



OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



**RIVER VIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
COSHOCKTON COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2020**

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RIVER VIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
COSHOCKTON COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2020

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



PO Box 828
Athens, Ohio 45701
(740) 594-3300 or (800) 441-1389
SoutheastRegion@ohioauditor.gov

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

River View Local School District
Coshocton County
26496 State Route 60 N
Warsaw, Ohio 43844

To the Board of Education:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the River View Local School District, Coshocton County, Ohio (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on these financial statements based on our audit. We audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the School District's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our audit opinions.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the River View Local School District, Coshocton County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General and Food Service Funds thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 22 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the School District. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *Management's Discussion and Analysis* and Schedules of Net Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit Liabilities/Assets and Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit Contributions listed in the Table of Contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

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

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) presents additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and is not a required part of the financial statements.

The Schedule is management's responsibility, and derives from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. We subjected this information to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling this information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, this information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 16, 2021, on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 16, 2021

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River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2020 are as follows:

- Net position decreased \$1,286,490, which represents a 15 percent decrease from 2019.
- Capital assets decreased \$621,814 during fiscal year 2020.
- During the fiscal year, outstanding debt decreased from \$150,826 to \$133,631.

Using this Annual Report

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

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

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

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

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

Reporting the School District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The School District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for some of its scholarship and foundation programs. This activity is presented as a private purpose trust fund. The School District also acts in a trustee capacity as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. These activities are reported in two agency funds. These activities are excluded from the School District's other financial statements because the assets cannot be utilized by the School District to finance its operations.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

The School District as a Whole

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

Table 1
Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	2020	2019	Change
Assets			
Current and Other Assets	\$ 17,381,968	\$ 18,352,956	\$ (970,988)
Net OPEB Asset	1,267,537	1,237,881	29,656
Capital Assets	7,391,328	8,013,142	(621,814)
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>26,040,833</u>	<u>27,603,979</u>	<u>(1,563,146)</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension & OPEB	4,545,453	6,258,690	(1,713,237)
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	2,643,116	2,672,922	(29,806)
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	126,236	256,957	(130,721)
Due in More Than One Year			
Pension & OPEB	25,033,558	25,469,445	(435,887)
Other Amounts	944,896	789,884	155,012
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>28,747,806</u>	<u>29,189,208</u>	<u>(441,402)</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	6,930,005	7,885,602	(955,597)
Revenue in Lieu of Taxes	60,126	66,051	(5,925)
Pension & OPEB	4,660,205	5,247,174	(586,969)
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>11,650,336</u>	<u>13,198,827</u>	<u>(1,548,491)</u>
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	7,248,877	7,862,316	(613,439)
Restricted	1,704,176	1,240,573	463,603
Unrestricted	(18,764,909)	(17,628,255)	(1,136,654)
<i>Total Net Position</i>	<u>\$ (9,811,856)</u>	<u>\$ (8,525,366)</u>	<u>\$ (1,286,490)</u>

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the School District at June 30, 2020, and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27*. In a prior period, the School District also adopted GASB Statement 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the School District's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net OPEB asset.

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

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

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

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

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan *as against the public employer*. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. For STRS, the plan's fiduciary net OPEB position was sufficient to cover the plan's total OPEB liability resulting in a net OPEB asset for fiscal year 2020 that is allocated to each school based on its proportionate share. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

River View Local School District
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Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

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

At year end, capital assets represented 28 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Net investment in capital assets was \$7,248,877 at June 30, 2020. These capital assets are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending. Although the School District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the School District's net position, \$1,704,176 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of government-wide unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$18,764,909, which is primarily caused by GASB 68 and 75.

Equity in pooled cash and investments decreased significantly during the fiscal year as a result of government wide cash basis expenditures outpacing receipts. Intergovernmental receivable increased primarily due to increased federal grant allocations and additional State funding for loss of valuation due to the closure of the power plant. Deferred inflows for property taxes decreased due to a significant increase in the amount of taxes available for advance at June 30, 2020.

There was a significant change in net pension/OPEB liability/asset for the School District. These fluctuations are due to changes in the actuarial liabilities/assets and related accruals that are passed through to the School District's financial statements. All components of pension and OPEB accruals contribute to the fluctuations in deferred outflows/inflows and NPL/NOL/NOA and are described in more detail in their respective notes.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	2020	2019	Change
Revenues			
<i>Program Revenues:</i>			
Charges for Services	\$ 2,492,810	\$ 2,603,356	\$ (110,546)
Operating Grants	3,544,082	2,918,326	625,756
Capital Grants	0	1,094	(1,094)
<i>Total Program Revenues</i>	<u>6,036,892</u>	<u>5,522,776</u>	<u>514,116</u>
<i>General Revenues:</i>			
Property Taxes	8,966,918	8,057,498	909,420
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted	8,779,498	9,037,068	(257,570)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	101,703	141,649	(39,946)
Other	208,228	302,111	(93,883)
<i>Total General Revenues</i>	<u>18,056,347</u>	<u>17,538,326</u>	<u>518,021</u>
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>24,093,239</u>	<u>23,061,102</u>	<u>1,032,137</u>
Program Expenses			
<i>Instruction:</i>			
Regular	10,649,289	9,055,997	1,593,292
Special	3,833,993	3,271,102	562,891
Vocational	326,288	212,718	113,570
Adult/Continuing	12,829	12,619	210
Student Intervention Services	1,542	1,229	313
<i>Support Services:</i>			
Pupils	975,190	814,453	160,737
Instructional Staff	513,541	482,710	30,831
Board of Education	84,344	80,232	4,112
Administration	1,807,589	1,580,671	226,918
Fiscal	725,547	672,010	53,537
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,000,645	2,253,228	(252,583)
Pupil Transportation	2,117,297	2,209,203	(91,906)
Central	484,652	628,021	(143,369)
<i>Operation of Non-Instructional Services:</i>			
Food Service Operations	1,075,164	1,112,401	(37,237)
Community Services	139,523	100,814	38,709
Extracurricular Activities	629,143	616,997	12,146
<i>Debt Service:</i>			
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,153	11,803	(8,650)
<i>Total Expenses</i>	<u>25,379,729</u>	<u>23,116,208</u>	<u>2,263,521</u>
<i>Change in Net Position</i>	(1,286,490)	(55,106)	(1,231,384)
<i>Net Position (Deficit) at Beginning of Year</i>	<u>(8,525,366)</u>	<u>(8,470,260)</u>	<u>(55,106)</u>
<i>Net Position (Deficit) at End of Year</i>	<u>\$ (9,811,856)</u>	<u>\$ (8,525,366)</u>	<u>\$ (1,286,490)</u>

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Operating grants increased significantly as a result of new Student Wellness and Success grant funds and increased federal and state funding previously discussed. Grants and entitlements not restricted decreased significantly as a result of decreased state funding from COVID-19 budget cuts. Property tax revenues increased significantly primarily because of an increase in the amount available for advance, which can vary from year to year based on the dates bills are sent.

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

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

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Service		Net Cost of Service	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 10,649,289	\$ 9,055,997	\$ 8,553,519	\$ 7,052,335
Special	3,833,993	3,271,102	2,002,716	1,499,046
Vocational	326,288	212,718	266,427	154,139
Adult/Continuing	12,829	12,619	12,829	12,619
Student Intervention Services	1,542	1,229	1,542	1,229
Support Services:				
Pupils	975,190	814,453	551,111	783,896
Instructional Staff	513,541	482,710	376,091	369,344
Board of Education	84,344	80,232	84,344	80,232
Administration	1,807,589	1,580,671	1,576,361	1,403,354
Fiscal	725,547	672,010	725,547	672,010
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,000,645	2,253,228	1,977,373	2,239,109
Pupil Transportation	2,117,297	2,209,203	2,057,283	2,099,631
Central	484,652	628,021	475,652	617,221
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	1,075,164	1,112,401	142,310	120,206
Community Services	139,523	100,814	30,290	2,698
Extracurricular Activities	629,143	616,997	506,289	474,560
Debt Service:				
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,153	11,803	3,153	11,803
<i>Total Expenses</i>	<u>\$ 25,379,729</u>	<u>\$ 23,116,208</u>	<u>\$ 19,342,837</u>	<u>\$ 17,593,432</u>

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent. Over 76 percent of governmental activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues; such revenues are 75 percent of total governmental revenues. The community, as a whole, is by far the primary support for the School District students.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Governmental Funds

The School District's major funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$24,239,749 and expenditures of \$23,843,555 for the fiscal year.

