DAYTON BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY HIGH SCHOOL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2020

Rea & associates

www.reacpa.com

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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Board of Directors
Dayton Business Technology High School
348 W. First Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Dayton Business Technology High School, Montgomery 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 Dayton Business Technology High School is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

February 19, 2021

Dayton Business Technology High School
Montgomery County, Ohio
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December 22, 2020

To the Board of Directors
Dayton Business Technology High School
Montgomery County, Ohio
348 W. First Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Dayton Business Technology High School, Montgomery County, Ohio, (the "School") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School'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 an opinion 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 School'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 School'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 opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Dayton Business Technology High School, Montgomery County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2020, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 18 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will continue to impact subsequent period of the School. 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, Schedules of School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – SERS, Schedule of School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – STRS, Schedule of School Pension Contributions – SERS, Schedule of School Pension Contributions – STRS, Schedule of School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability – SERS, Schedule of School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) – STRS, Schedule of School OPEB Contributions – SERS,* and *Schedule of School OPEB Contributions – STRS,* 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 Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 22, 2020 on our consideration of the School'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'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's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Rea & Associates, Inc.
Dublin, Ohio

DAYTON BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY HIGH SCHOOL
Montgomery County

Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Unaudited)

The discussion and analysis of Dayton Business Technology High School's (the School) financial performance provides an overall review of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School's financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School's financial performance.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is an element of the reporting model adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in their Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*, issued in June 1999. Certain comparative information between the current year and the prior year is required to be presented, and is presented in the MD&A.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for the Dayton Business Technology High School during fiscal year 2020 are as follows:

- Total net position of the School was $808,416 at fiscal year-end, an increase of $220,264 in comparison with the prior fiscal year-end.

- Total assets increased $429,945 and total liabilities increased $35,379 from the prior year.

- The School's operating loss for fiscal year 2020 was $258,627.

Using this Financial Report

This financial report contains the basic financial statements of the School, as well as the Management's Discussion and Analysis and notes to the basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include a Statement of Net Position, Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows. As the School reports its operations using enterprise fund accounting, all financial transactions and accounts are reported as one activity, therefore the entity wide and the fund presentations information is the same.

Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position answers the question, "How did we do financially during the fiscal year?" This statement includes all assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term, using the accrual basis of accounting and the economic resources focus, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

This statement reports the School's net position; however, in evaluating the overall position and financial viability of the School, non-financial information such as the condition of the School's property and potential changes in the laws governing charter schools in the State of Ohio will also need to be evaluated.

Table 1 provides a summary of the School's net position for fiscal year 2020 compared to those reported for fiscal year 2019.

Table 1
Net Position

	2020	2019
Assets:		
Current Assets	$ 859,014	$ 381,877
Net OPEB Asset	78,357	86,572
Capital Assets, Net	1,687,266	1,726,243
Total Assets	2,624,637	2,194,692
Deferred Outflows of Resources	286,200	449,858
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	67,747	59,807
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	188,103	11,556
Net Pension Liability	1,369,427	1,502,435
Net OPEB Liability	123,154	139,254
Total Liabilities	1,748,431	1,713,052
Deferred Inflows of Resources	353,990	343,346
Net Position:		
Investment in Capital Assets	1,687,266	1,726,243
Restricted	180,149	38,218
Unrestricted	(1,058,999)	(1,176,309)
Total Net Position	$ 808,416	$ 588,152

Current Assets increased significantly in comparison with the prior fiscal year-end. This increase is primarily the result of increases in cash and cash equivalents due to the School closely monitoring operating expenditures and receiving a Paycheck Protection Program loan assisting with operations during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The net pension and net OPEB liabilities, net OPEB asset, and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB all fluctuated significantly in comparison with the prior fiscal year-end. These fluctuations are primarily the result of changes in benefit terms and changes in actuarial assumptions.

Other Noncurrent Liabilities increased significantly in comparison with the prior fiscal year end. This increase is primarily the result of the School receiving a forgivable loan pursuant to the Paycheck Protection Program during the fiscal year.

The total net position reported for fiscal year 2020 increased by $220,264. Table 2 demonstrates the details of this increase.

