2020	\$	421,042	\$	3,487,032	\$	3,646,700	\$	261,374	

#### **Note 10 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans**

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

#### Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

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

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

#### Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.0 percent. SERS did not allocate employer contributions to the Health Care Fund for fiscal year 2020.

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$409,380 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$28,393 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

#### Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Effective August 1, 2017 – July 1, 2019, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2019 – July 1, 2021, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 28 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased in through August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 60, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age.

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

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

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2020 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,451,340 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$245,716 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

#### Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an independent actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's share of employer contributions in the pension plan relative to the total employer contributions of all participating employers. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	SERS			STRS		Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:				_		_
Current Measurement Date		0.07947610%		0.08438262%		
Prior Measurement Date		0.08130340%		0.08341965%		
Change in Proportionate Share		-0.00182730%		0.00096297%		
Proportionate Share of the Net						
Pension Liability	\$	4,755,194	\$	18,660,709	\$	23,415,903
Pension Expense	\$	697,218	\$	2,803,825	\$	3,501,043

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources represent the effect of changes in the net pension liability due to the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, differences between expected and actual actuarial experience, changes in assumptions and changes in the School District's proportion of the collective net pension liability. The deferred outflows and deferred inflows are to be included in pension expense over current and future periods. The difference between projected and actual investment earnings is recognized in pension expense using a straight line method over a five year period beginning in the current year. Deferred outflows and deferred inflows resulting from changes in sources other than differences between projected and actual investment earnings are amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of all members (both active and inactive) using the straight line method. Employer contributions to the pension plan subsequent to the measurement date are also required to be reported as a deferred outflow of resources.

At June 30, 2020 the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	SERS		STRS		Total	
Deferred Outflows of Resources				<u> </u>		
Differences between Expected and						
Actual Experience	\$	120,582	\$	151,928	\$	272,510
Changes of Assumptions		0		2,192,061		2,192,061
Changes in Proportion and Differences between						
School District Contributions and Proportionate						
Share of Contributions		70,189		977,716		1,047,905
School District Contributions Subsequent to the						
Measurement Date		409,380		1,451,340		1,860,720
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	\$	600,151	\$	4,773,045	\$	5,373,196
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Differences between Expected and						
Actual Experience	\$	0	\$	80,779	\$	80,779
Net Difference between Projected and						
Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments		61,038		912,038		973,076
Changes in Proportion and Differences between						
School District Contributions and Proportionate						
Share of Contributions		125,754		99,944		225,698
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	\$	186,792	\$	1,092,761	\$	1,279,553

\$1,860,720 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	 SERS		STRS	Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2021	\$ 98,535	\$	1,411,649	\$	1,510,184	
2022	(125,111)		581,103		455,992	
2023	(4,063)		87,592		83,529	
2024	 34,618		148,600		183,218	
	\$ 3,979	\$	2,228,944	\$	2,232,923	

#### Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations. Future benefits for all current plan members were projected through 2035.

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2019, are presented below:

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

Inflation 3.00 percent

Future Salary Increases, including inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

Investment Rate of Return 7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation COLA or Ad Hoc COLA 2.50 percent, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future

retirees will be delayed for three years following

commencement

For post-retirement mortality, the table used in evaluating allowances to be paid is the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and Scale BB, with 120 percent of male rates and 110 percent of female rates used. The RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended June 30, 2015.

The long-term return expectation for the investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The asset allocation, as used in the June 30, 2015 five-year experience study, is summarized as follows:

	Target	Long Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US Equity	22.50	4.75
International Equity	22.50	7.00
Fixed Income	19.00	1.50
Private Equity	10.00	8.00
Real Assets	15.00	5.00
Multi-Asset Strategies	10.00	3.00
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate Total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent. The discount rate determination does not use a municipal bond rate. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 25-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the School District's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.50 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate.

	Current						
	1% Decrease			Discount Rate		1% Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share							
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	6,663,727	\$	4,755,194	\$	3,154,651	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the July 1, 2019, actuarial valuation, are presented below:

Inflation	2.50 percent
Projected Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent
Projected Payroll Growth	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	0.00 percent

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2019 valuation, were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016.

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

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

<sup>\*</sup>Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Ten year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 percent and does not include investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS' investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that employer and member contributions will be made at statutory contribution rates of 14 percent each. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2019. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2019.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table represents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2019, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption:

	Current						
	1% Decrease			scount Rate	1% Increase		
School District's Proportionate Share							
of the Net Pension Liability	\$	27,270,546	\$	18,660,709	\$	11,372,039	

#### **Note 11 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans**

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

#### Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2020, this amount was \$19,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2020, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$42,750, which is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

#### Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued effective January 1, 2021. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting <a href="https://www.strsoh.org">www.strsoh.org</a> or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the School District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	 SERS	 STRS	 Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset):	<u> </u>	 	
Current Measurement Date	0.08172600%	0.08438300%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.08245300%	0.08342000%	
Change in Proportionate Share	 0.00072700%	0.00096300%	
Proportionate Share of the Net			
OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 2,055,232	\$ (1,397,585)	
OPEB Expense	\$ (66,952)	\$ (320,382)	\$ (387,334)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