The general fund's net change in fund balance for fiscal year 2020 was a decrease of \$361,490. The largest cause of this was due to a transfer to the internal service fund for health insurance premiums.

The fund balance of the food service fund decreased by \$48,236 from normal operations.

The permanent improvement fund balance increased \$266,399 during the fiscal year. This increase can be attributed to a timing difference between tax revenue and project expenditures.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of fiscal year 2020, the School District amended its general fund budget. The School District uses site-based budgeting and budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total site budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

Original Budget Compared to Final Budget During the year the School District amended its original estimated revenues, primarily to increase tuition and fees. The School District also amended its original budgeted appropriations to adjust for an increase in nearly all estimated appropriations. The most significant increases were in regular and special instruction.

Final Budget Compared to Actual Results Actual revenues were significantly lower than final estimated resources due to state budget cuts as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic with the most significant variance in intergovernmental revenues. Actual expenditures were significantly lower than final budget appropriations as cost savings were recognized, primarily in regular and special instruction, pupil transportation, and operation and maintenance of plant due to school closings as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The School District increased original appropriations and estimated other financing uses for transfers out. The School District adjusted their budget when a need was recognized for additional funds in the internal service fund. There were no significant variances to discuss with other financing sources.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Table 4 shows fiscal year 2020 balances compared with 2019.

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

	Governmental Activities	
	2020	2019
Land	\$ 404,917	\$ 404,917
Construction in Progress	8,820	0
Land Improvements	711,028	800,786
Buildings and Improvements	4,015,125	4,283,457
Furniture and Equipment	909,085	938,205
Vehicles	1,342,353	1,585,777
<i>Totals</i>	\$ 7,391,328	\$ 8,013,142

See Note 8 for more information about the capital assets of the School District.

Debt

Table 5 summarizes debt outstanding. See Notes 14 and 15 for additional details.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year End

	Governmental Activities	
	2020	2019
School Energy Conservation Improvement Bonds	\$ 0	\$ 137,593
Capital Lease	133,631	13,233
<i>Total</i>	\$ 133,631	\$ 150,826

Current Issues

The School District's cash fund balance remains strong financially at June 30, 2020; however, the five-year forecast projects significant deficit spending for fiscal year 2021. As the preceding information shows, the School District relies heavily on its local property taxpayers. The last operating levy renewed by the residents of the School District was in 2015.

The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. The overall revenue generated by a levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation due to Ohio House Bill 920 (passed in 1976). As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35.00 annually in taxes. If three years later the home was reappraised and increased to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become .5 mills and the owner would still pay \$35.00. The

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

School District has been reduced to the minimum amount of millage required by the State of Ohio for funding; however, the School District does realize some gain from reappraisals for residential and agricultural properties within the District. The tax base of the School District has become a major concern due to devaluation and closure of the Coal-Burning Power Plant located within the School District. The Power Plant was a major tax source for the School District. In October, 2017, the School District was notified of a significant reduction in Public Utility Tax Valuation due to a ruling on an impairment filed with the Ohio Department of Taxation with regard to the Power Plant. Then in October 2018, the Power Plant announced it would reduce operations in May 2019 and would close the Power Plant no later than May 2020. The School District estimates a loss of tax income from the closure to be \$2.2 million. The School District placed an income tax levy on the ballot in November 2019 and March 2020 to replace \$2 million of the loss revenue; however, both attempts were defeated. As a result, the Board has begun to reduce services to students through reduction in force as well as other instructional and service-related reductions.

The School District has also been affected by changes in the personal property tax structure (House Bill 66) and commercial business/property uncertainties. Managing and monitoring the finances of the School District has become increasingly more difficult with House Bill 66, mandates in gifted education, rising utility costs, increased special education services required for our students, unpredictable fuel prices, mandates related to College Credit Plus and increases in health insurance and property/liability/fleet insurance costs.

Also in March 2020, the District was affected by the national pandemic and continues to work through the challenges of educating students face to face as well as remotely. As noted previous, the School District is having to deal with these issues with less staff due to the reductions required from the closure of the Power Plant. The Federal Government has provided some additional funding to cover the cost of materials and equipment needed to safeguard students and staff from the pandemic virus in the interim, but the School District continue to monitor the future costs associated with the pandemic.

The River View Local School District could see a shift in its state share index due to the change in tax valuation. The School District is waiting on confirmation from Ohio Department of Education as to the impact of the tax loss on the state share index and any reimbursement from Ohio Revised Code Section 3317.028. In the interim, the School District will continue to monitor its financial outlook. The concern with the State Funding is that, to meet the educational requirements of the Court and the requirements of No Child Left Behind Act now referred to as Every Student Succeeds Act, the Federal and State mandates may require redistribution of state funding based upon each district's property wealth. This could have a significant impact on the School District. How the legislature plans to fund education programs during a weakened economy and pandemic remains a concern.

All scenarios require management to plan carefully and prudently to provide the resources to meet student needs over the next several years.

In addition, the School District's systems of budgeting and internal controls are well regarded. All of the School District's financial abilities will be needed to meet the challenges of the future.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Lee Jane Williamson, Treasurer of River View Local School District, 26496 SR 60 North, Warsaw, Ohio 43844 or lee.williamson@rvbears.org.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 6,329,407
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	1,356,480
Inventory Held For Resale	13,292
Materials and Supplies Inventory	86,581
Receivables:	
Intergovernmental	1,035,555
Property Taxes	8,484,474
Revenue in Lieu of Taxes	60,126
Prepaid Items	16,053
Net OPEB Asset	1,267,537
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	413,737
Depreciable Capital Assets (Net)	6,977,591
<i>Total Assets</i>	26,040,833
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension	4,098,720
OPEB	446,733
<i>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>	4,545,453
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	139,150
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,639,219
Contracts Payable	8,820
Intergovernmental Payable	359,453
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	35,042
Accrued Vacation Leave Payable	80,989
Claims Payable	380,443
Long Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	126,236
Due In More Than One Year:	
Net Pension Liability	22,595,351
Net OPEB Liability	2,438,207
Other Amonts Due in More Than One Year	944,896
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	28,747,806
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	6,930,005
Revenue in Lieu of Taxes for the Next Year	60,126
Pension	2,072,526
OPEB	2,587,679
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	11,650,336
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	7,248,877
Restricted For:	
Capital Outlay	895,472
Other Purposes	808,704
Unrestricted	(18,764,909)
<i>Total Net Position</i>	\$ (9,811,856)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 10,649,289	\$ 1,697,818	\$ 397,952	\$ (8,553,519)
Special	3,833,993	416,705	1,414,572	(2,002,716)
Vocational	326,288	0	59,861	(266,427)
Adult/Continuing	12,829	0	0	(12,829)
Student Intervention Services	1,542	0	0	(1,542)
Support Services:				
Pupils	975,190	15,632	408,447	(551,111)
Instructional Staff	513,541	476	136,974	(376,091)
Board of Education	84,344	0	0	(84,344)
Administration	1,807,589	0	231,228	(1,576,361)
Fiscal	725,547	0	0	(725,547)
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,000,645	84	23,188	(1,977,373)
Pupil Transportation	2,117,297	0	60,014	(2,057,283)
Central	484,652	0	9,000	(475,652)
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	1,075,164	239,046	693,808	(142,310)
Community Services	139,523	6,951	102,282	(30,290)
Extracurricular Activities	629,143	116,098	6,756	(506,289)
Debt Service:				
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,153	0	0	(3,153)
Total	<u>\$ 25,379,729</u>	<u>\$ 2,492,810</u>	<u>\$ 3,544,082</u>	<u>(19,342,837)</u>

General Revenues

Property Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes	8,562,541
Capital Outlay	404,377
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted to Specific Programs	8,779,498
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	101,703
Investment Earnings	141,380
Miscellaneous	66,848
Total General Revenues	<u>18,056,347</u>

Change in Net Position (1,286,490)

Net Position Beginning of Year (8,525,366)

Net Position End of Year \$ (9,811,856)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2020