Table 2
Change in Net Position

	2020	2019
Operating Revenues:		
Foundation Payments	$ 980,741	$ 926,522
Other Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid	33,352	-
Miscellaneous	86,463	24,067
Non Operating Revenues:		
State and Federal Grants	478,891	398,094
Total Revenues	1,579,447	1,348,683
Operating Expenses:		
Salaries & Wages	649,020	734,594
Fringe Benefits	285,838	76,459
Purchased Services	303,651	351,240
Materials and Supplies	60,949	50,047
Depreciation	38,977	39,139
Other Expenses	20,748	-
Total Expenses	1,359,183	1,251,479
Change in Net Position	220,264	97,204
Net Position, Beginning of Year	588,152	490,948
Net Position, End of Year	$ 808,416	$ 588,152

Total expenses and revenues remained relatively constant during the fiscal year. This is due to the School closely monitoring operating expenses and revenues.

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2020, the School had $1.7 million invested in capital assets, a $38,977 decrease in comparison with the prior year. This decrease represents current year depreciation. See Note 5 of the basic financial statements for additional details.

Debt

At the end of fiscal year 2020, the School's loan payable balance was $176,547. See Note 6 of the basic financial statements for additional details.

Current Financial Issues

The future financial stability of the School is not without challenges. There will continue to be challenges outside of the School's control (i.e. – the economy, the state budget). Since the primary source of funding is the state foundation program, an economic slowdown in the state could result in budgetary cuts to education, which would have a negative impact on the School.

Contacting the School

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the finances of the Columbus Collegiate Academy and to show the School's accountability for the monies it receives to all vested and interested parties, as well as meeting the annual reporting requirements of the State of Ohio. Any questions about the information contained within this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the Treasurer of the Dayton Business Technology High School, 6640 Poe Avenue, Ste. 400, Dayton, Ohio 45414.

DAYTON BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY HIGH SCHOOL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2020

Assets:	
Current Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 613,092
Intergovernmental Receivables	245,020
Accounts Receivable	40
Prepaid Assets	862
Total Current Assets	859,014
Noncurrent Assets	
Nondepreciable Capital Assets, Net	437,500
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	1,249,766
Net OPEB Asset	78,357
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,765,623
Total Assets	2,624,637
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Pension	253,629
OPEB	32,571
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	286,200
Liabilities:	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	8,441
Accrued Wages and Benefits	49,854
Intergovernmental Payable	9,452
Total Current Liabilities	67,747
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Compensated Absences Payable	11,556
Loan Payable	176,547
Net Pension Liability	1,369,427
Net OPEB Liability	123,154
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,680,684
Total Liabilities	1,748,431
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Pension	203,010
OPEB	150,980
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	353,990
Net Position:	
Investment in Capital Assets	1,687,266
Restricted	180,149
Unrestricted	(1,058,999)
Total Net Position	$ 808,416

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

DAYTON BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY HIGH SCHOOL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Operating Revenues:	
Foundation Payments	$ 980,741
Other Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid	33,352
Miscellaneous	86,463
Total Operating Revenues	1,100,556
Operating Expenses:	
Salaries and Wages	649,020
Fringe Benefits	285,838
Purchased Services	303,651
Materials and Supplies	60,949
Depreciation	38,977
Other	20,748
Total Operating Expenses	1,359,183
Operating Loss	(258,627)
Non-Operating Revenues:	
Federal Grants	242,452
State Grants	236,439
Total Non-Operating Revenues	478,891
Change in Net Position	220,264
Net Position Beginning of Year	588,152
Net Position End of Year	$ 808,416

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

DAYTON BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY HIGH SCHOOL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Cash Received from State of Ohio	$	1,004,479
Cash Received from Miscellaneous Sources		94,349
Cash Payments to Employees for Services and Benefits		(892,110)
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services		(392,031)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities		(185,313)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:		
Federal and State Grants		382,382
Cash Received from Loan		176,547
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities		558,929
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		373,616
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		239,476
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$	613,092

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

DAYTON BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY HIGH SCHOOL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used for Operating Activities:		
Operating Loss	$	(258,627)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Used for Operating Activities:		
Depreciation		38,977
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
Intergovernmental Receivable		(6,110)
Accounts Receivable		(40)
Prepaid Assets		(862)
Accounts Payable		(4,372)
Intergovernmental Payable		1,788
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable		10,524
Net Pension Liability and Related Deferrals		71,343
Net OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Deferrals		(37,934)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	$	(185,313)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Note 1 - Description of the School and Reporting Entity

The Dayton Business Technology High School (the School), is a nonprofit corporation established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapters 3314 and 1702 to maintain and provide a school exclusively for any educational, literary, scientific, and related teaching service. The School, which is part of the State's education program, is independent of any school district and is nonsectarian in its programs, admission policies, employment practices, and all other operations. The School may sue and be sued, acquire facilities as needed, and contract for any services necessary for the operation of the School.