At June 30, 2020, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	SERS		STRS		Total	
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>						
Differences between Expected and						
Actual Experience	\$	30,169	\$	126,703	\$	156,872
Net Difference between Projected and						
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments		4,932		0		4,932
Changes of Assumptions		150,111		29,377		179,488
Changes in Proportion and Differences between						
School District Contributions and Proportionate						
Share of Contributions		122,341		216,158		338,499
School District Contributions Subsequent to the						
Measurement Date		42,750		0		42,750
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	\$	350,303	\$	372,238	\$	722,541
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Differences between Expected and						
Actual Experience	\$	451,522	\$	71,104	\$	522,626
Net Difference between Projected and						
Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments		0		87,779		87,779
Changes of Assumptions		115,168		1,532,290		1,647,458
Changes in Proportion and Differences between						
School District Contributions and Proportionate						
Share of Contributions		58,139		55,779		113,918
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	\$	624,829	\$	1,746,952	\$	2,371,781

\$42,750 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS		 STRS	Total		
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:						
2021	\$	(124,046)	\$ (297,665)	\$	(421,711)	
2022		(38,410)	(297,666)		(336,076)	
2023		(36,964)	(262,486)		(299,450)	
2024		(37,200)	(250,142)		(287,342)	
2025		(51,640)	(261,479)		(313,119)	
Thereafter		(29,016)	 (5,276)		(34,292)	
	\$	(317,276)	\$ (1,374,714)	\$	(1,691,990)	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### **Actuarial Assumptions - SERS**

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

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

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

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2019, are presented below:

Inflation 3.00 percent

Salary Increases, including inflation 3.50 percent to 18.20 percent

Investment Rate of Return 7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation

Municipal Bond Index Rate

Measurement Date 3.13 percent Prior Measurement Date 3.62 percent

Single Equivalent Interest Rate

Measurement Date 3.22 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation

Prior Measurement Date 3.70 percent, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation

Health Care Cost Trend Rate

Pre-Medicare 7.00 percent - 4.75 percent Medicare 5.25 percent - 4.75 percent

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

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended June 30, 2015.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

The long-term expected rate of return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the actuarial five-year experience study. The most recent study covers fiscal years 2010 through 2015, and was adopted by the Board on April 21, 2016. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return, 7.50 percent, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer time frame. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class, as used in the June 30, 2015 five-year experience study, are summarized as follows:

	Target	Long Term Expected
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US Equity	22.50	4.75
International Equity	22.50	7.00
Fixed Income	19.00	1.50
Private Equity	10.00	8.00
Real Assets	15.00	5.00
Multi-Asset Strategies	10.00	3.00
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2019 was 3.22 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2019 was 3.70 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the plan at the contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and no contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2029. However, since SERS' actuaries indicate the fiduciary net position is projected to be depleted at a future measurement date, the single equivalent interest rate is determined as the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion by the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.13 percent, as of June 30, 2019 (i.e., municipal bond rate).

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability and what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.22 percent) and higher (4.22 percent) than the current discount rate (3.22 percent). Also shown is what the net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (6.00 percent decreasing to 3.75 percent) and higher (8.00 percent decreasing to 5.75 percent) than the current rate.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	1%	1%	1% Increase				
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	2,494,668	\$	2,055,232	\$	1,705,838	
	10/	Растава		Current rend Rate	1% Increase		
	1%	1% Decrease		rend Rate	19	o Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share							
of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	1,646,661	\$	2,055,232	\$	2,597,318	

#### Actuarial Assumptions – STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2019, actuarial valuation are presented below:

Inflation	2.50 percent								
Projected Salary Increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65								
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent	3.00 percent							
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation								
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 percent								
Health Care Cost Trend Rates									
Medical	<u>Initial</u>	<u>Ultimate</u>							
Pre-Medicare	5.87 percent	4.00 percent							
Medicare	4.93 percent	4.00 percent							
Prescription Drug									
Pre-Medicare	7.73 percent	4.00 percent							
Medicare	9.62 percent	4.00 percent							

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

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation, were adopted by the board from the results of an actuarial experience study for July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2016.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

<sup>\*</sup>Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

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

*Discount Rate* The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB asset was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed STRS continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB asset as of June 30, 2019.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate and Health Care Cost Trend Rate The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2019, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2019, calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower and one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	Current					
	1% Decrease		Di	scount Rate	1% Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share						
of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	(1,192,560)	\$	(1,397,585)	\$	(1,569,963)
				Current		
	1% Decrease		Trend Rate		1% Increase	
School District's Proportionate Share		_		_		
of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	(1,584,797)	\$	(1,397,585)	\$	(1,168,295)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

## **Note 12 - Other Employee Benefits**

#### A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation, personal and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees earn ten to twenty-five days of vacation per year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated unused vacation time is paid to classified employees upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated to a maximum of 240 days for nine, 10 and 11 month classified employees; 260 for 12 month classified employees; and 240 days for certified employees. Upon retirement, payment is made for 30 percent of total sick leave accumulated; to a maximum of 65 days for classified employees, to a maximum of 60 days for certificated employees. An employee receiving such payment must meet the retirement provisions set by STRS or SERS.