	General	Food Service	Permanent Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 4,968,672	\$ 158,011	\$ 865,102	\$ 337,622	\$ 6,329,407
Inventory Held For Resale	0	13,292	0	0	13,292
Materials and Supplies Inventory	86,581	0	0	0	86,581
Receivables:					
Interfund	70,667	0	0	0	70,667
Intergovernmental	303,741	3,002	0	728,812	1,035,555
Property Taxes	8,127,314	0	357,160	0	8,484,474
Revenue in Lieu of Taxes	60,126	0	0	0	60,126
Prepaid Items	16,053	0	0	0	16,053
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>\$ 13,633,154</u>	<u>\$ 174,305</u>	<u>\$ 1,222,262</u>	<u>\$ 1,066,434</u>	<u>\$ 16,096,155</u>
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$ 63,263	\$ 300	\$ 35,249	\$ 40,338	\$ 139,150
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,407,882	56,520	0	174,817	1,639,219
Contracts Payable	0	0	8,820	0	8,820
Intergovernmental Payable	297,690	17,339	0	44,424	359,453
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	35,042	0	0	0	35,042
Interfund Payable	0	0	0	70,667	70,667
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>1,803,877</u>	<u>74,159</u>	<u>44,069</u>	<u>330,246</u>	<u>2,252,351</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	6,638,060	0	291,945	0	6,930,005
Revenue in Lieu of Taxes for the Next Year	60,126	0	0	0	60,126
Unavailable Revenue	206,820	0	9,005	497,760	713,585
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>6,905,006</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>300,950</u>	<u>497,760</u>	<u>7,703,716</u>
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable	102,634	0	0	0	102,634
Restricted	0	100,146	877,243	257,306	1,234,695
Committed	32,269	0	0	0	32,269
Assigned	1,630,227	0	0	0	1,630,227
Unassigned	3,159,141	0	0	(18,878)	3,140,263
<i>Total Fund Balances</i>	<u>4,924,271</u>	<u>100,146</u>	<u>877,243</u>	<u>238,428</u>	<u>6,140,088</u>
<i>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances</i>	<u>\$ 13,633,154</u>	<u>\$ 174,305</u>	<u>\$ 1,222,262</u>	<u>\$ 1,066,434</u>	<u>\$ 16,096,155</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
Net Position of Governmental Activities
June 30, 2020

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 6,140,088
 <i>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:</i>		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		7,391,328
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Intergovernmental	\$ 497,760	
Delinquent Property Taxes	215,825	713,585
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		976,037
The net pension and OPEB assets/liabilities are not due and payable in the current period; therefore, the assets/liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the funds.		
Net OPEB Asset	1,267,537	
Deferred Outflows - Pension	4,098,720	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	446,733	
Net Pension Liability	(22,595,351)	
Net OPEB Liability	(2,438,207)	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(2,072,526)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(2,587,679)	(23,880,773)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Capital Lease Obligation	(133,631)	
Vacations Payable	(80,989)	
Compensated Absences	(937,501)	(1,152,121)
<i>Net Position of Governmental Activities</i>		\$ (9,811,856)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	General	Food Service	Permanent Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$ 8,793,582	\$ 0	\$ 416,597	\$ 0	\$ 9,210,179
Intergovernmental	9,387,636	667,906	32,748	2,019,465	12,107,755
Investment Income	133,843	1,607	0	878	136,328
Tuition and Fees	2,048,757	0	0	0	2,048,757
Extracurricular Activities	56,601	0	0	100,628	157,229
Rentals	505	0	0	0	505
Charges for Services	47,189	239,130	0	0	286,319
Contributions and Donations	42,215	24,539	50	18,238	85,042
Revenue in Lieu of Taxes	101,703	0	0	0	101,703
Miscellaneous	92,003	8,636	0	5,293	105,932
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>20,704,034</u>	<u>941,818</u>	<u>449,395</u>	<u>2,144,502</u>	<u>24,239,749</u>
Expenditures					
Current:					
Instruction:					
Regular	9,762,901	0	0	327,821	10,090,722
Special	2,900,383	0	0	749,426	3,649,809
Vocational	313,953	0	0	9,022	322,975
Adult/Continuing	12,829	0	0	0	12,829
Support Services:					
Pupils	561,132	0	0	366,516	927,648
Instructional Staff	363,500	0	0	109,171	472,671
Board of Education	83,958	0	0	0	83,958
Administration	1,456,186	0	1,243	222,333	1,679,762
Fiscal	652,226	0	10,424	0	662,650
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	1,771,530	350	101,260	18,122	1,891,262
Pupil Transportation	1,736,977	0	15,484	0	1,752,461
Central	402,799	0	45,765	11,162	459,726
Extracurricular Activities	340,183	0	0	83,853	424,036
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:					
Food Service Operations	0	989,704	0	0	989,704
Community Services	9,825	0	0	117,087	126,912
Capital Outlay	133,631	0	8,820	0	142,451
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	150,826	0	0	0	150,826
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,153	0	0	0	3,153
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>20,655,992</u>	<u>990,054</u>	<u>182,996</u>	<u>2,014,513</u>	<u>23,843,555</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>48,042</u>	<u>(48,236)</u>	<u>266,399</u>	<u>129,989</u>	<u>396,194</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	7,010	0	0	0	7,010
Inception of Capital Lease	133,631	0	0	0	133,631
Transfers In	0	0	0	173	173
Transfers Out	(550,173)	0	0	0	(550,173)
<i>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</i>	<u>(409,532)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>(409,359)</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	<u>(361,490)</u>	<u>(48,236)</u>	<u>266,399</u>	<u>130,162</u>	<u>(13,165)</u>
<i>Fund Balances Beginning of Year</i>	<u>5,285,761</u>	<u>148,382</u>	<u>610,844</u>	<u>108,266</u>	<u>6,153,253</u>
<i>Fund Balances End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 4,924,271</u>	<u>\$ 100,146</u>	<u>\$ 877,243</u>	<u>\$ 238,428</u>	<u>\$ 6,140,088</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	(13,165)
<i>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:</i>		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		
Capital Asset Additions	\$ 227,265	
Current Year Depreciation	<u>(843,162)</u>	(615,897)
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.		
		(5,917)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property Taxes	(243,261)	
Miscellaneous	(39,134)	
Intergovernmental	<u>128,348</u>	(154,047)
Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		
School Energy Conservation Improvement Bonds	137,593	
Capital Leases	<u>13,233</u>	150,826
Debt proceeds issued in the governmental funds that increase long-term in the statement of net position are not reported as revenues.		
Inception of Capital Lease		(133,631)
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension	1,669,673	
OPEB	<u>57,032</u>	1,726,705
Except for amount reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension and OPEB liabilities are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension	(2,714,430)	
OPEB	<u>327,000</u>	(2,387,430)
The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the district-wide statement of activities. Governmental expenditures and related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among governmental activities.		
		196,725
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of the current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences	(41,486)	
Vacations Payable	<u>(9,173)</u>	(50,659)
<i>Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities</i>	<u>\$</u>	<u>(1,286,490)</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Over (Under)
	Original	Final	Actual	
Revenues				
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$ 7,826,914	\$ 7,826,914	\$ 7,705,772	\$ (121,142)
Intergovernmental	9,492,783	9,574,044	9,143,628	(430,416)
Investment Income	151,050	126,050	114,267	(11,783)
Tuition and Fees	1,969,827	2,123,969	2,032,126	(91,843)
Extracurricular Activities	44,920	45,556	34,763	(10,793)
Rentals	2,300	1,050	505	(545)
Charges for Services	45,000	55,068	50,506	(4,562)
Contributions and Donations	4,775	22,525	21,120	(1,405)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	105,000	105,000	101,703	(3,297)
Miscellaneous	4,258	45,222	43,129	(2,093)
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>19,646,827</u>	<u>19,925,398</u>	<u>19,247,519</u>	<u>(677,879)</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	9,522,019	10,633,420	9,741,738	891,682
Special	2,921,820	3,214,615	2,966,069	248,546
Vocational	289,077	336,724	296,139	40,585
Adult/Continuing	12,506	13,079	12,823	256
Support Services:				
Pupils	878,598	1,016,234	578,212	438,022
Instructional Staff	394,442	456,645	368,815	87,830
Board of Education	151,893	161,591	131,018	30,573
Administration	1,527,143	1,563,892	1,451,689	112,203
Fiscal	507,107	682,146	649,893	32,253
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,010,083	2,134,788	1,842,047	292,741
Pupil Transportation	1,862,735	1,988,402	1,790,509	197,893
Central	365,120	429,070	402,373	26,697
Extracurricular Activities	312,826	345,075	309,010	36,065
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	133,693	137,597	137,593	4
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,142	3,227	3,016	211
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>20,892,204</u>	<u>23,116,505</u>	<u>20,680,944</u>	<u>2,435,561</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>(1,245,377)</u>	<u>(3,191,107)</u>	<u>(1,433,425)</u>	<u>1,757,682</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	2,600	4,206	7,010	2,804
Insurance Recoveries	5,000	5,000	0	(5,000)
Refund of Prior Year Expenditures	102,102	126,567	112,038	(14,529)
Refund of Prior Year Receipts	(1,429)	(2,524)	(2,509)	15
Advances In	0	0	76,848	76,848
Advances Out	0	0	(70,667)	(70,667)
Transfers Out	(284,388)	(550,000)	(550,173)	(173)
<i>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</i>	<u>(176,115)</u>	<u>(416,751)</u>	<u>(427,453)</u>	<u>(10,702)</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(1,421,492)	(3,607,858)	(1,860,878)	1,746,980
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	6,092,660	6,092,660	6,092,660	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	387,040	387,040	387,040	0
<i>Fund Balance End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 5,058,208</u>	<u>\$ 2,871,842</u>	<u>\$ 4,618,822</u>	<u>\$ 1,746,980</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -
Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
Food Service Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Over (Under)
	Original	Final	Actual	
Revenues				
Intergovernmental	\$ 606,170	\$ 628,424	\$ 595,023	\$ (33,401)
Investment Income	0	2,500	1,607	(893)
Charges for Services	323,025	326,105	239,130	(86,975)
Contributions and Donations	0	24,539	24,539	0
Miscellaneous	10	10	0	(10)
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>929,205</u>	<u>981,578</u>	<u>860,299</u>	<u>(121,279)</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Support Services:				
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	2,075	2,075	350	1,725
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:				
Food Service Operations	975,575	991,911	887,846	104,065
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>977,650</u>	<u>993,986</u>	<u>888,196</u>	<u>105,790</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>(48,445)</u>	<u>(12,408)</u>	<u>(27,897)</u>	<u>(15,489)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Refund of Prior Year Expenditures	5,000	8,636	8,636	0
Refund of Prior Year Receipts	(7)	(45)	(45)	0
<i>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</i>	<u>4,993</u>	<u>8,591</u>	<u>8,591</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(43,452)	(3,817)	(19,306)	(15,489)
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	164,592	164,592	164,592	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	11,552	11,552	11,552	0
<i>Fund Balance End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 132,692</u>	<u>\$ 172,327</u>	<u>\$ 156,838</u>	<u>\$ (15,489)</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Statement of Fund Net Position
Proprietary Fund
June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
Assets	
<i>Current Assets</i>	
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	\$ 1,356,480
Liabilities	
<i>Current Liabilities</i>	
Claims Payable	380,443
Net Position	
Unrestricted	\$ 976,037