The School is considered a conversion community school under Ohio law. Conversion schools are created by converting all or part of an existing public school into a community school.

The School is designed for at-risk, high school students who have a desire for, and whose education can be optimized by, a program of online instruction environment that does not include ancillary components of more traditional education. Because the focus is on virtual learning, the ability of students to learn independently using various computer educational programs is an essential element of the School's program.

The School had one fiscal service provider during the fiscal year, Mangen & Associates, and the Ohio Department of Education was the School's sponsor. The Sponsor is responsible for evaluating the performance of the School and has the authority to deny renewal of the contract at its expiration or terminate the contract prior to its expiration. See Note 16 for more information.

The School operates under the direction of a five-member Board of Directors (the Board). The Sponsor contract requires that the majority of the members of the Board be elected or appointed public officials or public sector employees who have a professional interest in furthering the establishment and operation of the School. The Sponsor contract also permits additional Board positions to be filled by parents or community civic leaders. The Board controls the School's instructional/support facility staffed by 4 non-certified and 11 certificated full time teaching personnel who provide services to 112 students.

The School has a service agreement with Mangen & Associates to provide certain financial and accounting services, including performing all duties required of the Treasurer of the School. See Note 12 for more information.

The School is also associated with one jointly governed organization, Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META). See Note 14 for more information.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

A. Basis of Presentation

Enterprise accounting is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges or where it has been decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

B. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. Enterprise accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are included on the Statement of Net Position. The difference between total assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is defined as net position. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total position.

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes. Revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

C. Budgetary Process

Community schools are statutorily required to adopt a budget by Ohio Revised Code 3314.032(C). However, unlike traditional public schools located in the State of Ohio, community schools are not required to follow the specific budgetary process and limits set forth in the Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5705, unless specifically provided in the contract between the School and its Sponsor. The contract between the School and its Sponsor does not require the School to follow the provisions of Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5705; therefore, no budgetary information is presented in the basic financial statements.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

All monies received by the School are maintained in a non-interest bearing depository accounts. For internal accounting purposes, the School segregates its cash into separate funds.

E. Prepaid Assets

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond fiscal year-end are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of purchase and an expense is reported in the year which services are consumed.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

F. Capital Assets

Capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the fiscal year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition values as of the date received. The School maintains a capitalization threshold of $1,000 for assets acquired prior to July 2016 and $5,000 for subsequent purchased assets. Improvements are capitalized. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

All reported capital assets are depreciated. Improvements to capital assets are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Estimate Life
Land Improvements	10 years
Building and Improvements	20-50 years
Furniture and Fixtures	5-30 years

G. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement 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(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the statement of net position for pensions and other postemployment benefits (OPEB). These deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are explained in Note 8 and Note 9.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. This deferred inflow of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Note 8 and Note 9.

H. 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 these estimates.

I. Intergovernmental Revenues

The School is a participant in the State Foundation Program. In addition, the State distributes among all public schools, a percentage of proceeds received from the tax on gross casino revenue, to be used to support primary and secondary education. Foundation funding, other unrestricted grants in aid and charges for services are recognized as operating revenues in the accounting period in which they are earned, essentially the same as the fiscal year received. Federal and state grants and entitlements are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which all eligibility requirements of the grants have been met.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

J. Operating and Non-Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly by the School's primary mission. For the School, operating revenues include revenues paid through the State Foundation Program and Other Unrestricted Grants-in-Aid. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to support the School's primary mission, including salaries, benefits, purchased services, materials and supplies, depreciation and other.

Non-operating revenues and expenses are those that are not generated directly by the School's primary mission. Various Federal and State grants and other revenues comprise the non-operating revenues and expenses of the School.

K. Accrued Liabilities Payable

The School has recognized certain liabilities on its Statement of Net Position relating to expenses, which are due but unpaid as of fiscal year-end, including:

Accrued Wages and Benefits payable – salary payments made after year-end to instructional and support staff for services rendered prior to the end of June, but whose payroll continues into the summer months based on the fiscal year 2020 contract.