#### B. Life Insurance

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to contracted employees through the Jefferson Health Plan. The Board pays the cost of the monthly premium, \$7.61 per employee.

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### **Note 13 - Long-Term Obligations**

Changes in long-term obligations of the School District during fiscal year 2020 were as follows:

	Outstanding 06/30/2019		Additions		Deductions		Outstanding 06/30/2020		Amounts Due Within One Year	
Governmental Activities										
General Obligation Bonds										
Classroom Facilities Bond, Series 2016										
Term Bonds	\$	11,430,000	\$	0	\$	(520,000)	\$	10,910,000	\$ :	525,000
Unamortized Premium		1,125,555		0		(66,209)		1,059,346		0
Total General Obligation Bonds		12,555,555		0		(586,209)		11,969,346		525,000
Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements										
School Energy Conservation										
Improvement Bond		66,453	0		(66,453)		0			0
Certificates of Participation, Series 2016		11,205,000		0		(50,000)		11,155,000		55,000
Discount		(293,386)		0		11,284		(282,102)		0
Total Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements		10,978,067		0		(105,169)		10,872,898		55,000
Net Pension & OPEB Liability										
Pension		22,998,504		0		417,399		23,415,903		0
OPEB		2,287,472		0		(232,240)		2,055,232		0
Total Net Pension & OPEB Liability		25,285,976		0		185,159		25,471,135		0
Compensated Absences		1,443,597		62,562		(38,484)		1,468,754		85,746
Total Governmental Activities										
Long-Term Obligations	\$	50,263,195	\$	62,562	\$	(544,703)	\$	49,782,133	\$ (	665,746

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### School Energy Conservation Improvement Bonds

During fiscal year 2012, the School District entered into a loan for a House Bill 264 project that consisted of various repairs and upgrades to the school buildings in order to become more energy efficient. The total amount financed for the project was \$500,000. The interest rate on the bond is 2.02 percent and the maturity date was June 14, 2020. The bonds were paid from property tax revenue in the general fund.

#### Certificates of Participation

On July 20, 2016, the School District issued \$11,355,000 in certificates of participation for the purpose of school facilities construction in the OFCC program. The maturity date for the certificates is December 1, 2044 with an interest rate of 2.00 percent. The proceeds of the certificates issued were reported in the classroom facilities and building funds. These certificates were issued with a premium of \$17,414, which was recorded as revenue in the year of issuance. The discount of \$327,238 is being reported as a decrease to bonds payable and is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the certificates using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. The certificates maturing on or after December 1, 2025 are subject to optional prior redemption beginning December 1, 2024.

The Certificates of Participation evidence a proportionate interest in the base rent to be paid by the School District under the ground lease agreement. Base rent payments will be recorded as expenditures in the bond retirement fund. The payments in the amortization table represent the future base rent payments for the certificates of participation. The initial lease term commenced on September 19, 2016 and expired June 30, 2017. Each renewal of the lease will be for a renewal lease term beginning July 1 and ending June 30 of the subsequent year, except that the final renewal term will end on December 1, 2044.

In the event of default, as defined by the lease agreement, the amounts payable by the School District may become due. If payments are not made, the lessor may retake possession of the leased property and may sell, sublease the leased property or demand all remaining sums of the project fund be returned. The lessor may exercise any other rights, remedy or privilege that may be available under the State laws to enforce the terms of the lease or recover damages for the breach of the contract. The School District will be held liable for amounts payable.

## 2016 Classroom Facilities School Improvement Bonds

In July 2016, the School District issued \$13,170,000 of general obligation bonds. The bonds were issued for a twenty year period with final maturity on December 1, 2035.

These improvement bonds were issued with a premium of \$1,324,182, which is reported as an increase to bonds payable. The amounts are being amortized to interest expense over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. The discount of \$29,510 was recorded as interest expense in the year of issuance. The term bonds were issued with varying interest rates of 1.25 to 4.00 percent. The repayment is from the bond retirement fund.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the General Obligation Bonds and the Certificates of Participation outstanding at June 30, 2020 are as follows:

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Fiscal Year	(	Classroom Fa	aciliti	es Bond	Certificates o	cates of Participation				Total																			
Ending June 30,	F	Principal		Interest	Principal	Interest		Interest		Interest		Interest		Interest		Interest		Interest		Interest		Interest		Interest			Principal		Interest
2021	\$	525,000	\$	381,700	\$ 55,000	\$	331,250	\$	580,000	\$	712,950																		
2022		535,000		373,750	55,000		330,150		590,000		703,900																		
2023		540,000		358,938	60,000		329,000		600,000		687,938																		
2024		565,000		336,838	55,000		327,850		620,000		664,688																		
2025		585,000		313,838	60,000		326,700		645,000		640,538																		
2026-2030		3,305,000		1,190,588	315,000		1,607,325		3,620,000		2,797,913																		
2031-2035		3,965,000		518,900	365,000		1,556,325		4,330,000		2,075,225																		
2036-2040		890,000		11,681	4,240,000		1,272,600		5,130,000		1,284,281																		
2041-2045		0		0	5,950,000		456,750		5,950,000		456,750																		
	\$	10,910,000	\$	3,486,231	\$ 11,155,000	\$	6,537,950	\$	22,065,000	\$	10,024,181																		

Compensated absences will be paid from the general and food service funds. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are primarily made from the General Fund. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability see Notes 10 and 11.

#### **Note 14 – Interfund Transactions**

#### A. Interfund Balances

Interfund balances for the year ended June 30, 2020 consisted of the following, as reported on the fund financial statements:

	Ir	nterfund	Ir	Interfund				
	Re	eceivable	I	Payable				
Fund:				_				
General	\$	402,688	\$	0				
Other Governmental:								
Bond Retirement		0		349,039				
Food Services		0		42,831				
ESSER		0		3,484				
Title VI-B		0		7,334				
Totals	\$	402,688	\$	402,688				

The primary purpose of the interfund loan is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. This interfund loan will be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received. Interfund loans are expected to be repaid within one year.

#### B. Interfund Transfers

During the fiscal year, the general fund transferred \$191,000 to the classroom facilities maintenance fund to comply with the School District's agreement with the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission that requires the School District to annually contribute to the classroom facilities maintenance fund (a non-major governmental fund). The general fund also transferred \$200,000 to the permanent improvement fund to provide additional resources for permanent improvements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### Note 15 – Fund Balance

Fund balance can be classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in governmental funds.

The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented as follows:

			sroom		Other	
			ilities	Go	vernmental	
	 General	Fı	ınd	Funds		Total
Restricted for:						
Capital Outlay	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	759,355	\$ 759,355
Classroom Facilities Maintenance	0		0		767,810	767,810
Extracurricular Activities	0		0		38,436	38,436
Other Purposes	 0		0		340,077	 340,077
Total Restricted	 0		0		1,905,678	1,905,678
Committed for:						
Capital Outlay	 0		0		52,880	 52,880
Assigned for:						
Encumbrances:						
Instruction	347,498		0		0	347,498
Support Services	213,974		0		0	213,974
Extracurricular Activities	110		0		0	110
Capital Outlay	3,774		0		0	3,774
Subsequent Year Appropriations	7,700		0		0	7,700
Capital Outlay	 0		0		697,525	 697,525
Total Assigned	573,056		0		697,525	1,270,581
Unassigned	11,699,873		0		(415,460)	11,284,413
Total Fund Balance (Deficit)	\$ 12,272,929	\$	0	\$	2,240,623	\$ 14,513,552

### Note 16 - Jointly Governed Organization

# A. Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Education Service Agency Information Technology Center Council of Governments (OME-RESA)

Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA) is a jointly governed organization created as a regional council of governments pursuant to State statutes. OME-RESA provides financial accounting services, an educational management information system, cooperative purchase services and legal services to member districts. OME-RESA has eleven participating counties consisting of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, Noble, and Tuscarawas Counties. OME-RESA operates under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the participating counties, a career center representative and a representative from the fiscal advisory committee. Merideth Valkosky of OME-RESA serves as the fiscal officer. The majority of revenue comes from fees of the services provided to member entities. In addition, some funding comes from the State Department of Education. The continued existence of OME-RESA is not

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

dependent on the School District's continued participation. In the event of liquidation, after all obligations are paid, any surplus would be divided among participating members. OME-RESA has no outstanding debt. To obtain financial information write to the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency, Missy Valkosky, 2230 Sunset Blvd; Suite 2, Steubenville, Ohio 43952. The School District paid \$92,724 to OME-RESA in fiscal year 2020.

#### B. Buckeye Career Center

The Buckeye Career Center (the Career Center), a joint vocational school established by the Ohio Revised Code, is a jointly governed organization providing vocational services to its eleven-member school districts. The Career Center is governed by a board of education comprised of eleven members appointed by the participating schools. The board controls the financial activity of the Career Center and reports to the Ohio Department of Education and the Auditor of State of Ohio. The continued existence of the Career Center is not dependent on the School District's continued participation and no measurable equity interest exists.

#### Note 17 - Set-Asides

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

During fiscal year 2017 the School District issued \$24,525,000 in capital related school improvement bonds. These proceeds may be used to reduce capital acquisition to zero in future years. The School District is responsible for tracking the amount of the bond and note proceeds that may be used as an offset in future periods, which was \$23,437,387 at June 30, 2020.