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	<u>Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund</u>
Operating Revenues	
Charges for Services	<u>\$ 4,441,557</u>
Operating Expenses	
Purchased Services	859,399
Claims	3,942,970
<i>Total Operating Expenses</i>	<u>4,802,369</u>
<i>Operating Loss</i>	<u>(360,812)</u>
Non-Operating Revenues	
Interest	<u>7,537</u>
<i>Loss Before Transfers</i>	(353,275)
Transfers In	<u>550,000</u>
<i>Change in Net Position</i>	196,725
<i>Net Position Beginning of Year</i>	<u>779,312</u>
<i>Net Position End of Year</i>	<u><u>\$ 976,037</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
Cash Flows From Operating Activities	
Cash Received from Interfund Services	\$ 4,441,557
Cash Paid for Goods and Services	(859,399)
Cash Paid for Claims	(4,011,876)
<i>Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities</i>	(429,718)
Cash Flows From Non-Capital Financing Activities	
Transfers from Other Funds	550,000
Cash Flows From Investing Activities	
Interest on Investments	7,537
<i>Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents</i>	127,819
<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year</i>	1,228,661
<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year</i>	\$ 1,356,480
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities	
Operating Loss	\$ (360,812)
Adjustments:	
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:	
Claims Payable	(68,906)
<i>Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities</i>	\$ (429,718)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2020

	Private Purpose Trust	Agency
Assets		
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 35,748	\$ 91,031
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	0	\$ 1,646
Undistributed Monies	0	31,320
Due to Students	0	58,065
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	0	\$ 91,031
Net Position		
Held in Trust for Scholarships	\$ 35,748	

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Private Purpose Trust Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Private Purpose Trust
Additions	
Gifts and Donations	\$ 325
Investment Earnings	370
<i>Total Additions</i>	<u>695</u>
Deductions	
Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements	<u>1,376</u>
<i>Change in Net Position</i>	(681)
<i>Net Position Beginning of Year</i>	<u>36,429</u>
<i>Net Position End of Year</i>	<u><u>\$ 35,748</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF BASIC OPERATIONS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The River View Local School District (the School District) was formed on January 8, 1962, with the consolidation of the Three Rivers Local, Union Local, and Warsaw Local School Districts. The combined high school, River View Local High School, was built in 1965, with the first class graduating in 1966.

The River View Local School District operates under a locally-elected five member board form of government and provides educational services as authorized and mandated by State and Federal agencies.

Reporting Entity

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

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

The School District is involved with the Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency and the Coshocton County Career Center which are defined as jointly governed organizations. Additional information concerning these organizations is presented in Note 16 to the basic financial statements.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the School District have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States of America as applied to local governmental units. 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 District's accounting policies are described below.

A. Basis of Presentation

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

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

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

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

B. Fund Accounting

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

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

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

Food Service Fund – The food service fund accounts for purchase and sales transactions related to the food service operations of the School District.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Permanent Improvement Fund – The permanent improvement fund receives property taxes for acquisition, construction or improvement of capital facilities. The permanent improvement fund balance is available to the School District for transportation, technology and building maintenance.

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

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

Internal Service Fund – The internal service fund accounts for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the School District on a cost reimbursement basis. The School District's only internal service fund is a self insurance fund that accounts for prescription drug, dental and medical claims of School District employees.

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are, therefore, not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District's only trust fund is a private purpose trust which accounts for college scholarship programs for students. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The School District's agency funds account for student activities and Ohio High School Athletic Association tournaments.

C. Measurement Focus

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

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

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

The private purpose trust fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. Agency funds do not report a measurement focus as they do not report operations.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are explained in Notes 12 and 13.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. Property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2020, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2021 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue may include delinquent property taxes, grants and entitlements and miscellaneous revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position. (See Notes 12 and 13).

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

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

E. Budgetary Process

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

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

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

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the School District is pooled. Monies for all funds, excluding the internal service fund, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through School District records. Interest in the pool is presented as “equity in pooled cash and investments” on the financial statements.

Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost.

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

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

The School District has segregated bank accounts for monies held separate from the School District’s central bank account. This interest bearing depository account is presented as “cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts” since they are not required to be deposited into the School District’s treasury.

Following Ohio statues, the Board of Education has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2020 amounted to \$133,843, which includes \$40,530 assigned from other School District funds.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the School District are presented on the basic financial statements as “equity in pooled cash and investments.” Investments with an original maturity of more than three months that are not made from the pool are reported as “investments.”

G. Inventory

Inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method, which means that the costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds when consumed.

Inventories consist of materials and supplies held for consumption and donated and purchased food held for resale.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

H. Prepaids

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2020, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

I. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date donated. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$2,500. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend an asset’s life are not.

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

Description	Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	5-20 Years
Buildings and Improvements	10-80 Years
Furniture and Equipment	5-20 Years
Vehicles	10 Years

J. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as “interfund receivables/payables.” These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column of the Statement of Net Position.

K. Compensated Absences

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

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. 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 District’s termination policy. The School District records a liability for accumulated unused sick leave for employees after ten years of service based on historical trends.

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

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

M. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

N. Interfund Activity

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

O. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes include instructional activities and grants.

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

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

P. Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Q. Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

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

S. Estimates

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

T. Implementation of New Accounting Principles

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

The following statements are postponed by one year:

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

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

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

The following statement is postponed by 18 months:

- Statement No. 87, *Leases*

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

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the School District 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 implementation of GASB Statement No. 89 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the School District.