Accounts payable – payments due for services or goods that were rendered or received during fiscal year 2020.

Intergovernmental payable - payments made after year-end for the Schools' share of retirement contributions and Medicare.

L. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the School will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The School records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for administrative employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the School has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year-end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the School's termination policy. The School records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for employees with at least 15 years of service in one of the retirement systems for all positions (including certified and non-certified staff).

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

M. Federal Tax Exemption Status

The School is a non-profit organization that has been determined by the Internal Revenue Service to be exempt from federal income taxes as a tax-exempt organization under Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

N. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

O. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between total 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, less outstanding debt related to Capital Assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The School applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

Note 3 - Deposits and Investments

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the School will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At June 30, 2020, the carrying amount of the School's deposits was $613,092 and the bank balance was $619,258. Of the School's bank balance, $250,000 was covered by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the remaining balance was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Note 4 - Intergovernmental Receivables

All intergovernmental receivables are considered collectible in full due to the stable condition of State programs. Intergovernmental receivables at year-end represent federal grants, foundation adjustments, and employee pension overpayments.

Note 5 - Capital Assets

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

Capital Assets:	**Beginning Balance**	**Additions**	**Deletions/ Transfers**	**Ending Balance**
Land	$ 437,500	$ -	$ -	$ 437,500
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land Improvements	28,007	-	-	28,007
Buildings and Improvement	1,606,460	-	-	1,606,460
Equipment and Fixtures	58,134	-	-	58,134
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	1,692,601	-	-	1,692,601
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	(14,316)	(2,801)	-	(17,117)
Buildings and Improvement	(344,074)	(33,466)	-	(377,540)
Equipment and Fixtures	(45,468)	(2,710)	-	(48,178)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(403,858)	(38,977)	-	(442,835)
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	1,288,743	(38,977)	-	1,249,766
Total Capital Assets, Net	$ 1,726,243	$ (38,977)	$ -	$ 1,687,266

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Note 6 - Long-Term Obligations

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
PPP Loan	$ -	$ 176,547	$ -	$ 176,547	$ -
Net Pension Liability					
SERS	317,834	5,317	-	323,151	-
STRS	1,184,601	-	(138,325)	1,046,276	-
	1,502,435	5,317	(138,325)	1,369,427	-
Net OPEB Liability					
SERS	139,254	-	(16,100)	123,154	-
Compensated Absences	11,556	-	-	11,556	-
Total	$ 1,653,245	$ 181,864	$ (154,425)	$ 1,680,684	$ -

In fiscal year 2020, the School received a forgivable loan pursuant to the Paycheck Protection Program established by the CARES Act, and the School expects the loan will be forgiven in the subsequent reporting period based on compliance with program requirements. In accordance with GASB Technical Bulletin 2020-01, the School will continue to report the loan as a liability until it is legally released from the debt.

The School pays obligations related to employee compensation and pension/OPEB benefits from the fund benefiting from their service.

Note 7 - Risk Management

A. Property and Liability Insurance - The School 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. For the year ended June 30, 2020, the School contracted with Erie Insurance Company for its insurance coverage as follows:

General Liability per occurrence ($1,000 Deductible)	$1,000,000
General Liability (aggregate)	$2,000,000
Rental	$1,000,000
Employee Benefit per occurrence	$1,000,000
Employee Benefit (aggregate)	$2,000,000
Auto	$1,000,000

Settlement amounts did not exceed coverage amounts in the three prior years. There also have been no significant reductions in coverage compared to prior year.

Note 7 - Risk Management (Continued)

B. Workers' Compensation - The School pays the State Worker's Compensation System a premium for employee injury coverage. The premium is calculated by multiplying the monthly total gross payroll by a factor that is determined by the State.

Note 8 - 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'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's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The School cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions/OPEB are financed; however, the School does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension and OPEB.

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires 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)*. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable*.

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 9 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Note 8 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on 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.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School 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's contractually required contribution to SERS was $21,479 for fiscal year 2020.

Note 8 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – School 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 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60. Retirement eligibility for reduced 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.