The following cash basis information describes the change in the set aside amounts for capital acquisition. Disclosure of this information is required by State statute.

		Capital
	Im	provement
	]	Reserve
Set Aside Restricted Balance June 30, 2019	\$	0
Current Year Set-Aside Requirement		350,364
Prior Year Offset from Bond Proceeds		(350,364)
Total	\$	0
Balance Carried Forward to Fiscal Year 2021	\$	0
Set Aside Balance June 30, 2020	\$	0

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### **Note 18 – Contingencies and Commitments**

#### A. Grants

The School District received financial assistance from federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2020, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time.

#### B. Litigation

The School District is not party to any claims or lawsuits that would, in the School District's opinion, have a material effect of the basic financial statements.

#### C. Encumbrance Commitments

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

Fund	 Amount				
General	\$ 565,356				
Other Governmental	 353,280				
	\$ 918,636				

#### D. School District Funding

School district Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2020 are finalized. As a result, the net impact of the FTE adjustments on the fiscal year 2020 financial statements was a receivable of the School District.

#### Note 19 – Subsequent Event

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures have impacted the current period and will continue to impact subsequent periods of the School District. The School District's investment portfolio and the investments of the pension and other employee benefit plan in which the School District participates have incurred a significant fluctuation in fair value, consistent with the general fluctuation in financial markets. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, due to the dynamic environment and changes in fiscal policies, the exact impact on the School District's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be reasonably estimated.

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Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Seven Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	2020	2019	2018	2017
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.07947610%	0.08130340%	0.07509870%	0.08040470%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 4,755,194	\$ 4,656,396	\$ 4,486,981	\$ 5,884,882
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,729,059	\$ 2,605,600	\$ 2,517,614	\$ 2,913,271
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	174.24%	178.71%	178.22%	202.00%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	70.85%	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.08438262%	0.08341965%	0.07869445%	0.07621288%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 18,660,709	\$ 18,342,108	\$ 18,694,035	\$25,510,748
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 10,027,929	\$ 9,695,950	\$ 8,637,800	\$ 8,493,607
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	186.09%	189.17%	216.42%	300.35%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.40%	77.31%	75.30%	66.80%

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2014 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

2016	2015	2014				
0.08625030%	0.08297600%	0.08297600%				
\$ 4,921,526	\$ 4,199,368	\$ 4,934,316				
\$ 3,087,064	\$ 2,890,123	\$ 2,990,520				
159.42%	145.30%	165.00%				
69.16%	71.70%	65.52%				
0.07820888%	0.07961759%	0.07961759%				
\$21,614,647	\$ 19,365,753	\$ 23,068,359				
\$ 8,206,914	\$ 8,779,746	\$ 8,702,962				
263.37%	220.57%	265.06%				
72.10%	74.70%	69.30%				

Carrollton Exempted Village School District
Carroll County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Contributions - Pension Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2020	2019	2018	2017
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 409,380	\$ 368,423	\$ 351,756	\$ 352,466
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(409,380)	(368,423)	(351,756)	(352,466)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,924,143	\$ 2,729,059	\$ 2,605,600	\$ 2,517,614
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 1,451,340	\$ 1,403,910	\$ 1,357,433	\$ 1,209,292
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (1,451,340)	 (1,403,910)	 (1,357,433)	 (1,209,292)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 10,366,714	\$ 10,027,929	\$ 9,695,950	\$ 8,637,800
Pension Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013	 2012	 2011
\$ 407,858	\$ 406,875	\$ 400,571	\$ 413,888	\$ 399,181	\$ 328,613
 (407,858)	 (406,875)	 (400,571)	 (413,888)	 (399,181)	 (328,613)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 2,913,271	\$ 3,087,064	\$ 2,890,123	\$ 2,990,520	\$ 2,967,888	\$ 2,614,264
14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%
\$ 1,189,105	\$ 1,148,968	\$ 1,141,367	\$ 1,131,385	\$ 1,132,478	\$ 1,171,783
(1,189,105)	 (1,148,968)	(1,141,367)	(1,131,385)	(1,132,478)	(1,171,783)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 8,493,607	\$ 8,206,914	\$ 8,779,746	\$ 8,702,962	\$ 8,711,369	\$ 9,013,715
14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

# Carrollton Exempted Village School District

Carroll County, Ohio

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) Last Four Fiscal Years (1)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	_	2020	 2019	_	2018	 2017
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	(	0.08172600%	0.08245300%		0.07645460%	0.08155017%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	2,055,232	\$ 2,287,472	\$	2,051,841	\$ 2,324,482
School District's Covered Payroll	\$	2,729,059	\$ 2,605,600	\$	2,517,614	\$ 2,913,271
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		75.31%	87.79%		81.50%	79.79%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		15.57%	13.57%		12.46%	11.49%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)						
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	(	0.08438300%	0.08342000%		0.07869445%	0.07621288%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$	(1,397,585)	\$ (1,340,469)	\$	3,070,367	\$ 4,075,885
School District's Covered Payroll	\$	10,027,929	\$ 9,695,950	\$	8,637,800	\$ 8,493,607
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		-13.94%	-13.83%		35.55%	47.99%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/(Asset)		174.70%	176.00%		47.10%	37.30%