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

NOTE 3 – FUND DEFICITS

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

	Deficit
<i>Non-Major Governmental Funds:</i>	
ESSER	\$ 1,143
Title I	778
Miscellaneous Federal Grant	16,957

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

NOTE 4 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund and food service fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General	Food Service
GAAP Basis	\$ (361,490)	\$ (48,236)
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	(1,333,872)	(72,883)
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	111,051	102,980
Funds Budgeted Elsewhere	(12,929)	0
Adjustment for Encumbrances	(263,638)	(1,167)
Budget Basis	\$ (1,860,878)	\$ (19,306)

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

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1) United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
- 2) Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Government National Mortgage Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3) Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above, provided that the fair value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2 percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed 30 days;
- 4) Bonds and any other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5) No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions; and
- 6) The State Treasurer's Investment Pool (STAR Ohio).
- 7) Certain banker's acceptance for a period not to exceed one-hundred-eighty days and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed two-hundred-seventy days from the purchase date in any amount not to exceed forty percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and
- 8) Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests noted in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

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

Deposits - At year-end, the School District's bank balance of \$6,267,729 was either covered by FDIC or through the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

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

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

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

Investments

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

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Measurement Amount</u>	<u>Investment Maturity in Months</u>		<u>Percent of Total</u>
			<u>12 Months or Less</u>	<u>12 to 36 Months</u>	
	Net Asset Value (NAV):				
AAAm	STAR Ohio	\$ 626,283	\$ 626,283	\$ 0	38.03%
	Fair Value:				
N/A	Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	1,020,329	348,796	671,533	61.97%
	Total	<u>\$ 1,646,612</u>	<u>\$ 975,079</u>	<u>\$ 671,533</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

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

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

Credit Risk. STAR Ohio is an investment pool operated by the Ohio State Treasurer. It is unclassified since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Ohio law requires STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of June 30, 2020, is 42 days.

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Custodial Credit Risk. For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the School District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The School District has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State Statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk. The School District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The preceding table includes the percentage to total of each investment type held by the School District at June 30, 2020.

NOTE 6 – PROPERTY TAXES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2019 Second-Half Collections		2020 First-Half Collections	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Real Estate	\$ 340,541,391	83%	\$ 344,272,497	82%
Public Utility Personal Property	68,264,300	17%	75,030,030	18%
Total Assessed Value	\$ 408,805,691	100%	\$ 419,302,527	100%
 Tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed value	 \$ 31.30		 \$ 31.30	

NOTE 7 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2020, consisted of taxes, revenue in lieu of taxes, interfund and intergovernmental. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of the state programs, and the current fiscal year guarantee of federal funds.

NOTE 8 – CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 06/30/2019	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2020
Governmental Activities				
<i>Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated</i>				
Land	\$ 404,917	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 404,917
Construction in Progress	0	8,820	0	8,820
<i>Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated</i>	404,917	8,820	0	413,737
 <i>Capital Assets Being Depreciated</i>				
Land Improvement	1,496,142	0	0	1,496,142
Building and Improvements	13,553,668	63,651	0	13,617,319
Furniture and Equipment	4,481,227	140,510	0	4,621,737
Vehicles	3,871,359	14,284	(252,416)	3,633,227
<i>Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated</i>	23,402,396	218,445	(252,416)	23,368,425
 <i>Less: Accumulated Depreciation</i>				
Land Improvement	(695,356)	(89,758)	0	(785,114)
Building and Improvements	(9,270,211)	(331,983)	0	(9,602,194)
Furniture and Equipment	(3,543,022)	(169,630)	0	(3,712,652)
Vehicles	(2,285,582)	(251,791)	246,499	(2,290,874)
<i>Total Accumulated Depreciation</i>	(15,794,171)	(843,162) *	246,499	(16,390,834)
 <i>Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net</i>	7,608,225	(624,717)	(5,917)	6,977,591
 <i>Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net</i>	\$ 8,013,142	\$ (615,897)	\$ (5,917)	\$ 7,391,328

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*Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 220,731
Special	8,097
Vocational	11,698
Student Intervention	1,542
Support Services:	
Pupils	7,024
Instructional Staff	15,570
Board of Education	386
Administration	39,576
Fiscal	3,018
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	51,251
Pupil Transportation	254,038
Central	2,916
Operation of Non-Instructional Services:	
Food Service Operations	30,781
Community Service	12,611
Extracurricular Activities	183,923
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 843,162

NOTE 9 – INTERFUND ACTIVITY

A. Interfund Balances

Interfund balances at June 30, 2020, consist of the following:

	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable
General	\$ 70,667	\$ 0
Non-Major Governmental Funds:		
Public School Preschool	0	9,415
Fifth Quarter Grant	0	9,023
IDEA, Part B	0	24,984
Title I	0	21,084
IDEA Preschool	0	364
Improving Teacher Quality	0	4,471
Miscellaneous Federal Grants	0	1,326
Total	\$ 70,667	\$ 70,667

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to cover costs in specific funds where revenues were not received by June 30. These interfund balances are expected to be repaid once the anticipated revenues are received.

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B. Interfund Transfers

Transfers made during fiscal year 2020 were as follows:

Fund	Transfer In	Transfer Out
General Fund	\$ 0	\$ 550,173
Miscellaneous Federal Grants	173	0
Internal Service Fund	550,000	0
Total	\$ 550,173	\$ 550,173

The general fund transferred \$550,000 to the internal service fund to provide additional resources for current operations. The School District Board also approved and advance of \$173 made in fiscal year 2012 to be converted to a permanent transfer.

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. For fiscal year 2020, the School District has insurance with Markel Insurance Company.

Commercial property liability insurance carries a blanket limit of \$71,950,100 with a \$1,000 deductible. Business auto coverage provides a \$1,000,000 combined single limit liability for collision and comprehensive.

Professional and general liability is covered through Markel Insurance with a \$1,000,000 per occurrence limit, a \$2,000,000 per year aggregate.

The School District also has excess liability with a \$2,000,000 limit.

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years and there has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

B. Other Employee Benefits

The School District pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

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The School District has elected to provide dental, medical, and prescription drug coverage benefits through a self-insurance program. The School District maintains a self-insurance internal service fund to account for and finance its uninsured risks of loss in this program. This plan provides a dental plan with a \$72 family and \$29 single premium, a medical plan with a \$1,684 family and \$601 single premium, and a four-tier prescription plan with a \$0 generic premium, \$10 upper generic, \$30 formulary, or 25 percent of the cost with a maximum of \$50 for the non-formulary premium. The monthly premium coverage for this prescription plan is \$206 family and \$85 single premium. The School District has negotiated with its employees to pay a portion of their medical insurance premiums. The School District is responsible for payment of all medical, prescription and dental claim amounts in excess of the employee payment percentages established in the Plan document. The Board also provides single vision coverage through VSP to all full-time employees, with a premium of \$11, and the option to purchase additional coverage. The premium for this plan is \$11 for spouse, \$12 for children and \$26 for family coverage.

The School District is a member of the Ohio PPO Connect network through AultCare with Aultra Administrative Group as the third party administrator.

The claims liability of \$380,443 reported in the internal service fund at June 30, 2020 is based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 30, which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be reported. Changes in the fund's claims liability amount for 2019 and 2020 were:

	<u>Balance at Beginning of Year</u>	<u>Claims</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>Balance at End of Year</u>
2019	\$ 346,151	\$ 4,496,438	\$ 4,393,240	\$ 449,349
2020	\$ 449,349	\$ 3,942,970	\$ 4,011,876	\$ 380,443

NOTE 11 – EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. *Compensated Absences*

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Classified employees and administrators who are contracted to work 260 days per year earn ten to twenty days of vacation per fiscal year, depending upon length of service. Accumulated, unused vacation time is paid to classified employees upon termination of employment. Teachers and administrators who work less than 260 days per year 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 210 days. Upon retirement, payment is made for one-fourth of the total unused sick leave based on the number of credited service years. The maximum are as follows:

- Ten years of State service – a maximum of 173 days sick leave accumulation
- Ten years of service with River View – a maximum of 181 days sick leave accumulation
- Fifteen years of service with River View – a maximum of 200 days sick leave accumulation

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B. Life Insurance

The School District provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to most employees through Epic Life Insurance Company in the amount of \$25,000 for certificated employees and \$20,000 for classified employees.