Note 8 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

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 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's contractually required contribution to STRS was $71,011 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, $5,534 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'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	0.00540100%	0.00473120%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.00554960%	0.00538755%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00014860%	-0.00065635%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 323,151	$ 1,046,276	$ 1,369,427
Pension Expense	$ 20,566	$ 143,267	$ 163,833

Note 8 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

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'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 reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 8,194	$ 8,517	$ 16,711
Changes of Assumptions	0	122,904	122,904
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	2,586	18,938	21,524
School Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	21,479	71,011	92,490
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 32,259	$ 221,370	$ 253,629
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 0	$ 4,528	$ 4,528
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	4,147	51,138	55,285
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	12,965	130,232	143,197
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 17,112	$ 185,898	$ 203,010

Note 8 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

$92,490 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School 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:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2021	$ 370	$ 28,812	$ 29,182
2022	(8,778)	(19,138)	(27,916)
2023	(278)	(26,197)	(26,475)
2024	2,354	(19,016)	(16,662)
	$ (6,332)	$ (35,539)	$ (41,871)

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.

Note 8 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

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.

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:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected 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 %	

Note 8 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

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'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's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the School'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.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 452,851	$ 323,151	$ 214,382

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.

Note 8 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

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:

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

*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 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's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table represents the School'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'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:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 1,529,016	$ 1,046,276	$ 637,612

Note 9 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

See Note 8 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description - The School 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.

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's surcharge obligation was $0.

Note 9 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (Continued)

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 www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 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's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the School'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):			
Current Measurement Date	0.00489700%	0.00473100%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.00502000%	0.00538800%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00012300%	-0.00065700%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ 123,154	$ (78,357)	
OPEB Expense	$ (13,787)	$ (24,147)	$ (37,934)

Note 9 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (Continued)

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

	SERS	STRS	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 1,808	$ 7,103	$ 8,911
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	296	0	296
Changes of Assumptions	8,995	1,647	10,642
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	6,116	6,606	12,722
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 17,215	$ 15,356	$ 32,571
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 27,055	$ 3,988	$ 31,043
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	0	4,923	4,923
Changes of Assumptions	6,900	85,910	92,810
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	9,530	12,674	22,204
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 43,485	$ 107,495	$ 150,980

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	$ (2,863)	$ (19,444)	$ (22,307)
2022	(5,545)	(19,446)	(24,991)
2023	(5,458)	(17,472)	(22,930)
2024	(5,475)	(16,785)	(22,260)
2025	(4,850)	(18,010)	(22,860)
Thereafter	(2,079)	(982)	(3,061)
	$ (26,270)	$ (92,139)	$ (118,409)

Note 9 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (Continued)

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.

Note 9 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (Continued)

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:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected 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).

Note 9 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (Continued)

Sensitivity of the School'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.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 149,480	$ 123,154	$ 102,213

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 98,667	$ 123,154	$ 155,631

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	
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	Initial	Ultimate
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.

Note 9 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (Continued)

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:

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

*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 liability 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 liability as of June 30, 2019.

Note 9 - Defined Benefit OPEB Plans (Continued)

Sensitivity of the School'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 liability 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.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ (66,862)	$ (78,357)	$ (88,021)

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ (88,853)	$ (78,357)	$ (65,501)

Note 10 - Restricted Net Position

At June 30, 2020, the School reported restricted net position as follows:

Student Wellness and Success	$ 29,291
Miscellaneous State Grants	2,500
Title I Grant	148,358
Total	$ 180,149

Note 11 - Contingencies

A. Grants

The School received financial assistance from federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability. The effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School at June 30, 2020, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time. However, in the opinion of the School, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the School at fiscal year-end.

Note 11 - Contingencies (Continued)

B. Foundation Funding

School foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. However, there is an important nexus between attendance and enrollment for Foundation funding purposes. Community schools must provide documentation that clearly demonstrates students have participated in learning opportunities. 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.

Under Ohio Rev. Code Section 3314.08, ODE may also perform a FTE Review subsequent to the fiscal year end that may result in an additional adjustment to the enrollment information as well as claw backs of Foundation funding due to a lack of evidence to support student participation and other matters of noncompliance. As of the date of this report, all ODE adjustments have been completed.

In addition, the School's contract with their Sponsor requires payment based on revenues received from the State. As discussed above, all ODE adjustments through fiscal year 2020 have been completed. A reconciliation between payments previously made and FTE adjustments has taken place with these contracts.