<sup>(1)</sup> Information prior to 2017 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

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Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the School District's Contributions - OPEB Last Ten Fiscal Years

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)	 2020	 2019	2018	 2017
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$ 42,750	\$ 53,395	\$ 53,528	\$ 41,560
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(42,750)	(53,395)	(53,528)	(41,560)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,924,143	\$ 2,729,059	\$ 2,605,600	\$ 2,517,614
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	1.46%	1.96%	2.05%	1.65%
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 0	 0	 0	 0
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 10,366,714	\$ 10,027,929	\$ 9,695,950	\$ 8,637,800
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes surcharge

 2016	 2015	2014	2013		2012		2011	
\$ 41,560	\$ 67,655	\$ 43,745	\$	42,537	\$	16,323	\$	37,384
 (41,560)	 (67,655)	 (43,745)		(42,537)		(16,323)		(37,384)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
\$ 2,913,271	\$ 3,087,064	\$ 2,890,123	\$	2,990,520	\$	2,967,888	\$	2,614,264
1.43%	2.19%	1.51%		1.42%		0.55%		1.43%
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 87,797	\$	87,030	\$	87,114	\$	90,137
 0	0	(87,797)		(87,030)		(87,114)		(90,137)
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
\$ 8,493,607	\$ 8,206,914	\$ 8,779,746	\$	8,702,962	\$	8,711,369	\$	9,013,715
0.00%	0.00%	1.00%		1.00%		1.00%		1.00%

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

# Note 1 - Net Pension Liability

#### Changes in Assumptions - SERS

Beginning in fiscal year 2018, an assumption of 2.5 percent was used for COLA or Ad Hoc COLA. Prior to 2018, an assumption of 3.0 percent was used.

For fiscal year 2017, the SERS Board adopted the following assumption changes:

- Assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent
- Payroll Growth Assumption was reduced from 4.00 percent to 3.50 percent
- Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75 percent to 0.50 percent
- Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience.
- Mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females.
- Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates.
- Mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90
  percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period
  after disability retirement.

#### Changes in Assumptions - STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the Retirement Board approved several changes to the actuarial assumptions in 2017. The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent, the inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent, the payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00 percent, and total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25 percent due to lower inflation. The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016. Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

# Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

With the authority granted to the Board under SB 8, the Board enacted a three-year COLA delay for future benefit recipients commencing on or after April 1, 2018.

For fiscal year 2018, the cost-of-living adjustment was changed from a fixed 3.00 percent to a cost-of-living adjustment that is indexed to CPI-W not greater than 2.50 percent with a floor of zero percent beginning January 1, 2018. In addition, with the authority granted the Board under HB 49, the Board has enacted a three-year COLA suspension for benefit recipients in calendar years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

#### Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) was reduced to zero.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

# Note 2 - Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

#### Changes in Assumptions – SERS

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

#### Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Fiscal year 2020	3.13 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.62 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.56 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.92 percent

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

Fiscal year 2020	3.22 percent
Fiscal year 2019	3.70 percent
Fiscal year 2018	3.63 percent
Fiscal year 2017	2.98 percent

#### Pre-Medicare

Fiscal year 2020	7.00 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	7.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	7.50 percent initially, decreasing to 4.00 percent

#### Medicare

Fiscal year 2020	5.25 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2019	5.375 percent initially, decreasing to 4.75 percent
Fiscal year 2018	5.50 percent initially, decreasing to 5.00 percent

#### Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated. Health care cost trend rates ranged from 6.00 percent to 11 percent initially and a 4.50 percent ultimate rate for fiscal year 2018 and changed for fiscal year 2019 to a range of -5.20 percent to 9.60 percent, initially and a 4.00 ultimate rate.

For fiscal year 2018, the blended discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

#### Changes in Benefit Terms - SERS

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

### Changes in Benefit Terms - STRS

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

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

For fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2019. This was subsequently extended, see above paragraph.



December 9, 2020

To the Board of Education Carrollton Exempted Village School District Carroll County, Ohio 205 Scio Road SW Carrollton, OH 44615

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

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Carrollton Exempted Village School District, Carroll County, Ohio (the "School District") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 9, 2020, in which we noted the School District restated beginning net position and fund balance to account for the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities. In addition, we noted in our report that, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will continue to impact subsequent periods of the School District.

#### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

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

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

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

Carrollton Exempted Village School District
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on
Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements
Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*Page 2 of 2

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

# **Purpose of this Report**

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

New Philadelphia, Ohio

Kea & Brasciates, Inc.