C. Retirement Incentive

In addition to severance benefits and STRS pension benefits, certified employees are offered a one-time retirement incentive of \$10,000 during the first year of eligibility for retirement. The employee has only one opportunity to accept or reject the bonus incentive opportunity. The certified employee must be able to retire by August 22 of the year of the request for benefit. If rejected in the initial year of opportunity, the employee does not have a second chance to select the bonus option. The benefit is paid in the next calendar year following the year of retirement.

NOTE 12 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

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

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

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

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.

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

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 13 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to Retire before August 1, 2017*	Eligible to Retire on or after August 1, 2017
Full Benefits	Age 65 with 5 years of service credit; or 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 District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS’ Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System’s funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.0 percent. SERS did not allocate employer contributions to the Health Care Fund for fiscal year 2020.

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The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$442,520 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$36,012 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

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

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

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Effective August 1, 2017 – July 1, 2019, any member could retire with reduced benefits who had (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 27 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Effective August 1, 2019 – July 1, 2021, any member may retire with reduced benefits who has (1) five years of service credit and age 60; (2) 28 years of service credit and age 55; or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Eligibility changes will continue to be phased in through August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60. Retirement eligibility for reduced benefits will be phased in until August 1, 2023 when retirement eligibility 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.

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

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

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

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,227,153 for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$193,237 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

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

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Date	0.09478260%	0.07653087%	
Prior Measurement Date	<u>0.10013300%</u>	<u>0.07703542%</u>	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>-0.00535040%</u>	<u>-0.00050455%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the Net			
Pension Liability	\$ 5,671,009	\$ 16,924,342	\$ 22,595,351
Pension Expense	\$ 845,868	\$ 1,868,562	\$ 2,714,430

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources represent the effect of changes in the net pension liability due to the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, differences between expected and actual actuarial experience, changes in assumptions and changes in the School District's proportion of the collective net pension liability. The deferred outflows and deferred inflows are to be included in pension expense over current and future periods. The difference between projected and actual investment earnings is recognized in pension expense using a straight line method over a five year period beginning in the current

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year. Deferred outflows and deferred inflows resulting from changes in sources other than differences between projected and actual investment earnings are amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of all members (both active and inactive) using the straight line method. Employer contributions to the pension plan subsequent to the measurement date are also required to be reported as a deferred outflow of resources.

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

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 143,805	\$ 137,794	\$ 281,599
Changes of Assumptions	0	1,988,092	1,988,092
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	22,528	136,828	159,356
School District Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	442,520	1,227,153	1,669,673
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 608,853</u>	<u>\$ 3,489,867</u>	<u>\$ 4,098,720</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 0	\$ 73,262	\$ 73,262
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	72,794	827,168	899,962
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	187,275	912,027	1,099,302
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 260,069</u>	<u>\$ 1,812,457</u>	<u>\$ 2,072,526</u>

\$1,669,673 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
2021	\$ 49,724	\$ 802,712	\$ 852,436
2022	(179,899)	(178,023)	(357,922)
2023	(4,845)	(254,845)	(259,690)
2024	41,284	80,413	121,697
	<u>\$ (93,736)</u>	<u>\$ 450,257</u>	<u>\$ 356,521</u>

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Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

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

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

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

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

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
Inflation	3.00 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.50 percent to 18.20 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.50 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.50 percent, on and after April 1, 2018, COLA's for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement

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

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:

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

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 7,947,111	\$ 5,671,009	\$ 3,762,213

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

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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. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Tables, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

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

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

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

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

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	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 24,733,040	\$ 16,924,342	\$ 10,313,878

NOTE 13 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

See Note 12 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

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

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

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, SERS did not allocate any employer contributions to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2020, this amount was \$19,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2.0 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2020, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$57,032, which is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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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 District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the School District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset):			
Current Measurement Date	0.09695470%	0.07653087%	
Prior Measurement Date	0.10079350%	0.07703542%	
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00383880%	-0.00050455%	
Proportionate Share of the Net			
OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 2,438,207	\$ (1,267,535)	
OPEB Expense	\$ 56,862	\$ (383,867)	\$ (327,005)

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

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 35,791	\$ 114,912	\$ 150,703
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	5,854	0	5,854
Changes of Assumptions	178,084	26,643	204,727
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	28,417	0	28,417
School District Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	<u>57,032</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>57,032</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 305,178</u>	<u>\$ 141,555</u>	<u>\$ 446,733</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 535,659	\$ 64,488	\$ 600,147
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	0	79,608	79,608
Changes of Assumptions	136,631	1,389,707	1,526,338
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	107,921	273,665	381,586
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 780,211</u>	<u>\$ 1,807,468</u>	<u>\$ 2,587,679</u>

\$57,032 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2021	\$ (159,421)	\$ (363,256)	\$ (522,677)
2022	(83,901)	(363,254)	(447,155)
2023	(82,182)	(331,348)	(413,530)
2024	(82,461)	(320,159)	(402,620)
2025	(83,986)	(281,781)	(365,767)
Thereafter	<u>(40,114)</u>	<u>(6,115)</u>	<u>(46,229)</u>
	<u>\$ (532,065)</u>	<u>\$ (1,665,913)</u>	<u>\$ (2,197,978)</u>

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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.

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The long-term expected rate of return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the actuarial five-year experience study. The most recent study covers fiscal years 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:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
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	<u>10.00</u>	3.00
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	

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 0.50 percent of 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, 2025. However, since SERS' actuaries indicate the fiduciary net position is projected to be depleted at a future measurement date, the single equivalent interest rate is determined as the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion by the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.13 percent, as of June 30, 2019 (i.e., municipal bond rate).

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

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	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 2,959,530	\$ 2,438,207	\$ 2,023,708

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 1,953,504	\$ 2,438,207	\$ 3,081,308

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	<u>Initial</u>	<u>Ultimate</u>
Pre-Medicare	5.87 percent	4.00 percent
Medicare	4.93 percent	4.00 percent
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	7.73 percent	4.00 percent
Medicare	9.62 percent	4.00 percent

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

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

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

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

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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.

Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate and Health Care Cost Trend Rate The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2019, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB 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 District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ (1,081,590)	\$ (1,267,537)	\$ (1,423,875)
	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ (1,437,329)	\$ (1,267,537)	\$ (1,059,583)

Assumption Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date There were no changes in assumptions since the prior measurement date of June 30, 2018.

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Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date 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% to 1.984% 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% for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The changes in the School District's long-term obligations during the fiscal year 2020 were as follows:

	Outstanding 06/30/2019	Additions	Reductions	Outstanding 6/30/2020	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
<i>Direct Borrowing</i>					
School Energy Conservation Improvement Bonds	\$ 137,593	\$ 0	\$ (137,593)	\$ 0	\$ 0
<i>Net Pension and Net OPEB Liability</i>					
Pension	22,673,161	0	(77,810)	22,595,351	0
OPEB	2,796,284	0	(358,077)	2,438,207	0
<i>Total Net Pension and Net OPEB Liability</i>	<u>25,469,445</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(435,887)</u>	<u>25,033,558</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Other Long-Term Obligations</i>					
Compensated Absences	896,015	47,103	(5,617)	937,501	102,732
Capital Leases	13,233	133,631	(13,233)	133,631	23,504
<i>Total Other Long-Term Obligations</i>	<u>909,248</u>	<u>180,734</u>	<u>(18,850)</u>	<u>1,071,132</u>	<u>126,236</u>
<i>Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Obligations</i>	<u>\$ 26,516,286</u>	<u>\$ 180,734</u>	<u>\$ (592,330)</u>	<u>\$ 26,104,690</u>	<u>\$ 126,236</u>

On June 15, 2006, the School District issued \$1,926,354 in School Energy Conservation Improvement Bonds with an interest rate of 4.69 percent. The bonds were issued for a thirteen-year period, with final maturity at January 8, 2020. The outstanding School Energy Conservation Improvement Bonds were a direct obligation of the School District for which full faith, credit, and resources are pledged and were payable from taxes levied on all taxable property of the School District. The School Energy Conservation Improvement Bond was paid in full during fiscal year 2020.

The compensated absences will be paid from the general and food service funds. Capital leases will be paid from the general fund. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are primarily made from the General Fund. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability see Notes 12 and 13.