Note 12 - Contracted Fiscal Services

The School is a party to a fiscal services agreement with Mangen & Associates (M&A) School Resource Center, which is an education finance consulting company. The agreement may be terminated by either party, with or without cause, by giving the other party 180 days written notice to terminate. The agreement provides that M&A will perform the following services:

1. Financial Management Services
2. Treasurer Services
3. Payroll / Payables Services
4. CCIP Budget / Federal Programs Monitoring
5. EMIS / DASL / SOES Services

The total payments for these services during fiscal year 2020 was $54,040.

Note 13 - Other Employee Benefits

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements of Dayton City School, the sponsor, and State Laws. Classified employees earn 10 to 20 days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Vacation days are credited to classified employees each month and may be accrued up to a maximum of the number of days earned during the fiscal year. Vacation days in excess of the annual number of days earned by the employee may be carried forward only with the approval of the Principal. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees and administrators upon termination of employment. Teachers do not earn vacation time.

Teachers, administrators, and classified employees earn sick leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month. Sick leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 250 days. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of the total accumulated and unused days, up to a maximum accumulation of 180 days for teachers and administrators and 160 days for classified employees. In addition, classified employees are subject to the following based on length of service:

Length of Service	Maximum Severance Payouts
Less than five years	0 days
Five year to 15 years	30 days
15 years to 25 years	35 days
Over 25 years	40 days

Professional staff members are eligible to accumulate sick days in a severance account once they have accumulated the maximum 250 days of sick leave. These excess days may not be used as sick leave days or "catastrophic illness" donations. Accumulated severance account days will be paid at one-fourth of the accumulated balance, up to a maximum payout of 45 days.

B. Employee Medical, Dental, Vision, and Life Benefits

The School has purchased insurance from Anthem blue Cross Blue Shield to provide employee medical, dental, and vision benefits. Life insurance is provided through Hartford.

Note 14 – Jointly Governed Organization

The School participates in the Metropolitan Educational Technology Association (META). META is composed of over 200 members which includes school districts, joint vocational schools, educational service centers, and libraries covering 37 counties in Central Ohio. The META helps its members purchase services, insurances, supplies, and other items at a discounted rate. The governing board of META is composed of either the superintendent, a designated representative or a member of the board of education for each participating school district in Franklin County and one representative from each county outside of Franklin County. Each year, the participating school districts pay a membership fee to META to cover the costs of administering the program. Payments to META during the fiscal year totaled to $9,828. Financial information may be obtained from the Metropolitan Educational Technology Association, 2100 Citygate Dr., Columbus, OH 43219.

Note 15 - Purchased Services

During the fiscal year, purchased service expenses for services rendered by various vendors were as follows:

Professional and Technical Services	$ 74,899
Property Services	69,970
Utilities	43,056
Management Services	51,977
Health Services	24,912
Data Processing Services	20,536
Instructional Services	15,124
Transportation	495
Other Services	957
Postage/Advertising	1,382
Travel/Meetings	343
Total	$ 303,651

Note 16 - Sponsor

The School was sponsored by the Ohio Department of Education (ODE). The School pays ODE Foundation. The total fees deducted from foundation for fiscal year 2020 totaled $31,161. The sponsor provides oversight, monitoring, treasury and technical assistance for the School.

Note 17 - Change in Accounting Principles

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the School has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (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. 90, *Majority Equity Interests*
- Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*

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

- Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*

The following statement is postponed by 18 months:

- Statement No. 87, *Leases*

Note 17 - Change in Accounting Principles (Continued)

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the School 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.

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

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 early implementation of GASB Statement No. 89 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

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 early implementation of GASB Statement No. 92 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School.

Note 18 - 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 will impact subsequent periods of the School. The School's investments of the pension and other employee benefit plan in which the School participates have incurred a decline in fair value, consistent with the general decline 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, the impact on the School's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

DAYTON BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY HIGH SCHOOL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0054010%	0.0055496%	0.0053219%	0.0059716%	0.0077566%	0.008061%	0.008061%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 323,151	$ 317,834	$ 317,972	$ 437,067	$ 442,599	$ 407,963	$ 479,362
School's Covered Payroll	$ 184,867	$ 178,600	$ 175,393	$ 181,571	$ 236,364	$ 228,550	$ 192,069
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	174.80%	177.96%	181.29%	240.71%	187.25%	178.50%	249.58%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	70.85%	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%	71.70%	65.52%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