December 9, 2020

To the Board of Education Carrollton Exempted Village School District Carroll County, Ohio 205 Scio Road SW Carrollton, OH 44615

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

#### Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Carrollton Exempted Village School District's, Carroll County, Ohio (the "School District") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020. The School District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying *Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs*.

#### Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the School District's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the School District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the School District's compliance.

Carrollton Exempted Village School District Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance Page 2 of 2

#### Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the School District complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020.

# **Report on Internal Control over Compliance**

Management of the School District is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the School District's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over compliance.

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

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

Kea Horsocietes, Inc.

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:  Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Title-I Non-competitive, Supplemental School Improvement Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies  Special Education Cluster: Special Education - Grants to States Special Education - Grants to States Total Special Education - Grants to States  Special Education - Preschool Grants Special Education - Preschool Grants Title VI-B Preschool Restoration Total Special Education - Preschool Grants  Total Special Education - Preschool Grants  Total Special Education Cluster  Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment  Education Stabilizaton Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund  Total U.S. Department of Education  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program  (D	2019 2020 2020 2019 2020 2019 2020 2020	84.010 84.010 84.010 84.027 84.027 84.173 84.173 84.173 84.367 84.367	\$ 53,539 480,726 28,219 562,484 52,901 428,709 481,610 2,398 17,870 7,333 27,601 509,211 11,450 72,611 84,061	\$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Title-I Non-competitive, Supplemental School Improvement Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies  Special Education Cluster: Special Education - Grants to States Special Education - Grants to States Total Special Education - Grants to States  Special Education - Preschool Grants Special Education - Preschool Grants Special Education - Preschool Grants Title VI-B Preschool Restoration Total Special Education - Preschool Grants  Total Special Education Cluster  Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment Education Stabilizaton Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund  Total U.S. Department of Education  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program (D	2020 2020 2019 2020 2019 2020 2020 2020	84.010 84.010 84.027 84.027 84.173 84.173 84.173	480,726 28,219 562,484 52,901 428,709 481,610 2,398 17,870 7,333 27,601 509,211 11,450 72,611 84,061	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Title-I Non-competitive, Supplemental School Improvement Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies  Special Education Cluster: Special Education - Grants to States Special Education - Grants to States Total Special Education - Grants to States  Special Education - Preschool Grants Special Education - Preschool Grants Special Education - Preschool Grants Title VI-B Preschool Restoration Total Special Education - Preschool Grants  Total Special Education Cluster  Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment Education Stabilizaton Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund  Total U.S. Department of Education  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program  (D	2020 2020 2019 2020 2019 2020 2020 2020	84.010 84.010 84.027 84.027 84.173 84.173 84.173	480,726 28,219 562,484 52,901 428,709 481,610 2,398 17,870 7,333 27,601 509,211 11,450 72,611 84,061	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Title-I Non-competitive, Supplemental School Improvement Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies  Special Education Cluster: Special Education - Grants to States Special Education - Grants to States Total Special Education - Grants to States  Special Education - Preschool Grants Special Education - Preschool Grants Special Education - Preschool Grants Title VI-B Preschool Restoration Total Special Education - Preschool Grants  Total Special Education Cluster  Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment Education Stabilizaton Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund  Total U.S. Department of Education  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program  (D	2019 2020 2019 2020 2020 2020 2020	84.027 84.027 84.027 84.173 84.173 84.173	28,219 562,484  52,901 428,709 481,610  2,398 17,870 7,333 27,601  509,211  11,450 72,611 84,061	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Special Education Cluster: Special Education - Grants to States Special Education - Grants to States Special Education - Grants to States Total Special Education - Grants to States Special Education - Preschool Grants Special Education - Preschool Grants Special Education - Preschool Grants Title VI-B Preschool Restoration Total Special Education - Preschool Grants  Total Special Education Cluster  Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment Education Stabilizaton Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund  Total U.S. Department of Education  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program (D	2019 2020 2019 2020 2020 2020 2020	84.027 84.027 84.173 84.173 84.173 84.367	562,484  52,901 428,709 481,610  2,398 17,870 7,333 27,601  509,211  11,450 72,611 84,061	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Special Education - Grants to States Special Education - Grants to States Total Special Education - Grants to States  Special Education - Preschool Grants Special Education - Preschool Grants Title VI-B Preschool Restoration Total Special Education - Preschool Grants  Total Special Education - Preschool Grants  Total Special Education Cluster  Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants  Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment  Education Stabilizaton Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund  Total U.S. Department of Education  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program  (D	2020 2019 2020 2020 2019 2020	84.173 84.173 84.173 84.173 84.367	428,709 481,610 2,398 17,870 7,333 27,601 509,211 11,450 72,611 84,061	0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Special Education - Grants to States Total Special Education - Grants to States  Special Education - Preschool Grants Special Education - Preschool Grants Title VI-B Preschool Restoration Total Special Education - Preschool Grants  Total Special Education Cluster  Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants  Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment  Education Stabilizaton Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund  Total U.S. Department of Education  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program (D	2020 2019 2020 2020 2019 2020	84.173 84.173 84.173 84.173 84.367	428,709 481,610 2,398 17,870 7,333 27,601 509,211 11,450 72,611 84,061	0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Total Special Education - Grants to States  Special Education - Preschool Grants Special Education - Preschool Grants Title VI-B Preschool Restoration Total Special Education - Preschool Grants  Total Special Education Cluster  Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants  Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment  Education Stabilizaton Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund  Total U.S. Department of Education  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program (D	2019 2020 2020 2019 2020	84.173 84.173 84.173 84.367 84.367	2,398 17,870 7,333 27,601 509,211 11,450 72,611 84,061	0 0 0 0 0 0