NOTE 15 – CAPITAL LEASES

In prior years, the School District entered into a lease for the acquisition of copiers. This lease meets the criteria of a capital lease as it transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the basic financial statements. These expenditures are reflected as program/function expenditures on a budgetary basis.

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A new lease was entered into with Wells Fargo during fiscal year 2015 for new copiers throughout the School District. The assets acquired by this lease have been capitalized in the amount of \$106,112, which is equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. This lease was paid in full in fiscal year 2020.

A new lease was entered into with ComDoc during fiscal year 2020 for new copiers throughout the School District. The assets acquired by this lease have been capitalized in the amount of \$133,631, which is equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition.

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2020:

		<u>Capital Leases</u>
Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	2021	\$ 25,773
	2022	28,116
	2023	28,116
	2024	28,116
	2025	28,116
	2026	<u>2,343</u>
		140,580
Less: Amount Representing Interest		<u>(6,949)</u>
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments		<u>\$ 133,631</u>

NOTE 16 – JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

A. Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA)

The Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency (OME-RESA) is jointly governed organization created as a regional council of governments pursuant to State statues. OME-RESA provides financial accounting services, and educational management information system, cooperative purchased services and legal services to member districts. OME-RESA has eleven participating counties consisting of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Monroe, Muskingum, Noble, and Tuscarawas Counties. OME-RESA operates under the direction of a Board consisting of one representative from each of the participating school districts. The Jefferson County Educational Service Center office serves as the fiscal agent and receives funding from the State Department of Education. The continued existence of OME-RESA is not dependent on the School District’s continued participation and no equity interest exists. OME-RESA has no outstanding debt. The School District paid \$151,273 to OME-RESA during fiscal year 2020 for services. To obtain financial information write to the Treasurer, Ohio Mid-Eastern Regional Educational Service Agency, 2230 Sunset Boulevard, Suite 2, Steubenville, OH 43952.

B. Coshocton County Career Center

Coshocton County Career Center (Career Center) is a jointly governed organization providing vocational services to its three member school districts. The Career Center is governed by a five-member board of education of which two members are appointed by the River View Local School District, two members are appointed by the Coshocton City School District and one member is appointed by the Ridgewood Local

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School District. The board controls the financial activity of the Career Center. The Career Center receives no direct funding from the member school districts. The continued existence of the Career Center is not dependent on the School District’s continued participation and no equity interest exists. The School District paid \$2,000 to the Career Center in fiscal year 2020.

NOTE 17 – SET ASIDES

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

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

	Capital Improvements
Set-aside Restricted Balance June 30, 2019	\$ 0
Current Year Set-aside Requirement	348,442
Current Year Offsets	(402,377)
Totals	\$ (53,935)
Balance Carried Forward to Fiscal Year 2021	\$ 0
Set-aside Restricted Balance June 30, 2020	\$ 0

The School District had offset credits during the fiscal year that reduced the capital acquisition set-aside below zero. This amount may not be carried forward to reduce the set-aside requirement for future years.

NOTE 18 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

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

B. Litigation

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

C. School District Funding

School district Foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. As of the date of this report, additional ODE adjustments for fiscal year 2020 have been finalized. The impact of the FTE adjustments resulted in an immaterial payable to the School District.

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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 19 – COMMITMENTS

Encumbrance Commitments

Outstanding encumbrances for governmental funds include \$177,508 for the general fund, \$196,632 in the permanent improvement fund, \$867 in the food service fund and \$172,717 in non-major governmental funds.

NOTE 20 – FUND BALANCE

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

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

	General	Food Service	Permanent Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable for:					
Materials and Supplies Inventory	\$ 86,581	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 86,581
Prepaid Items	16,053	0	0	0	16,053
Total Nonspendable	<u>102,634</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>102,634</u>
Restricted for:					
Capital Outlay	0	0	877,243	404	877,647
Food Service	0	100,146	0	0	100,146
State Funded Programs	0	0	0	181,034	181,034
Federally Funded Programs	0	0	0	34,246	34,246
Other Purposes	0	0	0	41,622	41,622
Total Restricted	<u>0</u>	<u>100,146</u>	<u>877,243</u>	<u>257,306</u>	<u>1,234,695</u>
Committed for:					
Underground Storage Tank	11,000	0	0	0	11,000
Bus Reimbursement	21,269	0	0	0	21,269
Total Committed	<u>32,269</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>32,269</u>
Assigned for:					
Encumbrances:					
Instruction	20,097	0	0	0	20,097
Support Services	155,854	0	0	0	155,854
Extracurricular Activities	473	0	0	0	473
Subsequent Appropriations	1,404,223	0	0	0	1,404,223
Other Purposes	49,580	0	0	0	49,580
Total Assigned	<u>1,630,227</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,630,227</u>
Unassigned	3,159,141	0	0	(18,878)	3,140,263
<i>Total Fund Balance</i>	<u>\$ 4,924,271</u>	<u>\$ 100,146</u>	<u>\$ 877,243</u>	<u>\$ 238,428</u>	<u>\$ 6,140,088</u>

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

NOTE 21 – TAX ABATEMENTS

Under the authority of Ohio Revised Code Section 5709.63, the Board of County Commissioners, with the consent of the legislative authority of each affected Township and Municipal Corporation, may designate enterprise zones. An Enterprise Zone is a designated area of land in which businesses can receive tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on qualifying new investment. The local legislative authority, in conjunction with the Coshocton Port Authority negotiates the terms of the Enterprise Zone Agreement (the “Agreement”) with the business, which may include tax sharing with the Board of Education. Legislation must then be passed to approve the Agreement. All Agreements must be finalized before the project begins and may contain provisions for the recoupment of taxes should the individual or entity fail to perform. Once the Department of Taxation approves the agreement, the amount of the abatement is deducted from the business’s property tax bill by removing the valuation from the taxable parcel and listing the associated assessed value on the exempt tax list. Coshocton County has jointly entered into agreements with the City of Coshocton to abate property taxes through this program.

The School District’s property taxes were reduced by \$35,947 in fiscal year 2020 under various Enterprise Zone tax abatement agreements entered into by Coshocton County and the City of Coshocton.

NOTE 22 – COVID-19

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 continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the School District. The School District’s investment portfolio and the investments of the pension and other employee benefit plan in which the School District participates fluctuate with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of gains or losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the School District’s future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Seven Fiscal Years (1)

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<i>School Employees Retirement System (SERS)</i>				
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.09478260%	0.10013300%	0.09826550%	0.10022290%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 5,671,009	\$ 5,734,802	\$ 5,871,147	\$ 7,335,392
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 3,377,859	\$ 3,274,511	\$ 3,360,207	\$ 3,130,164
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	167.89%	175.13%	174.73%	234.35%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	70.85%	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%
<i>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</i>				
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.07653087%	0.07703542%	0.08004287%	0.08416038%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 16,924,342	\$ 16,938,359	\$ 19,014,355	\$ 28,171,016
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 9,029,393	\$ 8,652,771	\$ 8,899,457	\$ 8,572,064
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	187.44%	195.76%	213.66%	328.64%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.40%	77.31%	75.30%	66.80%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

2016	2015	2014
0.09467910%	0.09560700%	0.09560700%
\$ 5,402,481	\$ 4,838,616	\$ 5,685,441
\$ 3,259,810	\$ 3,396,162	\$ 2,523,056
165.73%	142.47%	225.34%
69.16%	71.70%	65.52%
0.08160867%	0.08601254%	0.08601254%
\$ 22,554,249	\$ 20,921,226	\$ 24,921,228
\$ 8,483,471	\$ 9,400,569	\$ 9,462,246
265.86%	222.55%	263.38%
72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of School District Contributions - Pension
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<i>School Employees Retirement System (SERS)</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 442,520	\$ 456,011	\$ 442,059	\$ 470,429
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(442,520)</u>	<u>(456,011)</u>	<u>(442,059)</u>	<u>(470,429)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 3,160,857	\$ 3,377,859	\$ 3,274,511	\$ 3,360,207
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%
<i>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 1,227,153	\$ 1,264,115	\$ 1,211,388	\$ 1,245,924
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(1,227,153)</u>	<u>(1,264,115)</u>	<u>(1,211,388)</u>	<u>(1,245,924)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 8,765,379	\$ 9,029,393	\$ 8,652,771	\$ 8,899,457
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
\$ 438,223	\$ 429,643	\$ 470,708	\$ 349,191	\$ 408,372	\$ 410,874
<u>(438,223)</u>	<u>(429,643)</u>	<u>(470,708)</u>	<u>(349,191)</u>	<u>(408,372)</u>	<u>(410,874)</u>
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
\$ 3,130,164	\$ 3,259,810	\$ 3,396,162	\$ 2,523,056	\$ 3,036,223	\$ 3,268,687
14.00%	13.18%	13.86%	13.84%	13.45%	12.57%
\$ 1,200,089	\$ 1,187,686	\$ 1,222,074	\$ 1,230,092	\$ 1,156,601	\$ 1,210,278
<u>(1,200,089)</u>	<u>(1,187,686)</u>	<u>(1,222,074)</u>	<u>(1,230,092)</u>	<u>(1,156,601)</u>	<u>(1,210,278)</u>
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
\$ 8,572,064	\$ 8,483,471	\$ 9,400,569	\$ 9,462,246	\$ 8,896,931	\$ 9,309,831
14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