DAYTON BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY HIGH SCHOOL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00473120%	0.00538755%	0.00520399%	0.00542019%	0.00548846%	0.00492783%	0.00492783%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 1,046,276	$ 1,184,601	$ 1,236,220	$ 1,814,300	$ 1,516,850	$ 1,198,619	$ 1,427,787
School's Covered Payroll	$ 552,700	$ 610,171	$ 580,679	$ 616,329	$ 574,264	$ 517,836	$ 461,100
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	189.30%	194.14%	212.89%	294.37%	264.14%	231.47%	309.65%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.30%	77.30%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

DAYTON BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY HIGH SCHOOL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS
SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 21,479	$ 24,957	$ 24,111	$ 24,555	$ 25,420	$ 31,153	$ 31,677
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	$ (21,479)	$ (24,957)	$ (24,111)	$ (24,555)	$ (25,420)	$ (31,153)	$ (31,677)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	$ 153,421	$ 184,867	$ 178,600	$ 175,393	$ 181,571	$ 236,364	$ 228,550
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%	13.86%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

DAYTON BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY HIGH SCHOOL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS
STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 71,011	$ 77,378	$ 85,424	$ 81,295	$ 86,286	$ 80,397	$ 67,319	$ 59,943	$ 74,909	$ 67,286
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	$ (71,011)	$ (77,378)	$ (85,424)	$ (81,295)	$ (86,286)	$ (80,397)	$ (67,319)	$ (59,943)	$ (74,909)	$ (67,286)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	$ 507,221	$ 552,700	$ 610,171	$ 580,679	$ 616,329	$ 574,264	$ 517,836	$ 461,100	$ 576,223	$ 517,585
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

DAYTON BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY HIGH SCHOOL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2020	2019	2018	2017
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.0048970%	0.0050195%	0.0048312%	0.0058925%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 123,154	$ 139,254	$ 129,657	$ 167,958
School's Covered Payroll	$ 184,867	$ 178,600	$ 175,393	$ 181,571
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	66.62%	77.97%	73.92%	92.50%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	15.57%	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

DAYTON BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY HIGH SCHOOL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET)
STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2020	2019	2018	2017
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.00473100%	0.00538755%	0.00520399%	0.00542019%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ (78,357)	$ (86,572)	$ 203,041	$ 289,873
School's Covered Payroll	$ 552,700	$ 610,171	$ 580,679	$ 616,329
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-14.18%	-14.19%	34.97%	47.03%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	174.70%	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

DAYTON BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY HIGH SCHOOL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS
SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS (1)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually Required Contribution (2)	$ -	$ 924	$ 893	$ -	$ 2,299	$ 28	$ 28
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	$ -	$ (924)	$ (893)	$ -	$ (2,299)	$ (28)	$ (28)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's Covered Payroll	$ 153,421	$ 184,867	$ 178,600	$ 175,393	$ 181,571	$ 236,364	$ 228,550
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (2)	0.00%	0.50%	0.50%	0.00%	1.27%	0.01%	0.01%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.
(2) Includes Surcharge

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

DAYTON BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY HIGH SCHOOL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS
STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OHIO

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Contractually Required Contribution	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,178	$ 4,611	$ 5,762	$ 5,176
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (5,178)	$ (4,611)	$ (5,762)	$ (5,176)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's Covered Payroll	$ 507,221	$ 552,700	$ 610,171	$ 580,679	$ 616,329	$ 574,264	$ 517,836	$ 461,100	$ 576,223	$ 517,585
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

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.

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.

Note 2 – Net OPEB Liability (Asset) (Continued)

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.

Rea & associates a brighter way

December 22, 2020

To the Board of Directors
Dayton Business Technology High School
Montgomery County, Ohio
348 W. First Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402

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 Dayton Business Technology High School, Montgomery County, Ohio (the "School") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 22, 2020, in which we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and ensuing emergency measure will continue to impact subsequent period of the School.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the School'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 opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School'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.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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.

Rea & Associates, Inc.

Dublin, Ohio

DAYTON BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY HIGH SCHOOL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, OHIO

Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings
June 30, 2020

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Status	Additional Information
2019-001	Financial Statement Misstatements	Corrected	
2019-002	EMIS Internal Control Weakness	Partially Corrected	Issued as a management letter comment

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

DAYTON BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY HIGH SCHOOL

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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

Certified for Release 3/4/2021