Special Education - Preschool Grants Special Education - Preschool Grants Title VI-B Preschool Restoration Total Special Education - Preschool Grants  Total Special Education Cluster  Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants  Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment  Education Stabilizaton Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund  Total U.S. Department of Education  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program (D	2020 2020 2019 2020 2020	84.173 84.173 84.367 84.367	2,398 17,870 7,333 27,601 509,211 11,450 72,611 84,061	0 0 0 0 0
Special Education - Preschool Grants Title VI-B Preschool Restoration Total Special Education - Preschool Grants  Total Special Education Cluster  Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants  Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment  Education Stabilizaton Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund  Total U.S. Department of Education  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program (D	2020 2020 2019 2020 2020	84.173 84.173 84.367 84.367	17,870 7,333 27,601 509,211 11,450 72,611 84,061	0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Title VI-B Preschool Restoration Total Special Education - Preschool Grants  Total Special Education Cluster  Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants  Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment  Education Stabilizaton Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund  Total U.S. Department of Education  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program  (D	2019 2020 2020	84.173 84.367 84.367	7,333 27,601 509,211 11,450 72,611 84,061	0 0 0 0 0 0
Total Special Education - Preschool Grants  Total Special Education Cluster  Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants  Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment  Education Stabilizaton Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund  Total U.S. Department of Education  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program  (D	2019 2020 2020	84.367 84.367	27,601 509,211 11,450 72,611 84,061	0 0 0 0 0
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment  Education Stabilizaton Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund  Total U.S. Department of Education  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program (D	2020	84.367	509,211 11,450 72,611 84,061	0 0 0 0
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment  Education Stabilizaton Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund  Total U.S. Department of Education  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program (D	2020	84.367	11,450 72,611 84,061	0 0 0
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants  Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment  Education Stabilizaton Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund  Total U.S. Department of Education  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program  (D	2020	84.367	72,611 84,061	0
Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants  Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment  Education Stabilizaton Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund  Total U.S. Department of Education  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program (D	2020		84,061	0
Title IV-A Student Support and Academic Enrichment  Education Stabilizaton Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund  Total U.S. Department of Education  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program (D		84.424		
Education Stabilizaton Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund  Total U.S. Department of Education  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program (D		84.424	810	0
Emergency Relief Fund  Total U.S. Department of Education  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program (D				
Total U.S. Department of Education  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program (D				
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program (D	2020	84.425D	3,484	0
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education: Child Nutrition Cluster: Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program (D			1,160,050	0
Child Nutrition Cluster:  Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution):  National School Lunch Program (D				
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution): National School Lunch Program (D				
National School Lunch Program (D				
•	2020	10.555	59,795	0
School Breakfast Program (D		10.553	32,329	0
School Breakfast Program (D	, 2020	10.555	92,124	0
Cash Assistance:			,	
National School Lunch Program (C	2020	10.555	291,052	0
National School Lunch Program: COVID-19 (C		10.555	291,175	
School Breakfast Program (C	2020	10.553	135,130	0
School Breakfast Program: COVID-19 (C)	2020	10.553	179,664	0
Cash Assistance Subtotal			897,021	0
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			989,145	0
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			989,145	0
TOTAL FEDERAL ASSISTANCE				

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### **NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Carrollton Exempted Village School District (the School District's) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2020. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the School District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the School District.

# NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards,* wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. The School District has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

#### NOTE C - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

#### NOTE D - FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

#### NOTE E – TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAMS

The School District transferred the following funds between programs in fiscal year 2020;

Program Title	CFDA Number	Grant Year	Transfer Out	Transfer In
Title IV-A	84.424A	2019	6,073	
Title I	84.010	2019		6,073
Title IV-A	84.424A	2020	28,732	
Title I	84.010	2020		28,732

The amount transferred to Title I is included in Title I program expenditures when disbursed.

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs 2 CFR Section 200.515 June 30, 2020

# 1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	None Reported
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	None Reported
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	CFDA#
	Special Education Cluster	
	Special Education – Grants to States	84.027
	Special Education – Preschool Grants	84.173
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR §200.520?	Yes

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

None

# 3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None



# CARROLLTON EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

#### **CARROLL COUNTY**

#### **AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION**

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



Certified for Release 1/19/2021

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