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River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)
Last Four Fiscal Years (1)

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<i>School Employees Retirement System (SERS)</i>				
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.09695470%	0.10079350%	0.09950210%	0.10101234%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 2,438,207	\$ 2,796,284	\$ 2,670,375	\$ 2,879,225
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 3,377,859	\$ 3,274,511	\$ 3,360,207	\$ 3,130,164
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	72.18%	85.40%	79.47%	91.98%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	15.57%	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%
<i>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</i>				
School District's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	0.07653087%	0.07703542%	0.08004287%	0.08416038%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	\$ (1,267,537)	\$ (1,237,881)	\$ 3,122,977	\$ 4,500,919
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 9,029,393	\$ 8,652,771	\$ 8,899,457	\$ 8,572,064
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-14.04%	-14.31%	35.09%	52.51%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/(Asset)	174.70%	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

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

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the School District's Contributions - OPEB
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<i>School Employees Retirement System (SERS)</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution (1)	\$ 57,032	\$ 75,229	\$ 67,311	\$ 53,238
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(57,032)</u>	<u>(75,229)</u>	<u>(67,311)</u>	<u>(53,238)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 3,160,857	\$ 3,377,859	\$ 3,274,511	\$ 3,360,207
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (1)	1.80%	2.23%	2.06%	1.58%
<i>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
School District's Covered Payroll	\$ 8,765,379	\$ 9,029,393	\$ 8,652,771	\$ 8,899,457
OPEB Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(1) Includes surcharge

<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
\$ 48,742	\$ 73,580	\$ 52,008	\$ 51,289	\$ 46,458	\$ 39,807
<u>(48,742)</u>	<u>(73,580)</u>	<u>(52,008)</u>	<u>(51,289)</u>	<u>\$ (46,458)</u>	<u>\$ (39,807)</u>
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
\$ 3,130,164	\$ 3,259,810	\$ 3,396,162	\$ 2,523,056	\$ 3,036,223	\$ 3,268,687
1.56%	2.26%	1.53%	2.03%	1.53%	1.22%
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 94,006	\$ 94,622	\$ 88,969	\$ 93,098
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(94,006)</u>	<u>(94,622)</u>	<u>(88,969)</u>	<u>(93,098)</u>
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
\$ 8,572,064	\$ 8,483,471	\$ 9,400,569	\$ 9,462,246	\$ 8,896,931	\$ 9,309,831
0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Note 1 - Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions - SERS

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.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Note 2 - Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Changes in Assumptions – SERS

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

Municipal Bond Index Rate:

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

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

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

Pre-Medicare

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

Medicare

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

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated. Health care cost trend rates ranged from 6.00 percent to 11 percent initially and a 4.50 percent ultimate rate for fiscal year 2018 and changed for fiscal year 2019 to a range of -5.20 percent to 8.00 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. The long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 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.

River View Local School District
Coshocton County, Ohio
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS

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

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

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

**RIVER VIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
COSHOCOTON COUNTY**

**SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Expenditures
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Education</i>			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Program):			
National School Lunch Program	10.555	2020	\$ 67,769
Cash Assistance:			
School Breakfast Program	10.553	2020	116,441
COVID-19 School Breakfast Program	10.553	2020	54,940
National School Lunch Program	10.555	2020	315,300
COVID-19 National School Lunch Program	10.555	2020	97,456
Cash Assistance Subtotal			<u>584,137</u>
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			<u>651,906</u>
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			<u>651,906</u>
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</u>			
<i>Passed Through Ohio Department of Education</i>			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies:			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	S010A180035	46,051
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	S010A190035	462,057
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies			<u>508,108</u>
Special Education Cluster (IDEA):			
Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027	H027A180111	36,600
Special Education - 6B Restoration Grant (IDEA, Part B)	84.027A	H027A180111	104
Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027	H027A190111	398,669
Total - Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)			<u>435,373</u>
Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool)	84.173	H173A180119	1,759
Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool)	84.173	H173A190119	7,016
Total - Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA Preschool)			<u>8,775</u>
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			<u>444,148</u>
Rural Education	84.358	S358160035	4,314
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants:			
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	S637A180034	6,906
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	S637A190034	63,597
Total Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants			<u>70,503</u>
Student Support and Academic Enrichment - Title IV	84.424	S424A190036	4,772
Total U.S. Department of Education			<u>1,031,845</u>
Total Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards			<u><u>\$ 1,683,751</u></u>

See Accompanying Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

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**RIVER VIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
COSHOCKTON COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - SUBRECIPIENTS

The School District did not provide funds to subrecipients during the audit period.

NOTE E - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

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

NOTE F – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

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

NOTE G - TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS

Federal regulations require schools to obligate certain federal awards by June 30. However, with ODE's consent, schools can transfer unobligated amounts to the subsequent fiscal year's program. The School District transferred the following amounts from 2020 to 2021 programs:

**RIVER VIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
COSHOCKTON COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020
(Continued)**

NOTE G - TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS (Continued)

<u>Program Title</u>	<u>CFDA Number</u>	<u>Amount Transferred</u>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	\$ 305,325
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	27,511
6B Restoration Grants	84.027A	25
Special Education - Preschool Grants	84.173	<u>2,330</u>
Total Special Education Cluster		29,866
Rural Education	84.358	73,256
Student Support and Academic Enrichment	84.424	68,573

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



PO Box 828
Athens, Ohio 45701
(740) 594-3300 or (800) 441-1389
SoutheastRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

River View Local School District
Coshocton County
26496 State Route 60 N
Warsaw, Ohio 43844

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the River View Local School District, Coshocton County, Ohio (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 16, 2021, wherein we also noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures which may impact subsequent periods of the School District.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the School District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinion on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of internal control deficiencies resulting in a reasonable possibility that internal control will not prevent or detect and timely correct a material misstatement of the School District's financial statements. 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 internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. However, unidentified material weaknesses may exist.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the School District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the financial statements. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

This report only describes the scope of our internal control and compliance testing and our testing results, and does not opine on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 16, 2021

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



PO Box 828
Athens, Ohio 45701
(740) 594-3300 or (800) 441-1389
SoutheastRegion@ohioauditor.gov

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

River View Local School District
Coshocton County
26496 State Route 60 N
Warsaw, Ohio 43844

To the Board of Education:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited River View Local School District's, Coshocton County, Ohio (the School District), compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect the River View Local School District's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2020. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying Schedule of Findings identifies the School District's major federal program.

Management's Responsibility

The School District's Management is responsible for complying with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal program.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on the School District's compliance for the School District's major federal program based on our audit of the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. Our compliance audit followed auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards for financial audits included in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). These standards and the Uniform Guidance require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the School District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, River View Local School District complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The School District's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our compliance audit, we considered the School District's internal control over compliance with the applicable requirements that could directly and materially affect a major federal program, to determine our auditing procedures appropriate for opining on the major federal program's compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over compliance.

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

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

This report only describes the scope of our internal control over compliance tests and the results of this testing based on Uniform Guidance requirements. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 16, 2021

**RIVER VIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
COSHOCKTON COUNTY**

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
JUNE 30, 2020**

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Program (list):	Special Education Cluster – CFDA #84.027, 84.027A and 84.173
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	Yes

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



RIVER VIEW LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

COSHOCTON 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 3/30/2021

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

This report is a matter of public record and is available online at
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